COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

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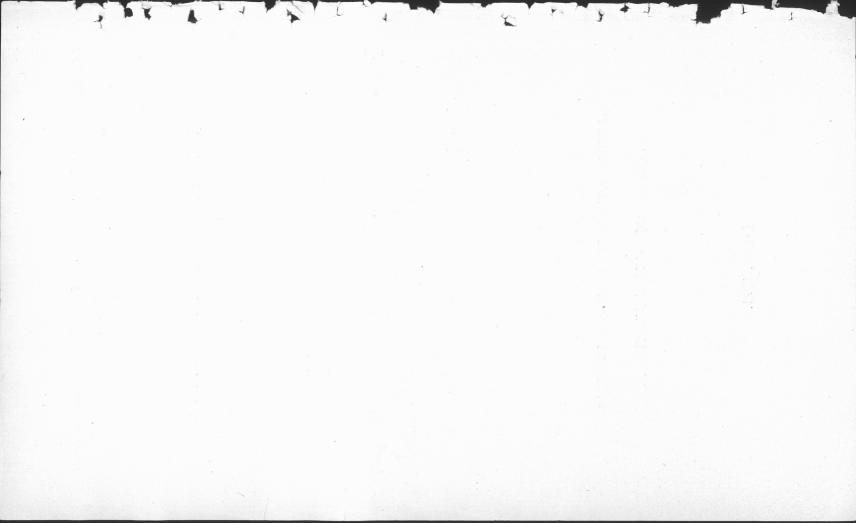
Prices, Purchasing-Power of Money, Wages, Trade Unions, Unemployment, and General Industrial Conditions, 1920.

Prepared under instructions from the

MINISTER OF STATE FOR HOME AND TERRITORIES

by the

COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN.



### SYNOPSIS.

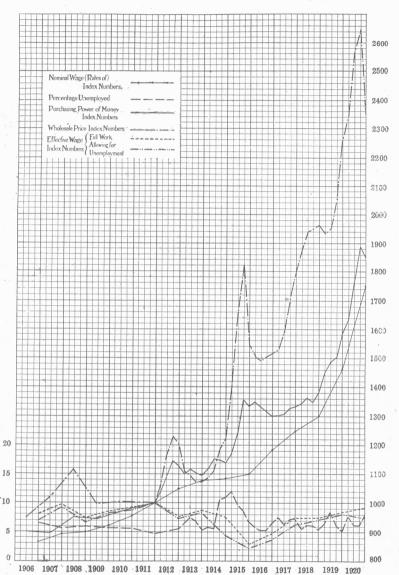
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Purchasing-Power-of-Money, Wholesale Prices, and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, and Percentage of Unemployed.



EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The figures on the left represent the scale for the percentage of persons unemployed according to trade union returns. The figures on the right represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (= 1000). Since the end of the year 1911 the index-numbers for cost of food, groceries, and house rent (average for the six metropolitan towns) and for wholesale prices (Melbourne) are shewn each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shewn quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. Unemployment figures for previous years are shewn as at the end of each year, while other index-numbers refer to the average for the whole year. Nominal and effective wage index-numbers are only computed annually. It should be observed that the purchasing-power-of-money and wholesale-price index-numbers since the year 1911 shew the average level during the whole of each quarter; but for purposes of convenience they have, however, been plotted on the graph as at the end, and not the middle, of each quarter. The purchasing-power-of-money index-number is based upon a constant regimen: see Report No. 1. Appendix vii., and Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 27 to 46.

Unemployed,

Percentage

#### SECTION I.—INTRODUCTION.

1. General.—This report contains information in summarised form regarding trade unionism, unemployment, prices, rents, purchasing-power of money, wages, industrial disputes, and general industrial conditions, and covers the matters of general interest and importance investigated each year since 1913 by the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau. In some instances, however, the inquiry was carried back as far as 1891. In addition, the Appendixes to the Report furnish detailed particulars in a comparable form—firstly, as to prices (wholesale and retail) and rents for the year 1920, and secondly, as to current rates of wages and hours of labour in all the more important trades and occupations in the several States.

Most, if not all, of the subjects dealt with in this Report have not in the past received the attention they demand, and in view of the lack of data bearing thereon, it became necessary, before any comprehensive or reliable results could be obtained to create a suitable organisation and collect the necessary information

In consequence of the urgent necessity for economy, the publication of the Quarterly Labour Bulletins ceased with No. 18 (June, 1917). The principal tables hitherto published in these Bulletins are included in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics.

Notwithstanding the explicit statement of the purpose and scope of the investigations of the Bureau as to variations in prices and purchasing-power of money given in the various Labour Reports, misunderstandings in regard thereto are prevalent. The subject is again alluded to in the present issue. Moreover, a limited number of copies of a special article entitled "Price-Indexes, their Nature and Limitations, the Technique of Computing them, and their Application in Ascertaining the Purchasing-Power of Money" was issued in pamphlet form during the year 1919, and the report was printed in Labour Report No. 9 (vide Appendix 1). Part I. of this Appendix consists of introductory remarks on price-indexes. In Part II, the purchasing-power of money and the nature of price-indexes are indicated, while in Parts III. and IV. the technique and significance of price-indexes are dealt with in detail.

NOTE.—The Labour Report, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations and other matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as expressing an official endorsement of any of the views or opinions contained therein.

In Appendixes to Labour Report, No. 9, tabular information was given of the commodities included for both wholesale and retail price investigations in various other countries.

2. Sources of Information.—In the collection of the data upon which the particulars given in this Report are based, a great variety of sources of information has been utilised. For example, in the collection of data as to the purchasing-power of money, particulars are obtained direct from retail dealers and house-agents, the complete scheme providing for the collection, analysis, and tabulation of over 150,000 separate prices and quotations each year. Particulars as to wholesale prices are taken from the market quotations in the daily press and in trade journals. Information as to unemployment is collected from trade unions, partly direct and partly through the labour agents and correspondents whose services are also utilised in collecting returns from trade unions as to industrial disputes and changes in rates of wage. As regards the last two matters, however, returns are also collected from employers and employers' associations. A large number of reports and returns are also received from official sources. These relate to operations of industrial courts and wages boards, employment bureaux, assisted and nominated immigrants. accidents, and cognate matters. Although the work of collecting the necessary information and of keeping in touch with industrial conditions and matters throughout the whole Commonwealth from a single bureau centralised in Melbourne is necessarily one of some difficulty and magnitude, it is felt that the conspectus which is thus given of the industrial affairs of the entire Commonwealth fully justifies the effort, and is essential to a proper understanding of the industrial position of Australia.

It is gratifying to note that the response of all persons has been, on the whole, satisfactory, and the thanks of the Bureau are due to officials who at the cost of a considerable amount of personal inconvenience supplied the desired information from the books of their Associations and from other sources.

During the years 1919 and 1920 enquiries from the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Bureau for particulars relating to the variations in the prices of commodities and house rents, changes in rates of wage, industrial disputes, unemployment, etc., were greatly in excess of those in previous years, and it is very gratifying to record that secretaries of trade unions, and employers' associations, officials of various State and Commonwealth departments, municipal bodies and private employers readily responded. The cordial thanks of the Bureau are extended to all those who forwarded returns.

3. Classification of Industries.—For the purpose of tabulating the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to labour

organisation, unemployment, rates of wage, industrial disputes, etc., the following classification of trades and occupations has been adopted:—

### Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber- works. &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Ser- vices.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco, Manufacture and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
.IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VII.	Other Manufacturing. Building.	XIII. XIV.	Domestic, Hotels, &c. Miscellaneous.
	and the second s		

#### SECTION II.- LABOUR ORGANISATIONS.

- General.—In Report No. 2 the method adopted in ascertaining the number of members in labour organisations throughout the Commonwealth was outlined, and the results, tabulated up to the end of 1912, were given. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns have been obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of the year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which. owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages shew the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in the Commonwealth at the present time, and also its development since the year 1906. It is now fully recognised by all concerned that the affairs of no single union are disclosed in the published results. It is, perhaps, almost unnecessary to add that the investigations are based upon an impartial review of the evidence, and are used solely for general statistical purposes. The wide recognition of this has led to a greater readiness to assist the Bureau in securing complete information, and the thanks of the Bureau are again tendered to the Secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in this matter.
- 2. Development of Trade Unions in Australia, 1906 to 1920.—The following table shews for the years specified the total number of trade unions in the Commonwealth, and the number and membership of those unions for which membership is available. The estimated total membership of all unions for the year 1906 is shewn in the last line of the table.

Number and Membership of Trade Unions in Commonwealth at end of each Year Specified, 1906 to 1920.

Particulars.	1906.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Total Number of Unions No. of Unions for which	302	621	710	712	713	705	747	767	. 771	796
membership available	253	621	710	712	713	705	747	767	771	796
Membership of these Unions Estimated Total	147,049	433,224	497,925	5 <b>2</b> 3, <b>2</b> 71	<b>52</b> 8,031	546,556	564,187	581,755	627,685	684,450
Membership of all Unions	175,529	"	,,	,,	91	,,	,,	29	,,	**

These figures shew that the number of unions in 1920 was more than double the number in 1906. The membership during the same period increased nearly four-fold. The increase in membership in any one year was greatest in 1913, when it amounted to 64,701, and least in 1915, when it was only 4760. The increase in the year 1914 was 25,346; in 1916, 18,525; in 1917, 17,631; in 1918, 17,568; in 1919, 45,930; and in 1920, 56,765.

3. Number and Membership of Trade Unions and Branches, 1912 to 1920.—The following table gives particulars of the number of trade unions, the number of branch unions, and the number of members in each State and the Commonwealth at the end of the years 1912 to 1920.

Number of Trade Unions, Branch Unions and Membership, at end of Years 1912 to 1920.

					1312 6	0 1920.				
Ye	ar.	N.S.W.	Vic	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern T'tory.	Total.	C'wlth
				NO. OF	SEPAR	ATE UN	IONS.			
912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920		177 201 197 203 199 220 217 211 214	151 162 170 161 151 156 158 160 158	67 94 86 89 93 96 102 106 115	78 86 87 87 86 93 101 101	97 107 107 104 107 108 111 112 121	51 60 62 66 66 71 74 77 81	33 33 33 44 44 33	621 710 712 713 705 747 767 771 796	*408 *432 *430 *415 *392 *389 *394 *394
				NO	OF BR	ANCHES	3.			
912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920		453 555 598 721 790 765 785 748 871	241 292 314 312 361 353 346 411 453	226 230 224 246 290 291 298 338 340	62 74 85 94 102 98 137 134 139	177 174 214 203 170 195 195 161 172	33 60 62 63 72 76 75 76 81		1,192 1,385 1,497 1,639 1,785 1,778 1,836 1,868 2,056	†1,405 †1,663 †1,779 †1,937 †2,098 †2,136 †2,209 †2,245 †2,464
				N	O. OF M	EMBER	S.			
912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920		192,626 230,677 240,023 241,979 244,074 248,851 243,176 255,899 277,519	116,557 130,176 138,810 141,993 147,614 148,730 152,063 164,583 187,100	44,768 51,683 55,580 58,310 66,807 75,393 87,737 97,378 103,784	37,336 40,061 40,956 39,264 42,537 45,400 51,559 56,879 55,958	33,282 35,317 38,106 35,980 33,900 33,263 33,761 38,169 44,054	8,655 10,011 9,149 9,346 10,263 10,886 11,900 13,556 15,220	647 1,159 1,361 1,664 1,559 1,221 815	433,224 497,925 523,271 528,031 546,556 564,187 581,755 627,685 684,450	433,224 497,925 523,271 528,031 546,556 564,187 581,755 627,685 684,450
			PERC	ENTAGE	INCREA	SE IN M	<b>IEMBER</b>	SHIP.		
913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920		12.0 4.1 0.8 0.9 2.0 ‡2.3 5.2 8.4	11.2 6.6 2.3 4.0 0.8 2.2 8.2 13.7	11.5 7.5 4.9 14.6 12.9 16.4 11.0 6.6	10.7 2.2 ‡4.1 8.3 6.7 13.6 10.3 ‡1.6	10.6 7.9 \$5.6 \$5.8 \$1.9 1.5 13.1 15.4	11.6 ‡8.6 2.2 9.8 6.1 9.3 13.9 12.3	79.1 17.4 22.3 \$6.3 \$21.7 \$33.3	11.5 5.1 0.9 3.5 3.2 3.1 7.9 9.0	11.5 5.1 0.9 3.5 3.2 3.1 7.9 9.0

<sup>\*</sup> Allowing for inter-State excess. The figures represent the number of distinct organisations and inter-State groups of organisations in the Commonwealth. They do not represent the total number of organisations which are practically independent and self-governing (see remarks below). † Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of inter-State unions, but also head State branches of inter-State unions. ‡ Decrease.

In the above table, under heading the "Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted only once, regardless of the

number of branches in that State. In taking the total number of separate unions in the Commonwealth (see last column but one), it is obvious that, in the case of Inter-state and similar unions, there will be duplication, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it has any branches. In the figures given in the last column, a deduction has been made for this duplication.

Except in the last column, the "Number of Branches" indicates the number of branches of State head offices, which may, of course, themselves be branches of an inter-State or larger organisation. State branches of inter-State or federated unions, as well as sub-branches within a State, are included under the heading "branches" in the last column. It should be observed that the schemes of organisation of these inter-State or federated unions vary greatly in character, and the number of separate Commonwealth unions does not fairly represent the number of practically independent organisations in Australia. In some of these unions the State organisations are bound together under a system of unification with centralised control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing only for one or two specified purposes.

The percentage increase in membership in each year is given in the last part of the table. The increase was greatest in 1913 (11.5 per cent.), and least in 1915 (0.9 per cent.). The increase in membership in 1920 compared with 1912 amounts to 58.0 per cent.

There has been an increase in membership in Victoria and Queensland in each of the years 1913 to 1920 inclusive, and in New South Wales in each year except 1918. In South Australia there were small decreases in membership in 1915 and in 1920. In Tasmania a decrease occurred in 1914, but the figures for subsequent years shew increases. In Western Australia there was a decrease in each of the years 1915, 1916, and 1917, and an increase in 1913, 1914, 1918, 1919 and 1920.

Number of Unions and Membership in Industrial Groups, Commonwealth, 1912 to 1920.—The following table gives the number and membership of trade unions in the Commonwealth, classified according to Industrial Group, at the end of the years 1912 to 1920. It will be seen from the following table that the number of unions classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), increased considerably during the period under review, and that a correspondingly large increase occurred in the membership of the group. During recent years, many associations of employees of public and semi-public bodies have been organised, and such unions are now included in the tabulations. Public service, municipal, banking and insurance associations, which were not previously recognised, are now registered under the provisions of Commonwealth and State Industrial Arbitration Acts, and are therefore classified as industrial bodies. These organisations are responsible, to a great extent, for the increase in Group XIV. Groups II. (Engineering, Metal Works, etc.), VI. (Other Manufacturing), IX. (Railway and Tramway Services), and XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), shew fairly large increases in membership during the year 1920; Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). shew decreases during the year; but in the other groups the membership has not varied to any great extent.

Number and Membership of Trade Unions in the Commonwealth classified in Industrial Groups at the end of years 1912 to 1920.

Industrial Groups.	1912	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	N	UMBER (	of Union	NS.				
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. V. Books, Printing, etc. VI. Other Manufacturing VII. Building VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. IX. Railway and Tramsport XI. Shipping, etc. XI. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. XIII. Pomestic, Hotels, etc. XIV. Miscellaneous	24 71 70 33 30 80 60 28 25 19 41 14 27 99	20 76 70 30 29 80 67 27 32 25 63 11 22 160	20 77 72 31 30 78 63 27 31 24 66 12 20 162	20 76 69 28 29 78 63 26 28 23 65 10 22 168	19 75 74 26 29 84 60 25 34 22 73 10 19	20 77 80 28 30 84 58 26 40 23 72 9 20 200	20 777 777 279 284 577 200 233 711 8 20 215	19 76 71 26 26 84 56 18 43 22 69 9 23 254
Total	621	712	713	705	747	767	771	796
	Num	BER OF	MEMBER	s.		,		1
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. VI. Books, Printing, etc. VI. Building VII. Building VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. IX. Railway and Tramway Services X. Other Land Transport XI. Shipping, etc. XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. XIV. Miscellaneous	18,569 29,953 28,132 16,691 8,214 24,838 25 609 39,203 56,005 14,550 35,000 52,180 14,289 69,991	42,108	16,172 47,104 38,504 21,885 10,784 30,648 37,739 33,024 76,482 17,208 42,903 38,334 9,269 107,975	37,679 9,907	30,017 34,772 34,029 79,520 14,728 51,746 40,735 10,163	18,953 47,135 40,953 31,856 11,972 30,673 35,761 35,519 74,813 14,487 50,433 44,176 11,169 133,855	21,156 49,043 46,569 38,620 13,259 34,901 37,301 40,278 83,183 51,903 48,598 46,794 14,702 137,378	23,69 53,87 49,44 40,32 15,13 39,71 40,34 41,77 89,06 17,86 41,66 42,92 19,35 169,27
Total	433,224	523,271	528,031	546,556	564,187	581,755	627,685	684,4

For particulars relating to year 1913, see Labour Report, No. 10.

5. Percentage of Male and Female Members of Trade Unions.—
(i.) Percentage of Male and Female Members of Trade Unions in each State and Commonwealth, 1920. The results of the Census taken in 1911 shew the percentage of male and female employees (i.e., persons "in receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population. Applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population in 1920, the estimated number of adult employees of each sex in 1920 is obtained. This is, of course, subject to some measure of uncertainty at a point of time—like the present—viz., 10 years after the date of the Census.

The following table shews separately for males and females and for each State (a) the number of members of trade unions, (b) the estimated total number of employees of each sex, 20 years of age and over, in all professions, trades, and occupations, and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b). It should be pointed out that the estimated total number of employees comprises all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed; the estimate therefore includes a large number of adults who are either not eligible for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) or who, while eligible for membership in so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned, do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union embracing their particular trade or occupation. It is also proper to observe that the age at which persons

are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The Census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and the sum of the groups 20 years of age and over is taken as more closely approximating to the average age of admission to membership than that of any other groups.

Percentage of Male and Female Members of Trade Unions on Estimated Total Number of Male and Female Employees, 20 years of Age and over, in all Professions, Trades, and Occupations, at end of Year 1920.\*

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nthn.	
2 02 03 03 03 03			-				T'tory.	-
		MAI	ES.					
No. of Members of Unions Estimated Total No. of Employees		154,350	93,162	50,957	39,617	14,326	815	606,620
20 years of age and over	407,284	273,675	147,809	84,192	81,261	38,910	1,722	1,034,85
Percentage of Members on Esti- mated Total No. Employees	62.2	56.4	63.0	60.5	48.8	36.8	47.3	58.6
		FEMA	LES.					
No. of Members of Unions	24,126	32,750	10,622	5,001	4,537	894		77,830
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	90,637	83,317	29,095	20,605	13,787	8,064	91	245,596
Percentage of Members on Esti- mated Total No. Employees		39.3	36.5	24.3	32.2	11.1		31.

<sup>\*</sup> Corresponding figures for 1912 will be found in Report No. 2, page 12; for 1913, in Report No. 5, page 10; or 1914 and 1915 in Report No. 6, page 11; for 1916 in Report No. 7, page 343; for 1917 in Report No. 8, page 13; for 1918 in Report No. 9, page 14; and for 1919 in Report No. 10, page 14.

It may be seen that the male membership in 1920 was 606,620, and female membership 77,830, representing percentages on the total membership of 88.6 and 11.4 respectively. Of the 77,830 female members of trade unions in 1920, 25,410, or 32.7 per cent., are included in Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.), 19,822, or 25.6 per cent., in Groups III. (Food, Drink, etc.), and XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), and 24,804, or 31.9 per cent., in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous).

(ii.) Percentage of Male and Female Members of Trade Unions in the Commonwealth, 1912 to 1920. The following table shews separately for males and females for the Commonwealth (a) the number of members of trade unions, (b) the estimated total number of employees of each sex, 20 years and over, in all professions, trades and occupations, and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b).

Percentage of Male and Female Members of Trade Unions on Estimated Total Number of Male and Female Employees, 20 years of Age and over, in all Professions, Trades, and Occupations in the Commonwealth, 1912 to 1920.

Particulars.	1912.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
			MALES.					
No. of Members of Unions	415,554	500,686	499,160	506,981	518,582	531,090	564,262	606,620
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 yrs. of age & over Percentage of Members on	944,599	978,720	957,110	920,686	927,470	948,239	1,017,147	1,034,85
Estimated Total Number of Employees	44.0	51.2	52.2	55.0	55.9	56.0	55.5	58.
		1	FEMALES					
No. of Members of Unions Estimated Total No. of Em-	17,670	22,585	28,871	39,575	45,605	50,665	63,423	77,83
ployees 20 yrs. of age & over Percentage of Members on	210,213	221,485	225,588	229,118	232,856	238,301	240,807	245,59
Estimated Total Number of Employees	8.4	10.2	12,8	17.2	19.6	21.3	26.3	31.

6. Classification of Trade Unions in Commonwealth according to Number of Members, 1912 to 1920.—The following table shews the number and membership of all trade unions in the Commonwealth for the years 1912 to 1920 inclusive, classified according to size. In this table inter-State unions are, of course, only counted once:—

Classification of Trade Unions in Commonwealth according to Number of Members at end of Years 1912 to 1920.

Classifi- cation.	10,000 and over.	5000 and under 10,000.	2000 and under 5000.	1000 and under 2000.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
				NUM	BER C	F UNIC	ONS.				
1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	7 9 8 9 11 9 11 13 14	15 17 17 16 16 19 15 13	26 26 29 30 35 27 33 34 41	43 35 39 41 33 36 39 44 43	32 45 52 44 47 48 51 52 57	32 47 45 35 43 44 38 31 29	39 26 32 34 25 28 19 32 27	67 81 72 69 53 48 66 62 60	72 84 67 63 59 63 65 62 54	75 62 69 74 70 67 57 51	408 432 430 415 392 389 394 394 388
					MEMBE	RSHIP.					
1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	176,157 186,755 219,990 217,002 259,824 292,406	99,718 121,710 125,021 122,009 113,587 144,198 103,152 95,400 101,801		60,558 48,938 59,350 61,264 49,170 52,258 54,119 64,145 60,324	22,585 32,154 37,141 30,651 32,429 34,944 37,784 37,083 40,464	12,234 17,994 16,439 13,405 16,657 17,433 14,840 12,148 10,751	9,483 6,406 7,898 8,308 6,003 7,032 4,599 7,624 6,451	9,323 11,326 10,141 9,408 7,091 6,742 9,502 8,392 8,391	5,106 5,914 4,572 4,537 4,326 4,550 4,623 4,430 3,763	2,160 2,009 1,656 1,510	497,925 523,271 528,031 546,556 564,187
			PERCI	ENTAGE	OF TO	OTAL M	EMBER	SHIP.			
1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	30.5 35.4 33.6 35.3 40.3 38.5 44.7 46.6 45.9	23.0 24.4 23.9 23.1 20.8 25.6 17.7 15.2 14.9	18.4 15.1 16.1 16.9 17.4 13.8 15.8 16.7 20.0	14.0 9.8 11.4 11.6 9.0 9.3 9.3 10.2 8.8	5.2 6.5 7.1 5.8 5.9 6.2 6.5 5.9	2.8 3.6 3.2 2.5 3.0 3.1 2.5 1.9	2.2 1.3 1.5 1.6 1.1 1.2 0.8 1.2 0.9	2.2 2.3 1.9 1.8 1.3 1.1 1.6 1.3 1.2	1.2 1.2 0.9 0.9 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.7	0.5 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0

In the last part of the preceding table the percentage which the membership in each group bears to the total membership of all groups is given for the years 1912 to 1920. In all the years from 1912 onwards more than half the membership of the unions was included in organisations having more than 5000 members. The tendency towards closer organisation is evidenced by the fact that though membership of trade unions has increased since 1912 by 58.0 per cent., the number and membership of unions having less than 2000 members have considerably decreased.

7. Number and Membership of Interstate or Federated Trade Unions in Commonwealth at end of Years, 1912 to 1920.—The following table gives particulars of inter-State or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures given include inter-State unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered:—

Number and Membership of Interstate or Federated Trade Unions in Commonwealth

			Union	S OPERATIN	G IN—			
PARTICULAR	PARTICULARS.		3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	*6 States.	TOTAL.	
Number of Unions	3, 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	20 16 18 17 15 18 14 16 15	11 11 9 11 11 11 17 14	17 16 14 14 12 18 13 12	14 18 16 16 18 14 18 17	10 17 22 23 25 33 36 40	72 78 79 81 81 94 95 95	
Number of Member	rs, 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	31,358 31,063 26,423 21,709 18,185 16,286 14,709 19,323 19,494	18,147 13,389 7,853 10,425 12,739 18,649 35,885 43,643 52,556	55,517 73,186 64,040 73,760 56,717 76,981 58,376 51,882 53,448	43,548 54,202 67,427 76,633 101,848 90,068 95,042 106,430 123,258	131,201 180,597 190,084 197,310 222,794 252,319 265,135 276,652 294,622	279,771 352,437 355,827 379,837 412,283 456,303 469,147 497,930 543,378	

<sup>\*</sup> Certain unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, a branch in the Northern Territory.

The development of trade union organisation of an inter-State character is reflected in the figures given in the above table. The number of organisations operating in two or more States has increased from 72 in 1912 to 99 in 1920, and the percentage of the membership of such organisations on the total membership of all organisations has increased from 64.6 per cent. to 79.4 per cent. during the same period.

Central Labour Organisations.—In each of the metropolitan towns, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organisations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such central organisations exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated with the central organisation, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organisation extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils, to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organisation is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council at the capital town of each State for the organisation of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table shews the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith, in each State at the end of the years 1914 to 1920.

Central Labour Organisations—Number and Unions Affiliated at the end of the Years 1914 to 1920.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A	· Tas.	C'wlth.
No. of Councils	1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	4 3 4 4 3 3	5555555	1 . 1 . 4 . 2 . 5 . 4 . 4	4 4 4 3 3 3	10 10 10 11 10 10	1 1 1 1 1	26 24 28 27 28 26 26
No. of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated	1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	164 150 169 163 143 127	196 198 205 192 188 175 183	18 26 67 46 58 50	84 89 90 82 80 76 67	182 183 181 171 159 168 181	24 22 20 18 18 19	668 668 732 672 646 615 652

The figures given in the above table as to number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated to the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organisation of unions may be classed certain State or district councils, organised on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions, the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members, such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel or brass trades, or with the building trades.

9. Particulars of Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, classified according to Industrial Groups, at end of Year, 1920.—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.\* The following table gives particulars of registered unions at the end of the year 1920. Registered unions include both inter-State associations and associations operating within one State only.

Particulars of Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, classified according to Industrial Groups, at end of Year 1920.

	_		
Industrial Group,	No. of Unions.	Mem- ber- ship.	Industrial Group.  Joseph Member-Sign ber-ship.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. V. Books, Printing, etc. VI. Other Manufacturing VII. Building VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc.	3 14 11 4 3 19 6	8,241	

<sup>\*</sup> Under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organisation, provided its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the service.  $\dagger$  Not available for publication separately, included in Group XIV.

The figures given in the above table regarding unions registered under the Commonwealth Act are not comparable with those given in the table in paragraph 7 hereof regarding all inter-State and federated unions. A few federated unions included in the table in paragraph 7 are not registered under the Commonwealth Act, while, on the other hand, a number of purely State organisations registered under the Act are, of course, not included in the table in paragraph 7.

# SECTION III.—FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

1. General.—In Section IX. of this Report, the method of indexnumbers is applied to trace variations in rates of wages in the Commonwealth since 1891, while in Sections IV., V., VI. and VII. variations in retail prices and purchasing-power of money, and in wholesale and import and export prices are shewn by a similar method. In order to elucidate further the progress of events, it is desirable to supplement that information, so far as practicable, by furnishing index-numbers which disclose the fluctuations in employment and unemployment.

Employment index-numbers serve not only to throw light upon the figures shewing the course of wages, prices, and purchasing-power of money, inasmuch as they indicate the relative loss of time through lack of employment, but also to furnish a useful measure of the fluctuations of industrial activity regarded as a whole. In this connection, it may be said that while export statistics relate only to the margin of national production which is sent overseas, statistics of employment measure, on the other hand, the relative activity or depression of the whole of the industries to which they relate, including, that is, production for the home market as well as for export.

The particulars shewn in the following tables are based upon information furnished by the secretaries of trade unions in the several States of the Commonwealth. The best thanks of the Bureau are tendered to the officials who are regularly furnishing the desired particulars. It will be seen from the tables that the membership of unions regularly reporting has exceeded 300,000 since 1918. Unemployment particulars are not collected from those unions whose members have permanency of employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, etc.). Very few of the unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the larger organisations have permanent secretaries and organisers who are closely in touch with the members and with the state of trade within their particular industries. In many cases unemployment registers are kept, and provision is also made in the rules for members out of work to pay reduced subscriptions. Taking these facts, and also the large membership of the numerous unions from which regular quarterly returns are being received, into consideration, it will be realized that percentage unemployment results based on trade union information may be taken to shew the general trend of unemployment existing in the several States. The tables do not furnish a complete register of unemployment, but for the purpose of making comparisons and shewing tendencies over a period of years, the percentages returned as unemployed, though not exact, are the most satisfactory available.

- 2. Number Unemployed in Various Industries, Commonwealth, 1891 to 1920.—The following table shews for the end of each year, 1891 to 1912, and for each quarterly period of the years 1913 to 1920, the particulars specified hereunder:—
  - (a) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available.
  - (b) The number of members of such unions.
  - (c) The number of members unemployed, and
  - (d) The percentage of the number of members unemployed (c) on the total membership (b).

Unemployment.—Commonwealth.—Number of Unions and Members Reporting, and Number and Percentage Unemployed, 1891 to 1920 (4th Quarter).

D	ARTIOU		Unions.	Membership.	UNEMP	LOYED.
I A	KRITOU	LAKS.	Опюля.	membership.	Number.	Percentage
1891			 25	6,445	599	9.3
1896			 25	4,227	457	10.8
1901			 39	8,710	574	6.6
1906			 47	11,299	753	6.7
1907			 51	13,179	757	5.7
1908			 68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909			 84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910			 109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911			 160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912			 464	224,023	12,441	5.6
1913.		uarter*	 451	237,216	15,234	6.4
,	2nd	**	 458	243,523	17,854	7.3
	3rd	*	 472	252,325	17,698	7.0
	4th	*	 465	251,207	13,430	5.3
1914.	lst	*	 462	262,133	15.541	5.9
,	2nd	*	 467	279,318	15,856	5.7
	3rd	*	 466	283,584	30,367	10.7
	4th	*	 439	250,716	27,610	11.0
1915.	lst	**	 476	279.388	33,465	12.0
,	2nd	*	 456	273,190	26,015	9.5
	3rd	,, at	 484	279,133	24,682	8.8
	4th	,, ,,	 465	273,149	18,489	6.8
1916.	lst	,, *	475	291,525	17,178	5.9
,	2nd	- jr	476	298,675	15,741	5.3
	3rd	*	 472	278,047	14,649	5.3
	4th	,, *	470	292,051	19,562	6.7
1917,	lst	* *	455	290,849	21,892	7.5
,	2nd	,, ,,	453	303,507	19,257	6.3
	3rd	*	 432	255,949	18,197	7.1
	4th	,, *	 459	296,937	21,989	7.4
1918.		*	 466	290,048	16,089	5.5
,	2nd	,, *	 478	294,725	18,385	6.2
	3rd	*	494	305,550	18,752	6.1
	4th	*	475	308,850	16,919	5.5
1919.		* *	477	311,410	20,359	6.5
1010,	2nd	ale	462	303,468	25,768	8.5
	3rd	,, *	457	308,287	19,262	6.2
	4th	"" "	459	317,413	16,637	5.2
1920	lst	*	 461	329,127	18,396	5.6
2020	2nd	*	449	343,144	21,186	6.2
	3rd	*	426	344,582	21,375	6.2
	4  h	,, *	450	351,013	27,463	7.8

<sup>\*</sup> For years prior to 1913 the figures refer to the end of the year only, and not to separate quarters. The quarterly figures shew the number of persons who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter; they do not include persons out of work through strikes or lock-outs.

3. Employment Index-Numbers, Commonwealth, 1891 to 1920.— For greater convenience of examination and comparison with other statistical data, the percentages of unemployed has been subtracted from 100, so as to shew the percentage of members not returned as unemployed, and the results computed in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base (= 1000).

Percentage of Members of Trade Unions not Returned as Unemployed, and Employment Index-Numbers for the years specified from 1891 to 1920.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1908.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920
Percentage not returned as Unemployed Employment	90.7	93.4	94.0	95.3	94.4	94.7	89.0	93.2	93.3	92.6	94.5	94.8	92.2
Index-No., 1911=1000	952	980	986	1,000	991	994	934	978	979	972	992	995	967

As the year 1913 was the first for which returns were collected each quarter, no comparisons can be made with previous years as to average unemployment or seasonal variations from year to year. The percentages for years prior to 1913 refer to the end of the year only, so that any comparisons made for the period, 1913 to 1920, with years prior to 1913, must necessarily be between the percentages for the last quarters of the years, 1913 to 1920, and not the average percentage for these years.

The figures given in the first line of the above table indicate the percentage of full time worked on the average in each year, on the assumption that the unemployment returns for the end of the year are representative of the state of unemployment throughout the year. The figures in the second line shew (on the same assumption) the relative state of employment in each year, compared with the year 1911, the state of employment being measured, of course, by the percentage of full time worked.

4. Unemployment in Different Industries, Commonwealth, 1919 and 1920.—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1920 have been published in Labour Bulletins Nos. 1 to 18, and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics, Nos. 70 to 83. The following table shews for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each of the four quarters of 1919 and 1920. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also given. The figures do not include persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

# Percentage of Unemployment\* in Different Industries in the Commonwealth at the end of 1912 and Quarterly for 1919 and 1920.†

	1912.		19	19.		19	1920.			
INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	End of Year.	1st quar. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd quar. (April to June.)	3rd quar. (July to Sept.)	4th quar. (Oct. to Dec.)	1st quar. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd quar. (April to June.)	3rd quar. (July to Sept.)  2.9 3.6 17.0 4.8 2.0 6.4 2.6 3.5 3.3 7.5	4th quar. (Oct. to Dec.)	
I. Wood Furniture, etc. II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. V. Books, Printing, etc. VI. Other Manufacturing VII. Bullding VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. X. Other Land Transport	3.7 7.4 7.3 6.3 2.8 6.9 5.5 5.6 1.1	4.4 6.5 6.7 7.5 4.0 5.0 3.5 6.0	4.3 7.6 13.1 6.9 5.9 8.5 3.6 9.6	5.0 5.4 6.9 4.1 2.7 8.0 4.1 10.2	6.1 5.6 10.8 1.7 1.3 3.8 2.8 6.3	3.5 5.3 8.5 0.7 1.6 5.1 4.7 8.0	3.2 5.7 11.2 2.0 1.6 4.7 2.8 5.3	3.6 17.0 4.8 2.0 6.4 2.6 3.5	4.4 4.3 20.2 7.3 2.6 10.0 2.1 6.0	
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. Other and Miscellaneous	5.4	2.2 9.3	3.0	3.3 7.3	2.6 5.9	3.0 7.5	2.8 9.4		3.6 8.6	
TOTAL	5.6	6.5	8.5	6.2	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.2	7.8	

<sup>\*</sup> Not including persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

5. Unemployment in each State, 1919 and 1920.—The following table shews for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each quarter of 1919 and 1920. The percentage unemployed at the end of 1912 is also given. In making any deductions from or drawing any comparisons between the results shewn in the following table, it must be borne in mind that the classes of industry in the several States for which data are obtained are not quite identical.

Percentage of Unemployment\* in each State at the end of Year 1912 and Quarterly for 1919 and 1920.

			1912.		19	1919. 1920.							
STATE	STATE,			1st quar. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd quar. (April to June.)	3rd quar. (July to Sept.)	4th quar. (Oct. to Dec).	1st quar. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd quar. (April to June).	3rd quar. (July to Sept.)	4th quar. (Oct to Dec.)		
New South Wales Victoria	::		5.0 6.7 4.6 5.1 5.8 3.4	5.6 6.0 12.4 3.5 5.7 4.0	8.4 7.2 14.2 6.4 5.4 3.3	5.6 5.2 9.3 6.7 6.8 9.9	5.0 4.3 8.5 4.2 6.5 3.6	5.5 4.5 10.5 4.4 3.7 3.6	5.5 5.6 13.0 4.1 3.4 2.4	5.2 5.3 13.4 5.9 3.2 3.1	6.9 7.3 16.3 5.1 4.8 3.0		
COMMONWEALTH			5.6	6.5	8.5	6.2	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.2	7.8		

<sup>\*</sup> Not including persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

6. Causes of Unemployment, Commonwealth, 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920.—The following table gives, for the Commonwealth, the membership of the unions reporting, and the number and percentage of those unemployed under three main heads for the four quarters of 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920:—

<sup>†</sup> Figures for 1918 were given in Labour Report No. 10.

<sup>†</sup> Figures for 1918, were given in Labour Report No. 10.

Unemployment in the Commonwealth according to Causes, in each Quarter of 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920.\*

	No. of		Number	r and Per	centage	Unemplo	yed thr	ough—	
Particulars.	Mem- bers of Unions	Lack Wor		Sickness Accide		Other C	auses.	Tota	1.
	report-	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	.%
			1	917.					
st quarter (Jan. to March)	286,594	19,378	6.8	1,805	0.6	471	0.2	21,654	7.6
nd quarter (April to June)	297,295		5.3	2,312	0.8	626	0.2	18,724	6.3
rd quarter (July to September)		14,443	6.1	1,665	0.7	429	0.2	16,537	7.0
th quarter (Oct. to December)			6.3	2,214	0.8	822	0.3	20,827	7.4
			19	18.					
st quarter (Jan. to March)	272,594	11.372	4.2	1,999	0.7	597	0.2	13,968	5.1
and quarter (April to June)	272,962		4.3	2,143	0.8	587	0.2	14,569	5.3
3rd quarter (July to September		14,559	5.0	2,901	1.0	747	0.2	18,207	6.2
th quarter (Oct. to December)	303 528	12,871	4.2	2,889	1.0	886	0.3	16,646	5.5
			19	19.					
1st quarter (Jan. to	202 727	14,167	4.7	4,771	1.6	839	0.2	19,777	6.5
March)		15,917	5,3	7,702	2,5	2,039	0.7	25,658	8.5
June) 3rd quarter (July to September)	,	11,777	4.1	4,154	1.5	850	0.3	16,781	5.8
th quarter (Oct. to December)		11,423	3.9	2,535	0.9	966	0.3	14,924	5.1
				1920.					
Ist quarter (Jan. to	317,549	14,394	4.5	2,430	0.8	656	0.2	17,480	5.5
2nd quarter (April to June)	323,974	15,169	4.7	2,383	0.7	618	0.2	18,170	5.6
3rd quarter (July to September)	313,693	<b>1</b> 4,1 <b>3</b> 5	4.5	2,430	0.8	400	0.1	16,965	5.4
4th quarter (Oct. to December)	333,02	7 23,147	7.0	2,341	0.7	790	0.2	26,278	7.9

<sup>\*</sup> For the corresponding figures for 1916, see Report No. 10, p. 22.

It will be observed from the above table that during the first, second and third quarters of the year 1919, the number of persons reported as unemployed owing to sickness was very high in comparison with previous quarters. The heavy loss of employment during these periods on account of sickness was due to the influenza epidemic.

## SECTION IV.—RETAIL PRICES, HOUSE RENT, AND PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY.

- 1. General.—In normal circumstances properly computed indexnumbers of food and groceries, and house-rent combined, form one of the best possible measures of those variations in the "purchasing-power of money" which affect the cost of living: in short, the variations of the cost of a "composite unit," consisting of appropriate quantities of suitably chosen commodities, and including also house rent, reflect the variations in the cost of living. The main investigations carried out as to retail prices and purchasing-power of money are of a threefold nature and consist of:—
  - (i.) Quarterly variations in the purchasing-power of money in thirty towns.
  - (ii.) Annual variations in the purchasing-power of money in 150 towns.
  - (iii.) Householders' Budget Inquiries.

It is principally with the first of these that this Section deals. In previous Reports of this Branch of the Bureau the results of comprehensive investigations into the subjects of Prices and Price-Indexes for past years were published, and an account was given of the methods used in the collection of the data and the computation of the results. A discussion of the theory upon which the calculation of the indexnumbers is based was furnished in Appendixes to Report No. 1, issued in December, 1912. In Appendix I. to Report No. 9, an endeavour was made to set forth the essentials of the problem and of its solution, with sufficient illustration to enable anyone who, being qualified to form a competent opinion, will give the matter serious attention.

For the computations of the index-numbers the "aggregate expenditure" method is adopted, i.e., the average price for each commodity included is multiplied by its respective "mass unit." The "mass-unit" represents the relative extent to which each commodity is used or consumed, and is regarded as constant over the period under review. By taking the aggregate expenditure for any one year as base, the index-number for the relative aggregate expenditure for any other year is readily calculated. Certain aspects of this method, not dealt with in previous Reports, are discussed on pages 19 and 20 of Labour Report No. 6.

In order to illustrate clearly the method adopted it will be well to take a simple numerical example. Suppose that in 1901 the average price of butter was 1s. 3d. per lb., of bread was 3d. per 2 lb. loaf, of mutton was 3d. per lb., and of milk was 4d. per quart; and suppose that in 1911 the prices of these four commodities were 1s. 6d. for butter, 4d. for bread, 5d. for mutton, and 5d. for milk. Now the total quantities of each of these commodities consumed in Australia per annum are approximately 90 million lb. of butter, 470 million 2-lb. loaves of bread, 330 million lb. of mutton, and 300 million quarts of milk. Therefore, the actual expenditure of the people of Australia on these commodities in 1901 and 1911 respectively would be as follows:—

Computation of Index-Numbers: Illustrative Example of Aggregate Expenditure Method.

Particulars.	ticulars. Unit. Quantities consumed.		Pric	es.	Total Ex	al Expenditure.				
raithoulais.	01110.	(0,000,000 omitted.)	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.				
Butter Bread Mutton Milk	lb. 2lb. loaf lb. quart	9 47 33 30	d. 15 3 3 4	d	d. (0,000,000 omitted.) 135 141 99 120	(0,000,000 omitted.)  162 188 165 150 665				

The relative aggregate expenditure was 495 in 1901, and rose to 665 in 1911; in other words, the index-number in 1901, taking the expenditure in 1911 as the base ( = 1000) was  $\frac{495}{605} \times 1000 = 744$ , and the index-number in 1911, taking the expenditure in 1901 as the base ( = 1000) was  $\frac{495}{605} \times 1000 = 1343$ , which might, of course, have been obtained directly by taking the reciprocal of the result previously obtained. If now, instead of only four commodities, a representative group of fifty or more were treated in this way for a series of years, the numbers thus obtained would furnish a satisfactory index of the variations in price from year to year.

- 2. Changes in Cost of Commodities, Standard of Living, and Expenditure on Living.—A change in the "Cost of Living" may occur either in the standard of living or in the purchasing-power of money, or in both; both affect the expenditure on living, which expenditure itself depends on three things, viz.:—
  - (i.) The  $particular\ commodities\ consumed$  ;
  - (ii.) The relative quantities of the commodities consumed; and
  - (iii.) The price of these commodities.

To avoid confusion as to the significance of the results given in this section, the conception of what is meant by "cost of living" ought to be clearly apprehended, for evidently a change in any one of the above may produce a change in the expenditure on living. In order to obtain index-numbers which are independent of (arbitrary) variations of (i) and (ii.) above, and which unequivocally reflect the variations caused by price alone, it is necessary that the particular series of commodities selected, and the relative quantities of these, remain constant. This phase of the subject is dealt with more fully in Labour Report No. 1, Appendix VIII.; in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 17-18; in Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 27 to 46; in Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 127 to 130; and in Part II. of Appendix I. of Labour Report No. 9. In the places indicated it has been shewn that in order to avoid all confusion between "changes the regimen" (i.e, change in the standard of living) which is at the disposal of the individual, and "changes in prices," which are not at his disposal, it is necessary to adopt the "aggregate expenditure'' method; that is, to ascertain the cost of a definite regimen or what may be called the cost of a definite "composite unit." To be of the highest general value, the "composite unit" must be one applicable to the whole community. It has also been shewn that what has been called the method of "aggregate expenditures,"

i.e., the estimation of the cost of this composite unit, as the basis of the method, is, as said, the only unequivocal method, and technically is perfectly satisfactory, while any other method is technically less satisfactory, or introduces some change of regimen. Variations in quantity or in the items of the composite unit introduce ambiguity, for the resulting change in the price of the composite unit is partly due to change of the unit and partly due to change of the prices of its constituent items.

Notwithstanding the very explicit statement of the purpose and scope of these investigations given in the various Labour Reports. evidence is continually coming to hand that misunderstanding in regard thereto is still prevalent. Many persons, having noticed the obvious fact that a different regimen gives a very different aggregate cost, have imagined that deductions as to the "purchasing-power of money" vary enormously with change of regimen. This phase of the matter has been dealt with fully in previous publications of the Labour and Industrial Branch, and in particular in Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 127 to 130, published in October, 1916. It is there demonstrated, by basing the deductions upon various widely differing regimens, that the mode of investigating the purchasing-power of money adopted is not vitiated by employing a fixed regimen; on the contrary, it has reached a high degree of precision as compared with any alternative which has been suggested. Again, it should be observed that any proposed change of regimen must be freed from the effect of a change in the standard of living otherwise the results are confused, that is, they embody two things, viz.: (a) change in price, and (b) change in standard of living. The conclusion therein arrived at may be repeated here, viz.: That once a standard of living, or living wage, has been fixed, the tables published by the Commonwealth Statistician can be legitimately used as shewing the variations in the cost of living. The only appropriate criticism which could be applicable would be that the regimen used as a basis for estimation has ceased to be representative of the usage of the community to such an extent that the calculations founded on it are misleading. If then, under these circumstances a change is made, certain safeguards are necessary which have been indicated in Labour Report No. 1, Appendixes VIII. and IX., and which have further been dealt with in Appendix I. of Labour Report No. 9.

3. Commodities and Requirements Included.—The 47 items of expenditure included are divided into four groups, viz., (i.) groceries and bread, (ii.) dairy produce, (iii.) meat, and (iv.) house-rent. These items cover about 60 per cent. of the total expenditure of a normal family. There are very cogent reasons for the restriction of the inquiry to the items mentioned. If the comparisons are to be satisfactory, confusion must not arise between changes in standard of living and changes arising from a variation of the purchasing-power of money. In order to avoid such confusion the items selected are such as are sensibly identical and identifiable in the various localities. The most important group of expenditure which is not included is clothing, the cost of which amounts to about 13 per cent. of the total expenditure.

Up to the present it has not been considered advisable to extend the investigations to cover clothing, fuel and light and other miscellaneous expenditure, and it has been assumed that the cost of these branches of

expenditure has varied proportionately with the cost of food, groceries and rent. Recently, however, as the result of a recommendation made by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, the Government has authorised the Bureau to extend its investigations to cover the whole of the ordinary expenditure of a household, and steps are being taken to give effect to the recommendation made. It is hoped at an early date to publish index-numbers shewing variations in clothing, fuel and light, and other principal items of miscellaneous expenditure.

It should be remembered, however, that the index-numbers computed for food, groceries and rent in the past can be accepted in general as a near approximation of the variation in the whole ordinary household expenditure. It is only in abnormal times that results based upon the cost of food, groceries and rent can be vitiated to any great extent.

The question of procedure in abnormal circumstances was sufficiently referred to in Report No. 6, pp. 20 to 22.

The following tabular statement gives particulars of the commodities and items included, the units of measurement for which prices are collected, and the mass-units shewing the relative extent to which each item is used or consumed.

Retail Prices.—Table shewing Commodities, etc., included in Investigation, Units of Measurement, and "Mass-Units."

Commodity.	Unit.	" Mass Unit."	Commodity.	Unit.	"Mass Unit."						
GROUP I.—GROCERIE	s (INCLUDING I	BREAD).	GROUP III.—MEAT.								
2. Flour, ordinary 3. Tea 4. Coffee 5. Sugar 6. Rice 7. Sago 9. Oatmeal 10. Raisins 11. Currants 12. Starch 13. Blue 14. Candles 15. Soap 16. Potatoes 17. Onlons	. 2 lb. loaf . 25 lb. bags lb	$\begin{array}{c} 468 \\ 11 \\ 30 \\ 2 \\ 460 \\ 50 \\ 8 \\ 73 \\ 35 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 1 \\ 16 \\ 64 \\ 68 \\ 17 \\ \end{array}$	26. Beef, sirloin	1b.	$\begin{array}{c} 67 \\ 82 \\ 12 \\ 14 \\ 24 \\ 53 \\ 39 \\ 11 \\ 32 \\ 92 \\ 30 \\ 62 \\ 53 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 1$						
GROUP IIDA	IRY PRODUCTS.	•	46. ,, chops	99	81						
20 TO 11	quart	300 95	GROUP IV.—HOUSE RED	NT.							
21. Cheese 22. Eggs	dozen lb.	15 18 16 16	47. House Rent	per week	461						

It may here be pointed out that both in the collection of the data and computation of the results great care is exercised, and that there is reason to believe that the price-indexes are based upon more extensive data than any which have been obtained in similar investigations in other parts of the world.

In order to give some idea of the thorough manner in which the work has been performed, it may be mentioned that with regard to the 46 commodities and house rent included in this inquiry, nearly 11,000 prices and quotations are received and tabulated for the 30 towns dealt with each month. This amounts to 130,000 per annum. The complete scheme in regard to the determination of the price-indexes shewing the purchasing power of money provides for the collection and analysis of over 150,000 separate prices and quotations each year, but owing to the difficulty in getting in all the returns regularly it was necessary to provide for a larger number of returns than was actually required.

When it is understood that this inquiry goes back for the capital towns as far as 1901, and the wholesale price inquiry (80 commodities) as far as 1871, some idea may be gathered as to the magnitude of the work involved. All the returns received are carefully examined, and in cases where the accuracy of any price or quotation is open to doubt, special inquiries are made from the person furnishing the quotation. Each return as received is compared with the previous return from the same dealer and with all other returns received for the same period. It is believed, therefore, that a high degree of accuracy is obtained in the investigations, and it is evident that personal impressions or results, not based upon an equally systematic and equally extensive inquiry, cannot be allowed weight.

- 4. Other Investigations as to Price-Indexes and Cost of Living.— While this report is concerned principally with variations in price-indexes on the lines indicated in the preceding paragraphs, it will not be out of place to refer briefly to other cognate investigations which have been carried out. These consist, as already indicated, of (i.) Annual Variations in the price index-numbers for 150 Towns, (ii.) the cost of living according to Householders' Budget Inquiries, (iii.) special inquiries as to the cost of food, groceries and house rent in various towns and localities in the several States, and (iv.) the investigation by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage.
- (i.) Price-Indexes in 150 Towns.—The investigation as to variation in price-indexes in 100 towns was carried out for the months of November 1913 and November 1914. For subsequent years the number of towns from which returns are collected annually has been increased from 100 The results of the November 1913 investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5, pp. 26 to 33; of the November 1914 investigation in Labour Bulletin No. 8, pp. 231 to 240; of the November 1915 investigation in Labour Bulletin No. 12, pp. 352 to 361; of the November 1916 investigation in Labour Report No. 7, pp. 393 to 402; of the November 1917 investigation in Labour Report No. 8 pp. 47 to 57; of the November 1918 investigation in Labour Report No. 9, pp. 52 to 62; of the November 1919 in Labour Report No. 10, pp. 55 to 65; and of November 1920 in present issue, pp. 56 to 66. Prior to 1912 investigations were made concerning the price-indexes in the capital towns only, but during 1912 and subsequent years these investigations have been extended to 30 On pages 65-6 hereinafter comparisons are made to test the accuracy with which the results obtained from these inquiries reflect the conditions obtaining throughout the States and Commonwealth. will be seen on examination that the table reveals the fact that there is

but little variation in the results obtained from the different sources indicated. This approximation between the various results indicates that the index-numbers published for the capital towns only, for the years prior to 1912 and for the 30 towns for 1912 and subsequent years, probably reflect, with a substantial degree of accuracy, the variations in the purchasing-power of money, not only in each State separately, but also throughout the Commonwealth as a whole.

- (ii.) Householders' Budget Inquiries.—The first of these was held in 1910-11, and covered a period of twelve months. The results of that investigation were published in December, 1911.\* A second was held during 1913 for the month of November only. The results of this second investigation are given in a special report, entitled "Labour Report, No. 4, Expenditure on Living in the Commonwealth, November, 1913." In September 1917 the Government of Western Australia appointed a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the cost of the necessaries of life in that State. Under the authority of this Commission a budget inquiry was instituted, and steps were taken to obtain from householders, budgets shewing their weekly expenditure in detail. The Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. G. H. Knibbs) was requested to undertake the necessary analysis of the returns, and the budgets were accordingly forwarded by the Commission to this Bureau. The report, when completed, was forwarded to the Western Australian Government, and at the request of that Government was published in Labour Report No. 9, pp. 63-71.
- (iii.) Special Investigations as to the cost of Food, Groceries and House Rent in Towns and Localities not included in the 150 Towns Investigation.—During 1919 and 1920 the question of the cost of living in certain country towns and districts in the several States, as compared with the cost in the towns ordinarily covered by the investigations of the Bureau, arose in connection with Arbitration Court proceedings. In order to furnish reliable information special inquiries as to the cost of food, groceries and house rent were made. Forms were issued direct from the Bureau to retailers and house agents situated in considerably over 100 towns and localities in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. From the data collected, index-numbers were computed, and the results were submitted to the tribunals concerned. The principal inquiry of this special nature during the period covered districts in which timber workers are mainly employed.
- (iv.) Investigation by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage.— In December 1919 the Commonwealth Government appointed a Commission consisting of three representatives of employers' organisations, and three representatives of the Federated Trade Unions, with an independent chairman, to enquire into—
  - 1. The actual cost of living at the present time according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man with a wife and three children under fourteen years of age, and the several items and amounts which make up that eost.

<sup>\*</sup> See Report on an "Inquiry into the Cost of Living in Australia, 1910-11," by G. H. Kmibbs, C.M.G., etc., December, 1911. Owing to the small number of budgets returned, the deductions and tabulations based thereon are necessarily restricted

- 2. The actual cost of living during each of the last five years.
- 3. How the basic wage may be automatically adjusted to the rise and fall from time to time of the purchasing-power of money.

This Commission issued two reports; the first in November 1920, and the second in April 1921.

The two reports read together shew that according to the standard fixed by the Commission the cost of living for the family postulated was at the 1st of November, 1920, as follows:—

Particulars.	Melb	ou	rne	Sy	dn	ey.	Bri	sba	ne.	Ad	elai	de.	P	ert	h.	Н	oba	rt.
Food Clothing	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 2	£ 1 2	6	9	0 2	17 3	0	0	$\frac{19}{7}$	6 2	£ 0 2	$\frac{19}{4}$	0		19 8	0
Miscel- laneous	1	0	10	1	1	4	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	0	19	10
	5	16	6	5	17	1	5	6	2	5	16	1	5	13	11	5	16	11

The corresponding cost of the articles and services included (which are all fully set out in the first report) for the years 1914 to 1920 are as follows:—

Years.	Melbourne	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	£ s. d. 3 7 9 3 16 9 3 17 5 4 2 2 4 8 10 4 18 5 5 16 6	£ s. d. 3 12 11 4 1 6 4 4 6 4 9 8 4 14 8 5 5 3 5 17 1	£ s. d. 3 4 0 3 11 3 3 13 10 3 19 3 4 6 0 4 15 10 5 6 2	£ s. d. 3 11 2 3 19 0 3 19 7 4 3 2 4 10 11 5 2 6 5 16 1	£ s. d. 3 12 9 3 17 1 4 1 2 4 4 2 4 9 2 5 0 9 5 13 11	£ s. d. 3 6 9 3 15 1 3 15 6 4 4 10 4 8 6 5 0 4 5 16 11

With regard to Clause 3 reference has already been made (see p. 26) to the recommendations of the Commission and the steps being taken to carry them out.

5. Purchasing-Power of Money. General Results of Investigation in each Metropolitan Town, 1901 to 1920.—Index-numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities (and for house-rent) included in the investigation, as well as the weighted average for all groups together, are shewn for the capital town of each State in the tables given hereinafter. In these tables the weighted aggregate expenditure for the whole of the capital towns in 1911 is taken as base (= 1,000), and the figures for that year (as well as other years) for the individual towns shew the relative purchasing-power of money as between the respective towns. The result is that the index-numbers given herein are comparable in all respects, that is to say, they shew not only the variations from year to year in each town, but they also furnish comparisons as to the relative cost in the different towns, either in any given year or as between one year and another and one town and another.

### Retail Price Index-Numbers\*\* in Metropolitan Towns, 1901 to 1920.†

It is, of course, obvious that the index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to shew the relative cost of (say) house-rent, and groceries and food, since the weighted average cost for the six towns taken together in 1911 in each case is made equal to 1000, although the cost is, of course, not the same.

1011111000110000	*D ***********************************	100	,		igii uiic	00.01	.,	, , , ,				
Town.	1901. 19	07. 1910	). 191	1. 1912	2. 1913	3. 1914	1915	. 1916	. 1917.	1918.	1919.	1920
			G	ROUP	I.—G	ROCER	IES.					
Sydney	1,000 1,0	04 1,023 17 93 69 1,05 03 97 13 1,09 88 1,01	0 1,47	0 1,18	0 1,07	5 1,116	66,1 6	1 1,046	1,029	1,094	1,010	2,00
Weighted Average*	912 8	85 99'	7 1,00	0 1,124	1,04	3 1,062	2 1,27	2 1,279	1,261	1,342	1,631	2,03
			GRO	UP II	.—DA	IRY PI	RODUC	E.	1			
Hobart	1,290 1,20 931 95	7 976 7 973 8 1,017 0 1,238 5 982	994	1,320	1,262	1,244	1,475	1,434	1,313	1,325 1,334 1,315 1,427 1,365	1,578 1,454 1,573 1,487 1,617 1,540	1,92 1,81 1,88 1,95 1,97
Weighted Average*	945 95	5 998	1,000	1,115	1,080	1,108	1,307	1,316	1,295	1,345	1,526	1,92
			G	ROUP	III.—	MEAT.						
Bydney	1,025 99 1,077 1,06 1,026 1,02 1,221 1,05 1,378 1,51 1,225 1,27	4 977 7 978 4 936 9 1,032 1 1,535 9 1,276	959 929 935 1,037 1,577 1,221	1,107 1,123 991 1,130 1,643 1,321	1,213 1,149 965 1,206 1,607 1,400	1,280 1,270 1,169 1,502 1,688 1,493	1,778 1,800 1,549 1,930 1,722 1,789	2,091 2,027 1,766 2,240 1,997 2,217	2,154 1,949 1,667 2,079 1,913 2,274	1 819	2,125 1,956 1,905 2,187 2,200 2,256	7. 19
Weighted Average*	1,101 1,07	4 1,024	1,000	1,144	1,198	1,323	1,781	2,056	2,022	1,992	2,063	2,39
Gr	ROUPS I., I	I., AND	III.	Сомві	NED	-GROCI	ERIES	AND F	OOD.			
Sydney	965 92 965 94 1,028 95 1,184 1,19 1,011 1,01	$71,000 \\ 11,001$	1,018 1,020 1,346 1,058	1,102 1,154 1,345 1,190	1,042 1,119 1,267 1,164	1,302 1,212	1,373 1,487 1,483 1,445	1,426 1,532 1,542 1,523	1,406 1,445 1,505 1,544	1,554 1,486 1,635	1,783 1,620 1,762 1,719 1,772 1,748	2,132 2,050 2,162
		1						1,100	1,112	1,011	2,110	2,10
1		1	GROUI	P IV	—Hou	SE RE	ENT.					
Sydney	858 91 733 80 488 57 629 81 801 68 667 70	4 916 700 2 1,018 4 696	970 767	1,016 804	1,246 1,089 863 1,125 928 887		1,220 1,085 859 932 848 928	1,212 1,089 847 930 869 928	1,215 1,124 859 959 874 951	1,180 905 1,02 <b>2</b> 885	1,108	1,40 1,06 1,21 996
Weighted Average*	751 81	6 919	1,000	1,063	1,118	1,135	1,081	1,081	1,098	1,143	1,215	1,33
Aı	LL GROUPS	Сомві	NED.—	GROCE	ERIES.	Food,	AND	House	RENT			
		-										
Sydney	893 92 870 87 769 79 864 89 1,027 98 869 88	5 942	915	979	aga	1,206 1,105 997 1,143 1,143	1 182	1 188	1 181	1,349 1,252 1,335 1,239	1,580 1,481 1,442 1,468 1,420 1,496	1,78 1,64 1,75 1,61
2200010				-,0	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,001	2,000	1,100	-,

Note.— As to basis of index-numbers, see remarks on previous page.

<sup>\*</sup> For all capital towns.

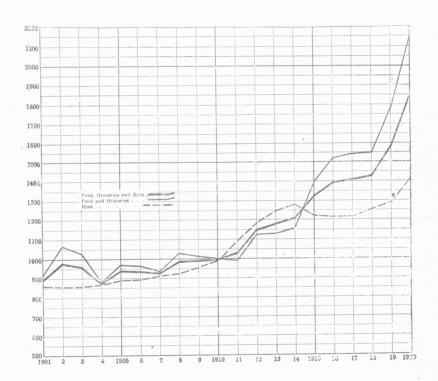
† Index-numbers for years 1902-8 are given in Labour Report No 6, p. 26.

\*\* As the price index-number increases, the purchasing-power of money diminishes.

The index-numbers for the last three groups (Food and Groceries, House Rent, and Food, Groceries and House Rent combined) are shewn, for each capital town, together with the weighted average of the six towns considered as a whole, in the graphs on pages 31 to 34. The paragraphs on pages 35 to 36 briefly indicate the general nature of the variations in each group.

GRAPHS SHEWING THE PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY,\* METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1901 to 1920.

SYDNEY,

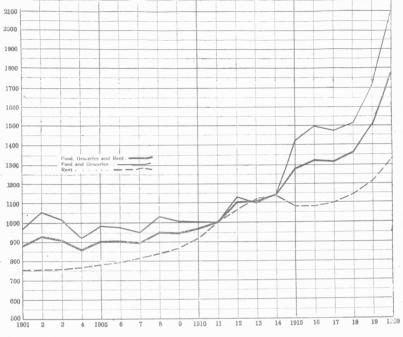


\* Based upon a constant "composite unit."

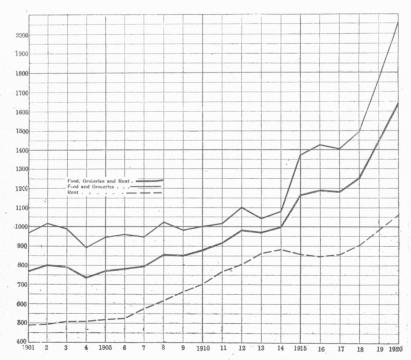
32

GRAPHS SHEWING PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY, METROPOLITAN TOWNS 1901 TO 1920.





BRISBANE.

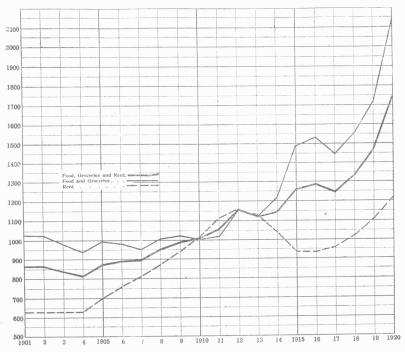


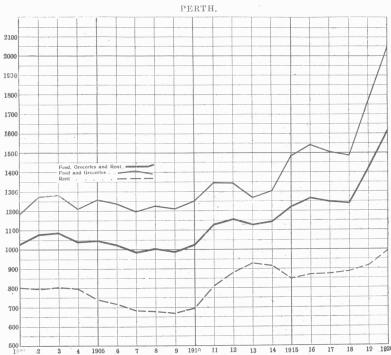
See footnote previous page.

RETAIL PRICES, HOUSE RENT, AND PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY.

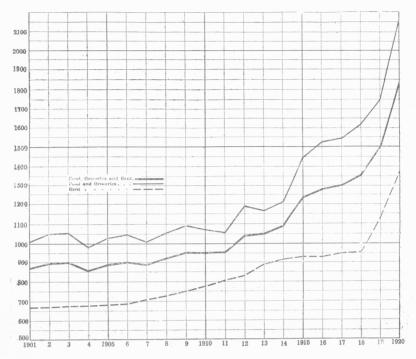
GRAPHS SHEWING PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY, METROPOLITAN TOWNS 1901 to 1920.

#### ADELAIDE.

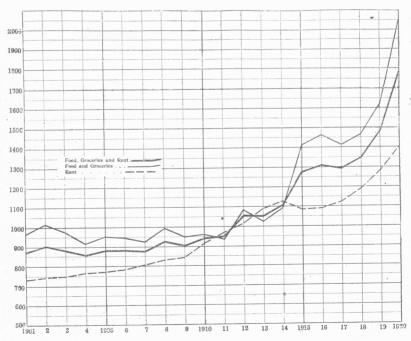




See footnote p. 31.



PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY.—WEIGHTED AVERAGE SIX CAPITAL TOWNS 1901 to 1920.



See footnote p. 31.

- (i.) Groceries (18 Commodities).—It may be seen that the indexnumber for this Group was higher in 1920 than in 1919 in all the capital towns, the aggregate effect upon the weighted average index-number shewing an increase. The increase in the weighted average indexnumber for all towns in 1920 compared with 1919 amounts to 25.0 per cent., compared with 1911 to 103.9 per cent., and compared with 1901 to 123.6 per cent. The average cost in 1920 of the commodities included in this group was greatest in Brisbane and least in Melbourne.
- (ii.) Dairy Produce (7 Commodities).—The index-numbers for this group were higher for 1920 than for 1919 in all the towns. The weighted average index-number for all towns in 1920 was 25.8 per cent. higher than in 1919, 92.8 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 104.0 per cent. higher than in 1901. The average cost in 1920 of the commodities in this group was highest in Hobart and lowest in Brisbane.
- (iii.) Meat (21 Cuts or Joints of Butcher's Meat).—The index-numbers for this group were higher in 1920 than in 1919 in all the capital towns. The weighted average index-number for all towns taken together in 1920 was 15.9 per cent. higher than in 1919; 139.0 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 117.1 per cent. higher than in 1901. The average cost for 1920 of the commodities included in this group was greatest in Hobart and least in Brisbane.
- (iv.) Groceries and Food (Groups I., II., and III. combined).\*-The index-numbers for this combined group shew the aggregate effect upon the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers of movements in prices of commodities, apart from variations in house rent. There was an increase in 1920 compared with the immediately preceding year in all the towns. During the whole of the period covered by the table on page 30 the index-numbers were higher in Perth than in any other capital town up to and including 1914. The disparity between that town and the remaining towns was greater in the earlier years of the period, and less in the later years, and for 1915 the index-number for Perth, while still higher than for all the towns except Adelaide, shews less divergence from the weighted average than for any other year. In 1916 the index-number for Perth was again higher than for any other town, but in 1917 it was lower in that town than in Sydney or Hobart. In 1918 the indexnumber for Perth was lower than in all the towns except Melbourne, and in 1919 was higher than in all the towns except Sydney. In 1920 the index-number for Perth was the lowest of the 6 capital towns. Taking the weighted average for all the towns the prices of the 46 items of food and groceries specified on page 26 were 22.4 per cent. higher in 1920 than in 1919; 110.1 per cent. higher than in 1911; and 116.2 per cent. higher than in 1901. The average cost of these items for 1920 was greatest in Hobart and least in Perth.
- (v.) House Rent.—Except in Adelaide, where rents remained stationary from 1901 to 1904, and declined in 1913, and in Perth, where they decreased from 1903 to 1907, and again in 1908-9 and 1914, there was a uniform increase in each of the metropolitan towns from 1901 to 1914. The abnormal conditions arising out of the war has resulted in entirely changed conditions for the years 1915 to 1920. It will be seen that

<sup>\*</sup> That is the "composite unit" upon which these index-numbers are computed.

for 1915 there was a decrease in the cost of housing accommodation in all the towns except Hobart, where there was a small increase. In 1916 Melbourne and Perth shew slight increases, Sydney, Brisbane and Adelaide slight decreases, while the index-number for Hobart was the same for 1916 as for 1915. In 1917, 1918 and 1919 there was an increase in the average rentals in all the towns, and in 1920 there was a further increase. The weighted average index-number for 1920 is 9.7 per cent. higher than for 1919, 33.3 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 77.5 per cent. higher than in 1901. The greatest increase since 1901 has occurred in Brisbane (117.4 per cent.), followed in the order named by Hobart (105.8 per cent.), Adelaide, (93.3 per cent.), Melbourne, (91.7 per cent.), Sydney (64.9 per cent.), and Perth (24.3 per cent.).

(vi.) Price Index-numbers for Food, Groceries and House Rent combined.—The weighted average index-numbers for the combined expenditure upon the 46 items of food and groceries and housing accommodation show an increase of 18.2 per cent. in 1920 compared with 1919; 78.5 compared with 1911, and 102.8 compared with 1901. Reference to the graph on page 34 will show that the weighted average price indexnumber was lower in 1904 than in any other year during the period covered by the investigations. The index-number rose in 1905 and 1906, and fell in 1907. There was a substantial rise in 1908, followed by a slight decline in 1909. Further rises occurred in 1910 and 1911, and again in 1912, when the increase was very considerable (10.1 per cent.). The indexnumber for 1913 was practically the same as for 1912, but in 1914 there was a rise of 3.2 per cent., in 1915 of 12.1 per cent., and a further rise in 1916 of 3.6 per cent. The index-number for 1917 was 0.5 per cent. lower than for 1916, but in 1918 there was a rise of 3.3 per cent. index-number for 1919 shews a rise of 10.9 per cent., and there was a further sharp rise of 18.2 per cent. for 1920, which is the highest recorded.

Compared with 1911, the base year of the period, the weighted average purchasing-power-of-money index-number shews an increase of 78.5 per cent. for 1920. It may further be seen that, except for the year 1909, from 1901 to 1912 inclusive, the index-number for Perth was higher than for any other capital town. From 1913 to 1920 the index-number for Sydney was the highest, and for 1920 the index-number for Perth was lower than for any other town. Attention has already been drawn to the fact that the increase in prices of food and groceries during 1915 and subsequent years was considerably less in Perth than in the remaining towns. The result of this is to alter the relative cost of food, groceries, and house rent combined in the several towns.

6. Index-numbers Shewing Variations in Cost of Food, Groceries and House Rent, 1912 to 1920.—In the following tables, index-numbers are given shewing variations in the cost of food and groceries (46 commodities), in thirty of the more important towns throughout the Commonwealth at yearly and quarterly periods from 1912 to 1920. Index-numbers for food and groceries are also given for each month of 1920. In addition, index-numbers shewing for these years the quarterly and yearly variations in house rents and in the combined cost of food, groceries and house rent, are given. As explained on pp. 31 and 32 of Labour Report No. 6, these are now computed to the same base as the index-numbers relating to the six capital cities, which go back to the year 1901:—

Food and Groceries (46 Commodities), Price Index-Numbers\* for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).

		N.S.W	.—IND	EX-NUM	BERS.			VICTOR	IA—INI	EX-NU	MBERS.	
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnam- bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria
1912	1,124	1,134	1,352	1,128	1,083	1,134	1,082	1,110	1,112	1,086	1,057	1,086
1913	1,131	1,127	1,343	1,151	1,053	1,139	1,024	1,028	1,057	1,049	1,043	1,028
1914	1,156	1,142	1,383	1,174	1,094	1,164	1,091	1,086	1,098	1,099	1,074	1,091
1915	1,396	1,389	1,642	1,388	1,336	1,404	1,411	1,443	1,429	1,393	1,425	1,414
1916	1,520	1,508	1,810	1,532	1,466	1,530	1,462	1,466	1,453	1,464	1,466	1,462
1917	1,540	1,537	1,778	1,490	1,483	1,548	1,412	1,401	1,407	1,419	1,429	1,412
1918	1,549	1,564	1,752	1,526	1.504	1 557	1,466	1,441	1,443	1,445	1,493	1,463
1919	1,783	1,803	1,900	1,781	1,681	1,788	1,620	1,587	1,558	1,588	1,604	1,612
1920	2,148	2,146	2,896	2,185	2,113	2,158	2,056	2,080	2,009	1,995	<b>2,035</b>	2,052
1912 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,036	1,062	1,295	1,033	995	1,048	988	1,001	998	1,002	976	990
	1,090	1,099	1,328	1,070	1,056	1,100	1,069	1,056	1,102	1,056	1,042	1,069
	1,195	1,195	1,375	1,154	1,136	1,201	1,156	1,170	1,176	1,132	1,115	1,157
	1,176	1,180	1,410	1,258	1,144	1,187	1,113	1,211	1,175	1,154	1,097	1,125
1913 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4tb ,,	1,136	1,124	1,329	1,189	1,060	1,143	1,036	1,055	1,101	1,085	1,051	1,043
	1,158	1,147	1,381	1,189	1,083	1,166	1,040	1,049	1,093	1,072	1,067	1,046
	1,128	1,124	1,321	1,118	1,036	1,134	1,021	1,013	1,037	1,030	1,037	1,022
	1,104	1,112	1,343	1,109	1,034	1,114	999	996	999	1,009	1,018	999
1914 1st Qtr.	1,150	1,110	1,340	1,134	1,065	1,153	1,028	1,029	1,043	1,038	1,034	1,030
2nd ,,	1,163	1,153	1,423	1,201	1,121	1,173	1,118	1,090	1,115	1,133	1,073	1,116
3rd ,,	1,154	1,148	1,393	1,177	1,095	1,163	1,101	1,113	1,109	1,099	1,089	1,102
4th ,.	1,156	1,154	1,375	1,184	1,092	1,164	1,115	1,113	1,126	1,126	1,100	1,116
1915 1st Qtr.	1,231	1,233	1,488	1,222	1,182	1,241	1,186	1,202	1,201	1,178	1,162	1,187
2nd ,,	1,286	1,293	1,605	1,299	1,254	1,300	1,382	1,411	1,389	1,348	1,377	1,383
3rd ,,	1,536	1,506	1,721	1,518	1,453	1,540	1,584	1,627	1,634	1,557	1,628	1,590
4th ,,	1,530	1,522	1,753	1,512	1,455	1,537	1,491	1,531	1,493	1,489	1,533	1,494
1916 1st Qtr.	1,566	1,532	1,784	1,538	1,454	1,570	1,510	1,503	1,504	1,499	1,502	1,509
2nd ,,	1,517	1,496	1,827	1,545	1,479	1,528	1,483	1,501	1,479	1,506	1,484	1,485
3rd ,,	1,510	1,509	1,816	1,532	1,468	1,523	1,448	1,449	1,417	1,449	1,468	1,447
4th ,,	1,485	1,494	1,817	1,511	1,462	1,500	1,407	1,412	1,411	1,400	1,408	1,407
1917 1st Qtr.	1,499	1,518	1,804	1,522	1,467	1,513	1,395	1,400	1,395	1,405	1,415	1,396
2nd ,,	1,506	1,528	1,809	1,481	1,471	1,520	1,412	1,403	1,425	1,438	1,435	1,414
3rd ,,	1,588	1,548	1,743	1,460	1,487	1,587	1,419	1,392	1,415	1,418	1,435	1,417
4th ,,	1,566	1,555	1,754	1,496	1,506	1,571	1,422	1,408	1,395	1,416	1,430	1,419
19181st Qtr.	1,553	1,562	1,783	1,481	1,502	1,561	1,447	1,433	1,434	1,453	1,448	1,446
2nd ,,	1,549	1,574	1,828	1,526	1,521	1,561	1,478	1,450	1,483	1,475	1,506	1,477
3rd ,,	1,514	1,522	1,705	1,509	1,487	1,522	1,449	1,422	1,427	1,426	1,501	1,445
4th ,,	1,579	1,599	1,692	1,589	1,508	1,585	1,490	1,459	1,429	1,426	1,515	1,482
1919 1st Qtr.	1,702	1,727	1,789	1,737	1,619	1.707	1,566	1,530	1,498	1,528	1,555	1,557
2nd ,,	1,770	1,774	1,849	1,743	1,656	1,772	1,574	1,533	1,526	1,541	1,562	1,567
3rd ,,	1,766	1,812	1,900	1,756	1,683	1,774	1,605	1,583	1,560	1,582	1,607	1,599
4th ,,	1,893	1,901	2,060	1,887	1,765	1,899	1,734	1,701	1,648	1,699	1,693	1,724
1920 1st Qtr.	1,993	1,988	2,117	1,946	1,863	1,995	1,717	1,754	1,695	1,717	1,718	1,718
2nd ,,	2,101	2,099	2,384	2,085	2,040	2,112	2,026	2,039	1,981	1,957	1,937	2,020
3rd ,,	2,300	2,230	2,538	2,412	2,265	2,305	2,289	2,297	2,228	2,175	2,238	2,280
4th ,,	2,198	2,267	2,547	2,295	2,282	2,220	2,190	2,228	2,130	2,128	2,246	2,187
1920 January February March April May June July August September October November December	1,956	1,971	2,114	1,947	1,861	1,962	1,674	1,750	1,669	1,685	1,681	1,680
	2,018	1,986	2,087	1,940	1,846	2,015	1,720	1,734	1,675	1,706	1,710	1,717
	2,004	2,005	2,150	1,951	1,883	2,008	1,758	1,778	1,741	1,760	1,762	1,758
	2,060	2,071	2,286	2,033	2,002	2,069	1,917	1,933	1,874	1,858	1,849	1,912
	2,052	2,079	2,378	2,067	2,016	2,068	2,007	2,037	1,937	1,935	1,945	2,001
	2,192	2,148	2,484	2,155	2,101	2,198	2,153	2,146	2,133	2,077	2,018	2,146
	2,252	2,172	2,526	2,264	2,172	2,256	2,299	2,255	2,193	2,151	2,205	2,281
	2,314	2,213	2,516	2,475	2,276	2,316	2,260	2,284	2,218	2,140	2,203	2,253
	2,333	2,305	2,571	2,498	2,346	2,343	2,307	2,352	2,273	2,236	2,306	2,305
	2,230	2,304	2,579	2,327	2,315	2,253	2,244	2,316	2,200	2,159	2,296	2,243
	2,191	2,259	2,553	2,287	2,287	2,214	2,182	2,216	2,114	2,102	2,244	2,177
	2,173	2,239	2,508	2,271	2,244	2,194	2,145	2,153	2,077	2,125	2,197	2,141

Index-numbers for each of the months of 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915 are given on pp. 33-35 of Labour Report No. 6; for 1916 on pp. 371-3 of Labour Report No. 7; for 1917 on pp. 32-4, Labour Report No. 8; for 1918 on pp. 33-35 of Labour Report No. 9.; and for 1919 on pp. 36 to 38 of Labour Report No. 10.

\* As the price index-number increases, the purchasing-power of money diminishes.

Food and Groceries (46 Commodities), Price Index-Numbers\* for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000)—cont.

	Q	UEENSL	AND-I	NDEX-N	UMBER	S.	Sou	TH AUS	TRALIA	-Index	X-NUMB	ERS.
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rock- hampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peter- borough.	Weighted Average,
1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	1,102 1,042 1,078 1,373 1,426 1,405 1,495 1,762 2,052	1,100 1,045 1,088 1,405 1,432 1,390 1,496 1,800 1,999	1,142 1,067 1,145 1,429 1,530 1,427 1,523 1,827 2,067	1,292 1,212 1,266 1,546 1,599 1,574 1,700 1,979 2,133	1,144 1,073 1,088 1,372 1,422 1,413 1,563 1,807 2,045	1,123 1,060 1,102 1,396 1,452 1,420 1,517 1,792 2,055	1,154 1,119 1,215 1,487 1,532 1,445 1,553 1,719 2,132	1,154 1,139 1,210 1,506 1,583 1,535 1,569 1,706 2,039	1,195 1,161 1,247 1,560 1,604 1,579 1,628 1,744 2,096	1,031 1,021 1,062 1,382 1,467 1,422 1,487 1,580 1,976	1,160 1,108 1,268 1,504 1,593 1,552 1,590 1,731 2,092	1,152 1,119 1,212 1,489 1,537 1,457 1,556 1,716
1912 1st Qtr.	1,095	1,115	1,166	1,295	1,132	1,122	1,100	1,108	1,162	976	1,125	1,100
2nd ,,	1,095	1,100	1,148	1,294	1,156	1,119	1,147	1,147	1,202	1,017	1,134	1,145
3rd ,,	1,105	1,088	1,125	1,283	1,159	1,122	1,192	1,178	1,201	1,063	1,190	1,188
4th ,,	1,111	1,095	1,132	1,299	1,128	1,128	1,177	1,193	1,213	1,069	1,193	1,176
1913 1st Qtr.	1,036	1,018	1,064	1,233	1,079	1,055	1,123	1,140	1,155	1,018	1,109	1,122
2nd ,,	1,060	1,047	1,074	1,231	1,116	1,076	1,145	1,161	1,183	1,037	1,118	1,144
3rd ,,	1,040	1,054	1,052	1,192	1,058	1,056	1,117	1,137	1,162	1,039	1,117	1,118
4th ,,	1,035	1,058	1,078	1,191	1,041	1,055	1,090	1,119	1,142	989	1,088	1,091
1914 1st Qtr.	1,044	1,078	1,110	1,218	1,090	1,070	1,147	1,146	1,161	1,030	1,166	1,144
2nd ,,	1,058	1,056	1,125	1,255	1,073	1,082	1,250	1,252	1,255	1,066	1,291	1,246
3rd ,,	1,085	1,069	1,161	1,252	1,076	1,105	1,229	1,231	1,283	1,067	1,319	1,228
4th ,,	1,124	1,151	1,186	1,338	1,114	1,151	1,233	1,209	1,289	1,084	1,294	1,231
1915 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,193	1,228	1,261	1,423	1,221	1,223	1,315	1,328	1,402	1,189	1,353	1,317
	1,318	1,360	1,361	1,553	1,360	1,347	1,506	1,522	1,553	1,395	1,515	1,506
	1,450	1,483	1,466	1,549	1,422	1,463	1,602	1,624	1,673	1,498	1,607	1,603
	1,531	1,549	1,630	1,660	1,484	1,552	1,526	1,552	1,612	1,445	1,540	1,529
1916 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,551	1,554	1,663	1,678	1,523	1,572	1.550	1,591	1,648	1,481	1,598	1,556
	1,456	1,453	1,580	1,645	1,440	1,484	1,574	1,610	1,643	1,512	1,630	1,578
	1,356	1,383	1,447	1,530	1,373	1,383	1,521	1,579	1,565	1,461	1,584	1,525
	1,341	1,338	1,431	1,539	1,353	1,367	1,469	1,548	1,561	1,426	1,568	1,477
1917 1st Qtr.	1,349	1,308	1,384	1,542	1,335	1,364	1,476	1,564	1,583	1,419	1,560	1,485
2nd ,,	1,373	1,352	1,409	1,570	1,374	1,391	1,469	1,572	1,605	1,441	1,586	1,482
3rd ,,	1,419	1,404	1,440	1,575	1,440	1,433	1,402	1,494	1,552	1,408	1,521	1,416
4th .,	1,480	1,498	1,473	1,610	1,503	1,492	1,432	1,511	1,575	1,419	1,539	1,444
1918 1st Qtr.	1,447	1,406	1,483	1,662	1,493	1,466	1,514	1,571	1,630	1,463	1,596	1,522
2nd ,,	1,482	1,448	1,503	1,681	1,529	1,499	1,607	1,584	1,647	1,513	1,603	1,605
3rd ,,	1,488	1,515	1,506	1,699	1,588	1,513	1,538	1,552	1,602	1,488	1,566	1,541
4th ,,	1,562	1,614	1,599	1,758	1,642	1,589	1,554	1,567	1,633	1,485	1,594	1,557
1919 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,707	1,790	1,773	1,888	1,779	1,739	1,652	1,647	1,710	1,533	1,684	1,651
	1,709	1,756	1,782	1,939	1,770	1,742	1,702	1,668	1,722	1,544	1,702	1,696
	1,730	1,754	1,782	2,041	1,773	1,765	1,708	1,686	1,713	1,580	1,712	1,703
	1,899	1,898	1,972	2,047	1,904	1,919	1,817	1,825	1,833	1,664	1,825	1,813
1920 Jst Qtr.	2,017	2,013	2,067	2,168	1,977	2,033	1,886	1,872	1,853	1,690	1,883	1,877
2nd ,,	2,065	2,015	2,056	2,107	2,056	2,061	2,136	2,051	2,072	1,930	2,105	2,121
3rd ,,	2,103	2,042	2,101	2,149	2,098	2,100	2,303	2,240	2,236	2,148	2,926	2,291
4th ,,	2,023	1,936	2,041	2,106	2,049	2,024	2,203	2,194	2,222	2,136	2,154	2,200
January February March April May June July August September October November December	2,093 2,036 1,922 2,017 2,060 2,118 2,100 2,107 2,103 2,099 1,997 1,972	2,090 2,020 1,929 1,973 2,001 2,041 2,030 2,045 2,051 2,031 1,907 1,869	2,173 2,057 1,970 2,010 2,068 2,090 2,104 2,097 2,103 2,115 2,012 1,997	2,189 2,196 2,120 2,148 2,082 2,092 2,140 2,150 2,158 2,120 2,130 2,069	2,046 1,950 1,934 1,999 2,045 2,124 2,113 2,092 2,089 2,100 2,033 2,014	2,107 2,047 1,944 2,022 2,053 2,108 2,097 2,103 2,102 2,095 2,002 1,974	1,869 1,881 1,907 2,028 2,114 2,267 2,403 2,230 2,276 2,257 2,191 2,160	1,874 1,864 1,878 1,988 2,045 2,119 2,245 2,237 2,239 2,221 2,201 2,160	1,876 1,817 1,867 2,029 2,056 2,131 2,250 2,221 2,238 2,268 2,216 2,182	1,688 1,659 1,723 1,861 1,913 2,015 2,146 2,141 2,158 2,136 2,146 2,146 2,127	1,872 1,885 1,892 1,987 2,125 2,202 2,243 2,221 2,213 2,200 2,151 2,110	1,864 1,870 1,897 2,020 2,101 2,243 2,377 2,227 2,268 2,251 2,191 2,160

Index-numbers for each of the months of 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 are given on pp. 33-5 of Labour Report No. 6; for 1916 on pp. 371-3, Labour Report No. 7; for 1917 on pp. 32-4, Labour Report No. 8; for 1918 on pp. 33-35, Labour Report No. 9; and for 1919 on pp. 36-38 of Labour Report No. 10.

\*See footnote on preceding page.

Food and Groceries with Weighted (46 Commodities), Price Index-Numbers\* for Each of Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000) 0f cont. Thirty Towns,

7 2.230 2.2870 2	010	21212	2,444	2,270	2,296	2,171	2,169	2,142 2,181 2,172	2,167	2,394	2,110	ber	Septem October
2 2,304 <b>2,270 2</b> 7 2,292 <b>2,174 2</b>	1,990 1,988 2,010 2,010 2,132 2,214 2,297	1,892 1,862 1,967 1,907 2,038 2,058	2,029 2,039 2,040 2,040 2,108 2,188 2,282 2,425	1,850 1,850 1,860 1,922 2,034 2,034 2,198	1,950 1,913 1,940 2,025 2,095 2,149 2,231	1,886 1,943 2,033 2,134 2,134 2,134 2,214 2,214	1,838 1,894 1,956 2,088 2,112 2,1145	1,812 1,836 1,922 2,079 2,100 2,120 2,146 2,146	1,781 1,887 1,964 2,083 2,138 2,138 2,179 2,179 2,196	2,112 2,137 2,206 2,334 2,331 2,421 2,421 2,421	1,831 1,896 1,994 2,083 2,121 2,161 2,182	4 7 8 :::::::	January February March April May June July
6 1,916 1,880 1	1,99 2,14 2,27 2,18	1,876 2,001 2,226 2,172	2,036 2,193 2,449 2,417	1,856 2,017 2,291 2,267	1,934 2,090 2,307 2,315	1,954 2,169 2,194 2,094	1,896 2,115 2,167 2,167 2,107	1,857 2,100 2,156 2,156	1,877 2,133 2,171 2,093	2,152 2,355 2,409 2,291	1,907 2,121 2,135 2,036	d ;;	1,920 1st 2nd 3rd 4th
\$9 1,679 1,639 1,644 1,692 1,692 1,696 72 1,738 1,709 1,718 1,886 1,823 1,829	1,839 1,849 1,872 1,973	1,637 1,678 1,713 1,900	1,797 1,813 1,850 1,961	1,609 1,654 1,710 1,860	1,693 1,686 1,730 1,884	1,598 1,885 1,961 1,863	1,594 1,749 1,874 1,828	1,588 1,841 2,034 1,939	1,521 1,779 1,866 1,781	1.811 2,081 2,145 2,145 2,116	1,540 1,841 1,913 1,791	t Qtr.	1919 1st 2nd 3rd 4th
2 1,640 1,501 1,511 0 1,635 1,527 1,536 6 1,596 1,491 1,501 8 1,634 1,538 1,545	1,712 1,720 1,726 1,758	1,663 1,636 1,579 1,624	1,707 1,748 1,729 1,744	1,582 1,584 1,554 1,580	1,659 1,645 1,594 1,641	1,557 1,593 1,535 1,52 <b>5</b>	1 628 1,634 1,571 1,560	1,572 1,657 1,599 1,540	1,482 1,526 1,463 1,443	1,825 1,792 1,750 1,769	1,480 1,535 1,472 1,457	t Qtr.	1918 1st 2nd 3rd 4th
96 1,507 1,448 1,459 22 1,503 1,461 1,473 32 1,540 1,487 1,493 81 1,640 1,491 1,500	1,596 1,622 1,662 1,708	1,567 1,594 1,629 1,670	1,599 1,610 1,632 1,709	1,491 1,487 1,503 1,560	1,493 1,481 1,533 1,670	1,560 1,609 1,557 1,559	1,609 1,631 1,620 1,643	1,648 1,725 1,671 1,671 1,562	1,526 1,572 1,496 1,485	1,755 1,780 1,790 1,834	1,500 1,555 1,485 1,480	t Qtr.	1917 1st 2nd 2nd 3rd 4th
87     1,590     1,540     1,549       91     1,569     1,510     1,523       94     1,507     1,479     1,489       90     1,474     1,446     1,459	1,687 1,701 1,654 1,600	1,628 1,652 1,605 1,559	1,692 1,690 1,635 1,593	1,544 1,539 1,475 1,456	1,593 1,555 1,489 1,452	1,578 1,623 1,644 1,584	1,678 1,676 1,656 1,598	1,610 1,654 1,737 1,656	1,532 1,557 1,622 1,568	1,823 1,825 1,851 1,794	1,504 1,564 1,580 1,520	t Qtr.	1916 1st 2nd 3rd 4th
1,283 1,235 1,248 3 1,405 1,364 1,378 7 1,555 1,554 1,563 7 1,555 1,512 1,524	1,40 1,52 1,67 1,67	1,302 1,431 1,647 1,668	1,377 1,510 1,713 1,684	1,225 1,348 1,528 1,523	1,293 1,413 1,541 1,534	1,496 1,576 1,623 1,542	1,596 1,688 1,711 1,641	1,483 1,596 1,654 1,586	1,473 1,531 1,571 1,488	1,747 1,796 1,882 1,812	1,420 1,508 1,546 1,460	d Qtr.	1915 1st 2nd 3rd 4th
5 1,146 1,104 1,115 2 1,206 1,158 1,168 1 1,201 1,151 1,163 1 1,230 1,161 1,174	1,28 1,31 1,31 1,31	1,149 1,193 1,232 1,245	1,245 1,280 1,294 1,342	1,075 1,133 1,143 1,143	1,162 1,231 1,212 1,212	1,320 1,368 1,417 1,420	1,399 1,429 1,482 1,503	1,330 1,373 1,431 1,440	1,260 1,315 1,356 1,362	1,580 1,617 1,693 1,727	1,245 1,296 1,336 1,330	t Qtr.	1914 1st 2nd 3rd 4th
0 1,142 1,100 1,113 11,171 1,117 1,129 19,157 1,091 1,101 10,1725 1,070 1,082	1,28 1,33 1,28	1,182 1,205 1,194 1,143	1,259 1,287 1,266 1,259	1,062 1,090 1,086 1,051	1,158 1,188 1,170 1,170	1,346 1,372 1,334 1,323	1,384 1,407 1,387 1,368	1,349 1,370 1,359 1,328	1,298 1,334 1,298 1,274	1,595 1,621 1,622 1,590	1,275 1,299 1,248 1,245	t Qtr.	1913 1st 2nd 3rd 4th
22 1,1083 1,049 1,065 22 1,149 1,111 1,125 21 1,226 1,186 1,194 22 1,267 1,160 1,176	1,19 1,27 1,34 1,35	1,082 1,159 1,237 1,327	1,225 1,276 1,329 1,378	1,021 1,110 1,171 1,171 1,189	1,093 1,145 1,235 1,288	1,378 1,477 1,435 1,382	1,338 1,439 1,435 1,429	1,365 1,441 1,433 1,373	1,310 1,435 1,406 1,364	1,659 1,730 1,671 1,650	1,301 1,408 1,368 1,303	t Qtr.	1912 1st 2nd 3rd 4th
99 1,182 1,129 1,140 15 1,196 1,195 1,106 15 1,196 1,145 1,155 1,196 1,416 1,428 11 1,450 1,416 1,428 17 1,548 1,472 1,481 1,548 1,472 1,481 1,548 1,548 1,523 1,749 1,716 1,722 19 2,146 2,101 2,104	1,289 1,305 1,505 1,647 1,729 2,149	1,201 1,181 1,205 1,512 1,611 1,615 1,625 1,625 1,732 2,069	1,302 1,2968 1,571 1,572 1,652 1,632 1,732 1,732 2,274	1,125 1,073 1,130 1,406 1,504 1,517 1,575 1,708 2,108	1,190 1,164 1,212 1,445 1,523 1,544 1,635 1,747 2,162	1,418 1,344 1,384 1,559 1,569 1,571 1,573 1,827 2,103	1,410 1,386 1,453 1,652 1,652 1,652 1,626 1,598 1,761 2,071	1,403 1,352 1,393 1,586 1,686 1,652 1,652 1,652 1,851 2,055	1,370 1,323 1,323 1,516 1,520 1,520 1,479 1,737 2,069	1,677 1,607 1,654 1,858 1,828 1,790 1,784 2,039 2,309	1,345 1,267 1,302 1,483 1,542 1,505 1,486 1,772 2,050	113 114 114 118 118	1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920
Weighted Average, Tasmania.  Weighted Ave. 6 Capital Tow  Weighted Ave. 30 Towns. C'wealth.	Queenstown.	Beaconsfield.	Zeehan.	Launceston.	Hobart.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Geraldton.	Bunbury.	Midland Junction and Guildford.	Kalgoorlie.	Perth.	-	• •
rage	UMBE	INDEX-N		TASMANIA		UMBERS.		A—INDEX-N	USTRALIA	A	WESTERN		

Index-numbers for each of the months of 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 are given on pp. 33-5 of Labour Report, No. 6; for 1916 on pp. 371-3 of Labour Report No. 7; for 1917 on pp. 32-4, Labour Report No. 8; for 1918 on pp. 33-35 of Labour Report No. 9; and for 1919 on pp. 36-38 of Labour Report No. 10.
See footnote on page 37.

House Rents. Index-Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (=1000).

		N.S.W	.—Ind	EX-NU	BERS.			VICTOR	IA—IN	DEX-N	UMBERS	
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.*	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnam- bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 192 J	1,183 1,246 1,279 1,220 1,212 1,216 1,252 1,289 1,415	699 785 783 800 778 771 846 1,048 1,221	689 775 617 292 524 651 703 731	918 995 1,067 1,110 1,090 1,120 1,125 1,156 1,337	683 802 835 771 765 777 788 853 <b>901</b>	1,112 1,179 1,201 1,140 1,140 1,148 1,187 1,238 1,363	1,016 1,089 1,126 1,085 1,089 1,124 1,180 1,283 1,45	634 630 644 638 637 628 628 640 <b>810</b>	659 674 670 653 639 642 703 723 <b>856</b>	868 860 887 878 901 937 929 1,002 1,090	759 778 795 772 784 794 788 891 1,073	957 1,017 1,048 1,013 1,017 1,046 1,095 1,185 1,310
1912 1st Qtr.	1,115	670	631	927	659	1,050	985	669	645	844	766	932
2nd ,,	1,169	670	648	927	659	1,097	1,002	677	664	873	766	949
3rd ,,	1,230	714	714	889	706	1,153	1,031	607	657	888	736	968
4th ,,	1,218	743	752	931	708	1,148	1,047	582	670	867	769	978
1913 1st Qtr.	1,222	773	755	939	755	1,155	1,069	626	669	859	780	999
2nd ,,	1,241	792	770	1,020	774	1,175	1,086	632	671	859	776	1,014
3rd ,,	1,246	792	796	1,010	836	1,180	1,099	632	675	865	776	1,025
4th ,,	1,275	783	780	1,010	843	1,204	1,105	630	679	859	779	1,030
1914 1st Qtr.	1,273	783	779	1,057	857	1,203	1,120	644	673	829	804	1,041
2nd ,,	1,286	783	780	1,058	845	1,214	1,144	644	678	906	810	1,064
3rd ,,	1,285	783	741	1,060	834	1,212	1,147	644	678	908	784	1,067
4th ,,	1,271	783	169	1,093	806	1,176	1,093	643	650	905	781	1,021
1915 1st Qtr.	1,228	811	222	1,093	772	1,144	1,092	638	654	879	786	1,019
2nd ,,	1,219	811	293	1,098	772	1,140	1,087	638	657	880	789	1,015
3rd ,,	1,219	793	293	1,098	772	1,138	1,079	634	649	879	758	1,008
4th ,,	1,213	785	360	1,151	767	1,136	1,081	634	651	876	757	1,009
1916 1st Qtr.	1,208	779	393	1,048	767	1,131	1,088	640	644	902	774	1,016
2nd ,,	1,214	779	454	1,100	763	1,139	1,085	638	644	901	784	1,013
3rd ,,	1,214	784	621	1,115	766	1,146	1,088	638	633	901	788	1,015
4th ,,	1,214	770	626	1,098	763	1,145	1,097	634	635	901	788	1,022
1917 1st Qtr.	1,213	771	630	1,107	763	1,144	1,115	628	621	937	794	1,037
2nd ,,	1,213	770	645	1,124	781	1,147	1,111	628	635	937	793	1,035
3rd ,,	1,213	771	660	1,124	782	1,146	1,129	628	639	937	794	1,049
4th ,,	1,223	771	669	1,125	782	1,156	1,143	628	673	937	794	1,064
1918 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,238 1,255 1,251 1,262	778 805 888 914	676 698 714 724	1,125 1,125 1,125 1,125 1,125	782 782 782 804	1,169 1,186 1,190 1,203	1,152 1,157 1,181 1,230	628 628 628 628	686 699 713 713	926 926 929 936	784 781 790 799	1,071 1,075 1,096 1,136
1919 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,272 1,278 1,291 1,316	988 998 1,059 1,148	731 731 731 731 731	1,126 1,137 1,180 1,180	843 856 856 856	1 218 1,224 1,242 1,270	1,249 1,274 1,282 1,327	628 633 633 667	714 718 721 737	979 995 1,014 1,022	840 849 867 1,008	1,154 1,176 1,183 1,226
1920 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,366 1,417 1,416 1,459	1,142 1,196 1,274 1,274	731 731 731 731 731	1,312 1,298 1,357 1,381	867 901 901 933	1,315 1,362 1,369 1,406	1,357 1,375 1,425 1,464	717 769 872 882	809 859 865 892	1,074 1,085 1,087 1,114	1,031 1,066 1,087 1,108	1,260 1,283 1,331 1,366

<sup>\*</sup> See remarks re House Rent on page, 49.

House Rents. Index-Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).—cont.

	Q	UEENSL	AND-I	NDEX-N	TUMBEI	39.	Sour	H AUSTE	RALIA-	INDEX-	NUMBE	RS.
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rock-hampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.*	Mt. Gambier.	Peters- borough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	804 863 882 859 847 859 905 983 <b>1,061</b>	800 751 753 744 705 724 795 831 <b>969</b>	705 758 762 759 766 786 796 807 <b>826</b>	601 592 589 586 584 632 670 701 <b>731</b>	803 719 659 629 642 711 777 811 <b>884</b>	777 814 826 808 796 815 859 921 <b>925</b>	1,160 1,125 1,040 932 930 959 1,022 1,108 1,216	576 588 602 612 660 701 746 791 829	731 785 780 615 769 824 878 966 <b>961</b>	650 678 724 718 731 716 729 708 <b>740</b>	803 903 922 848 760 760 771 851 \$11	1,087 1,063 992 891 899 928 987 1,068 1,163
1912 1st Qtr.	802	829	690	611	802	777	1,165	589	724	641	805	1,091
2nd ,,	804	829	690	600	765	777	1,172	589	724	641	805	1,097
3rd ,,	809	761	710	597	912	780	1,160	587	733	652	805	1,086
4th ,,	802	780	730	597	732	773	1,145	585	737	667	796	1,075
1913 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	840	779	748	587	762	801	1,148	573	758	667	844	1,078
	860	763	760	594	752	815	1,147	592	772	676	895	1,080
	860	737	760	595	715	812	1,116	589	800	672	936	1,056
	891	726	763	593	647	830	1,093	596	808	695	936	1,038
1914 1st Qtr	882	740	757	588	647	824	1,075	579	823	703	936	1,023
2nd ,,	891	745	756	592	647	831	1,069	613	844	722	940	1,021
3rd ,,	890	763	766	585	676	833	1,052	624	844	737	943	1,008
4th ,,	865	763	767	585	667	816	962	594	607	735	869	917
1915 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	853	738	767	587	627	804	942	588	607	713	865	899
	866	755	766	585	630	814	924	584	607	718	865	883
	860	753	752	585	629	809	929	640	607	717	869	890
	859	729	752	585	630	805	931	634	638	722	794	892
1916 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 1th ,,	841	730	752	580	630	793	928	651	686	727	760	892
	844	700	770	585	630	795	929	661	764	733	760	898
	848	670	770	585	624	794	931	661	813	734	760	902
	853	719	770	585	683	804	934	669	813	732	760	905
1917 1st Qtr.	855	717	786	620	684	810	953	677	818	713	760	921
2nd ,,	861	728	786	623	698	815	953	706	826	713	760	923
3rd ,,	861	728	786	636	716	817	960	708	826	711	760	930
4th ,,	859	723	786	649	744	817	969	714	826	726	760	938
1918 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	885	742	786	646	752	837	982	743	832	726	760	951
	887	766	799	646	777	843	1,016	743	838	730	766	979
	920	831	799	694	783	876	1,037	744	874	730	766	1,000
	927	843	799	694	795	882	1,054	752	967	731	792	1,020
1919 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	954 960 983 1,033	807 815 826 878	799 803 804 820	700 700 700 706	805 805 822 813	898 904 921 962	1,083 1.111 1.113 1,123	810	967 967 964 964	708 708 708 708 708	822 861 861 861	1,045 1,070 1,073 1,082
1920 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,035 1,059 1,066 1,084	951 959 978 989	820 826 826 832	733 734 728 728	861 883 896 896	999	1,154 1,204 1,245 1,261	819 827	964 964 964 951	734 739 739 746	887 902 919 938	1,109 1,153 1,188 1,204

<sup>\*</sup> See Remarks re House Rents on p. 49.

42 RETAIL PRICES, HOUSE RENT, AND PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY.

House Rents. Index-Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (=1000)—cont.

1920 1st 2nd 3rd 4th	1919 1st 2nd 3rd 4th	1918 1st 2nd 3rd 4th	1917 1st 2nd 3rd 4th	1916 1st 2nd 3rd 4th	1915 1st 2nd 3rd 4th	1914 1st 2nd 3rd 4th	1913 1st 2nd 3rd 4th	1912 1st 2nd 3rd 4th	1912 1913 1914 1915 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 <b>1920</b>		
Qtr.	Qtr.	Qtr.	Qtr.	Qtr.	Qtr.	Qtr.	d ,; h ,;	t Qtr.	0000100100		
961 983 1,019 1,020	913 913 913 926	8 8 8 8 8 8 4 4 3	872 872 873	870 869 868	869 843 839 842	921 923 917 896	914 924 930 947	850 859 900 913	880 928 914 848 869 874 916	Perth.	WESTERN
867 846 849 840	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	827 834 836	837 837 837	833 833 833 833 833	806 817 804 807	764 770 770 770	839 773 774 760	865 865 830 814	843 7786 8770 8838 8838 8538	Kalgoorlie.	
714 714 782 796	705 705 705 705	708 704 705 705	711 707 707 708	738 734 736 719	756 758 759	795 795 795 775	811 815 815 814	721 727 785 796	757 757 757 757 757 757 757 757 757 757	Midland Junction and Guildford.	AUSTRALIA
599 601 620 655	510 508 538 577	495 495 494 524	542 536 526	569 570 559	693 658 641 572	712 724 702 690	682 691 697 715	675 675 670 677	674 696 707 641 567 502 533 619	Bunbury.	
966 978 981 981	926 942 954 954	9928 928 932 932	959 950 950 952	978 969 972 959	1,019 992 987 981	1,130 1,151 1,177 1,177	1,063 1,082 1,080 1,084	1,009 1,009 1,083 1,083 1,029	1,033 1,077 1,117 1,95 995 970 953 929 944 <b>976</b>	Geraldton.	INDEX-NU
921 932 961 962	877 878 879 889	854 856 856	851 851 852	852 851 851 849	851 833 826 827	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	891 886 891 900	847 854 879 884	98888888898 9885514 9885514	Weighted Average, W.A.	UMBERS.
1,305 1,34 <b>9</b> 1,414 1,422	1,061 1,087 1,173 1,214	941 941 968 972	945 951 953 956	920 924 928 940	923 929 929 931	904 911 919 924	902 888 884 901	812 817 841 847	829 887 914 928 928 951 956 1,134 1,373	Hobart.	
1,068 1,077 1,117 1,117 1,123	964 979 982 999	906 917 940 958	8993 8993 8993	892 893 893	8887 887	834 843 856	8 2 2 3 8 2 2 7 8 2 2 7	821 821 810 824	819 826 847 879 893 895 930 1,096	Launceston.	TASMANIA-
313 366 366 424	314 314 312 312	292 293 313 313	301 290 280 280	290 291 301 301	300 300 300 297	375 348 312 305	461 461 461 383	450 450 451	4420 4442 235 299 296 288 303 313	Zeehan.	
196 196 198 198	207 210 200 202	198 198 205 207	198 199 199 205	210 210 210 210 210	244 244 244	264 248 248 244	264 264 264 264	301 301 287 273	291 264 251 244 208 200 200 202 202 207	Beaconsfield.	INDEX-N
614 617 622 622	616 598 598	621 616. 616 616	628 628 626 626	686 686 686	636 686 686	560 622 638	57 57 57 57 6 57 57 58 8 58 68	562 562 549	5557 5557 614 678 686 627 619	Queenstown.	UMBERS
1,096 1,124 1,171 1,171	932 950 96 1,023	8 8 8 8 8 8 5 5 1 2 9 8 8 3 5 1 2 9	8 8 8 8 5 5 5 1 8	838 841 843	8427 843 844	809 817 825 827	809 802 806	761 764 772 779	769 804 820 839 843 852 855 975 1,143	Weighted Average, Tasmania.	Š
1,285 1,321 1,347 1,379	1,189 1,204 1,216 1,216 1,248	1,121 1,133 1,146 1,170	1,092 1,092 1,099 1,109	1,077 1,078 1,080 1,084	1,088 1,081 1,077 1,077	1,135 1,148 1,147 1,147	1,102 1,117 1,120 1,135	1,025 1,056 1,089 1,088	1,063 1,118 1,135 1,081 1,080 1,080 1,098 1,143 1,143 1,215 1,233	Weighted Aver 6 Capital Town	age ns.
1,206 1,238 1,238 1,265	1,113 1,126 1,126 1,139 1,171	1,047 1,058 1,073 1,073	1,021 1,021 1,027 1,027	1,004 1,006 1,010	1,010 1,008 1,003 1,003	1,056 1,068 1,067 1,067	1,028 1,041 1,045	962 986 1,013 1,014	1,042 1,042 1,054 1,006 1,008 1,026 1,088 1,088 1,088	Weighted Aver	age

Purchasing-Power of Money. (Food, Groceries and House Rent Combined).

Price Index-Numbers\* for each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average for

Six Cap		owns		11 as	Base	(=	1000).	******				
		N.S.V	V.—INI	EX-NU	MBERS.		7	ICTORIA	A—IND	EX-NUM	IBERS.	
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.†	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnam- bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria
1912	1,148	955	1,080	1,042	919	1,125	1,055	914	926	996	935	1,033
1913	1,178	986	1,110	1,087	950	1,155	1,051	865	900	972	934	1,023
1914	1,206	994	1,068	1,130	987	1,179	1,105	904	922	1,012	959	1,073
1915	1,323	1,147	1,087	1,274	1,104	1,295	1,277	1,111	1,110	1,182	1,157	1,249
1916	1,394	1,208	1,282	1,350	1,178	1,370	1,309	1,126	1,118	1,233	1,185	1,279
1917	1,407	1,222	1,315	1,338	1,193	1,383	1,294	1,083	1,093	1,221	1,168	1,262
1918	1,427	1,269	1,321	1,362	1,210	1,406	1,349	1,107	1,139	1,233	1,203	1,311
1919	1,580	1,493	1,419	1,524	1,340	1,562	1,481	1,198	1,215	1,347	1,311	1,436
1920	1,847	1,766	1,712	1,836	<b>1,615</b>	1,831	1,788	1,558	1,535	1,623	1,640	1,747
912 1st Qtr.	1,069	901	1,022	989	857	1,049	987	865	853	937	890	966
2nd ,,	1,123	923	1,049	1,011	893	1,099	1,041	901	922	981	929	1,020
3rd ,,	1,209	997	1,103	1,045	959	1,181	1,105	939	962	1,031	959	1,083
4th ,,	1,194	1,000	1,140	1,123	965	1,171	1,086	952	968	1,036	963	1,065
1913 1st Qtr.	1,171	980	1,093	1,086	935	1,148	1,049	878	923	992	940	1,025
2nd ,,	1,192	1,001	1,130	1,120	956	1,170	1,059	878	920	984	947	1,033
3rd ,,	1,176	988	1,105	1,074	954	1,153	1,053	857	886	962	930	1,023
4th ,,	1,174	977	1,111	1,069	956	1,151	1,043	846	867	947	920	1,012
1914 1st Qtr,	1,201	976	1,109	1,102	979	1,174	1,066	870	891	952	940	1,034
2nd ,,	1,214	1,001	1,158	1,142	1,008	1,190	1,128	907	936	1,040	965	1,095
3rd ,,	1,208	998	1,125	1,129	988	1,183	1,120	920	932	1,020	964	1,088
4th ,,	1,203	1,001	879	1,146	975	1,169	1,106	920	930	1,035	969	1,077
1915 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,229	1,060	968	1,169	1,013	1,201	1,147	970	976	1,055	1,008	1,118
	1,259	1,095	1,066	1,217	1,056	1,234	1,261	1,094	1,088	1,155	1,135	1,232
	1,406	1,213	1,134	1,346	1,173	1,375	1,377	1,219	1,230	1,278	1,271	1,351
	1,400	1,219	1,181	1,364	1,172	1,372	1,322	1,162	1,147	1,237	1,214	1,295
1916 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,419	1,223	1,212	1,336	1,172	1,389	1,337	1,148	1,151	1,254	1,203	1,306
	1,393	1,202	1,263	1,362	1,185	1,368	1,319	1,146	1,136	1,258	1,196	1,291
	1,388	1,212	1,325	1,361	1,180	1,368	1,300	1,116	1,095	1,224	1,189	1,269
	1,374	1,197	1,327	1,341	1,175	1,354	1,280	1,092	1,092	1,195	1,153	1,249
1917 1st Qtr.	1,381	1,211	1,322	1,352	1,178	1,361	1,280	1,083	1,077	1,213	1,159	1,249
2nd ,,	1,386	1,217	1,331	1,334	1,188	1,366	1,288	1,084	1,100	1,232	1,171	1,258
3rd ,,	1,434	1,229	1,298	1,322	1,197	1,406	1,300	1,078	1,096	1,221	1,172	1,266
4th ,,	1,425	1,233	1,308	1,344	1,208	1,400	1,308	1,087	1,098	1,219	1,169	1,278
1918 1st Qtr.	1,424	1,239	1,328	1,335	1,206	1,400	1,326	1,102	1,126	1,237	1,175	1 295
2nd ,,	1,428	1,258	1,364	1,361	1,217	1,407	1,346	1,112	1,161	1,250	1,208	1,315
3rd ,,	1,406	1,261	1,298	1,351	1,198	1,386	1,339	1,096	1,134	1,222	1,209	1,305
4th ,,	1,449	1,317	1,294	1,399	1,219	1,428	1,383	1,118	1,135	1,225	1,221	1,340
1919 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,525 1,568 1,571 1,656	1,423 1,455 1,503 1,591	1,354 1,390 1,419 1,514	1,486 1,494 1,519 1,596	1,300 1,327 1,343 1,391	1,547 1,555	1,451 1,472	1,159 1,163 1,193 1,276	1,176 1,194 1,215 1,274	1,302 1,317 1,349 1,421	1,261 1,269 1,303 1,412	1,39 1,40 1,42 1,51
1920 1st Qtr.	1,735	1,640	1,547	1,685	1,454	1,715	1,758	1,328	1,331	1,453	1,436	1,53
2nd ,,	1,820	1,728	1,704	1,761	1,572	1,804		1,517	1,520	1,598	1,579	1,71
3rd ,,	1,937	1,837	1,795	1,979	1,704	1,921		1,711	1,668	1,728	1,765	1,89
4th ,,	1,894	1,859	1,801	1,919	1,727	1,886		1,675	1,622	1,711	1,778	1,85

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote on page 37. † See remarks re House Rent on page 49.

Purchasing-Power of Money. (Food, Groceries and House Rent Combined.)

Price Index-Numbers\* for each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average for Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (=1000).—cont.

		QUEEN	SLAND-	-INDEX	-Numb	ERS.	Son	JTH AUS	STRALIA	-INDE	X-NUM	BERS.
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rock-	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina. Moonta and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.†	Mt. Gambier.	Peters- borough.	Weighted Average,
1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	979 969 997 1,162 1,188 1,181 1,252 1,442 1,645	977 924 950 1,133 1,133 1,116 1,208 1,402 1,576	962 940 988 1,154 1,216 1,163 1,224 1,408 1,557	1,008 957 988 1,151 1,182 1,187 1,277 1,454 1,557	1,004 928 912 1,067 1,102 1,124 1,240 1,398 1,568	981 959 988 1,155 1,182 1,172 1,247 1,434 1,619	1,157 1,121 1,143 1,259 1,285 1,245 1,335 1,468 1,756	917 913 960 1,139 1,204 1,193 1,231 1,330 1,571	1,004 1,006 1,055 1,172 1,261 1,269 1,320 1,424 1,630	880 923 1,109	1,014 1,024 1,126 1,234 1,251 1,226 1,253 1,369 1,607	1,126 1,096 1,122 1,243 1,275 1,239 1,323 1,449 1,728
1912 1st Qtr	975	998	970	1,014	995	980	1,127	895	982	838	993	1,096
2nd ,,	976	989	960	1,009	995	979	1,157	918	1,006	862	999	1,126
3rd ,,	984	954	955	1,001	1,058	981	1,183	935	1,009	894	1,032	1,146
4th ,,	984	966	967	1,010	965	982	1,164	943	1,017	904	1,030	1,135
1913 1st Qtr	956	920	934	968	949	951	1,133	907	992	874	1,000	1,104
2nd ,,	978	930	945	969	966	969	1,146	927	1,014	889	1,026	1,118
3rd ,,	966	923	932	947	917	955	1,116	912	1,013	888	1,043	1,092
4th ,,	976	922	948	945	879	962	1,092	904	1,005	868	1,025	1,069
1914 1st Qtr	977	939	965	959	908	969	1,118	913	1,022	896	1,072	1,094
2nd ,,	990	928	973	983	898	979	1,176	989	1,086	925	1,147	1,153
3rd ,,	1,005	943	999	978	912	993	1,156	981	1,103	932	1,164	1,137
4th ,,	1,018	992	1,014	1,029	930	1,013	1,122	957	1,009	940	1,120	1,102
1915 1st Qtr	1,053	1,026	1,058	1,079	977	1,051	1,162	1,024	1,075	993	1,152	1,145
2nd ,,	1,132	1,111	1,116	1,155	1,060	1,128	1,267	1,136	1,164	1,117	1,248	1,250
3rd ,,	1,208	1,183	1,173	1,153	1,096	1,194	1,325	1,220	1,235	1,177	1,304	1,310
4th ,,	1,255	1,212	1,269	1,218	1,133	1,245	1,282	1,174	1,212	1,148	1,234	1,268
2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,259 1,205 1,147 1,140	1,216 1,144 1,090 1,083	1,289 1,247 1,169 1,160	1,227 1,209 1,142 1,149	1,156 1,107 1,065 1,077	1,252 1,201 1,141 1,135	1,295 1,309 1,278 1,257	1,205 1,220 1,202 1,188	1,253 1,282 1,256 1,251	1,171 1,192 1,162 1,134	1,253 1,272 1,245 1,231	1,283 1,299 1,269 1,249
917 1st Qtr.	1,146	1,065	1,138	1,163	1,068	1,137	1,261	1,200	1,269	1,128	1,231	1,253
2nd ,,	1,163	1,095	1,153	1,181	1,096	1,154	1,257	1,216	1,285	1,142	1,246	1,252
3rd ,,	1,189	1,126	1,171	1,189	1,142	1,180	1,221	1,171	1,254	1,122	1,208	1,216
4th ,,	1,225	1,179	1,190	1,215	1,191	1,215	1,242	1,183	1,267	1,134	1,219	1,236
918 1st Qtr.	1,216	1,133	1,197	1,244	1,188	1,208	1,295	1,231	1,302	1,160	1,252	1,287
2nd ,,	1,237	1,168	1,214	1,256	1,220	1,229	1,364	1,239	1,315	1,191	1,259	1,348
3rd ,,	1,254	1,234	1,215	1,286	1,257	1,251	1,332	1,220	1,303	1,177	1,238	1,319
4th ,,	1,301	1,297	1,270	1,321	1,294	1,299	1,349	1,232	1,359	1,175	1,265	1,336
919 1st Qtr	1,398	1,386	1,372	1,400	1,379	1,393	1,418	1,282	1,405	1,194	1,330	1,402
2nd ,,	1,401	1,369	1,380	1,430	1,374	1,397	1,459	1,303	1,411	1,200	1,356	1,439
3rd ,,	1,423	1,373	1,380	1,490	1,382	1,418	1,463	1,326	1,405	1,221	1,362	1,444
4th ,,	1,543	1,479	1,499	1,496	1,455	1,526	1,531	1,409	1,476	1,271	1,429	1,513
920 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,613	1,577	1,555	1,578	1,518	1,598	1,585	1,435	1,488	1,297	1,474	1,562
	1,652	1,575	1,550	1,543	1,574	1,622	1,753	1,544	1,617	1,441	1,610	1,723
	1,677	1,605	1,577	1,565	1,604	1,648	1,868	1,660	1,714	1,569	1,689	1,837
	1,637	1,547	1,544	1,540	1,575	1,609	1,816	1,645	1,700	1,565	1,654	1,791

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote on page 37. † See remarks re House Rent on page 49.

# Purchasing-Power of Money. (Food, Groceries and House Rent Combined.) Price Index-Numbers\* for each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average for Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (=1000)—cont.

		1	Six Ca	ipital	Towns	in 19	11 as	Base	(=100	<b>0</b> )—co	nt.			
	WEST	TERN A			EX-NU	MBERS.		TASMA	NIA—IN	DEX-N	UMBERS		erage Wns.	1300 B
-	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Midland Junction and Guildford.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Zeehan.	Beaconsfield.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.	Weighted Ave 6 Capital Tow	Weighted Average 30 Towns, C'wealth.
1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	1,154 1,128 1,143 1,222 1,266 1,246 1,239 1,420 1,617	1,334 1,270 1,291 1,398 1,418 1,398 1,545 1,706	1,123 1,101 1,104 1,204 1,226 1,186 1,161 1,313 1,528	1,104 1,082 1,111 1,194 1,214 1,193 1,144 1,309 1,465	1,255 1,259 1,315 1,386 1,372 1,349 1,323 1,425 1,621	1,191 1,158 1,175 1,261 1,297 1,275 1,267 1,438 1,627	1,042 1,053 1,090 1,233 1,278 1,301 1,356 1,496 1,837	999 971 1,014 1,190 1,253 1,258 1,310 1,409 1,692	952 928 898 1,048 1,095 1,083 1,145 1,222 1,493	827 804 813 991 1,034 1,034 1,040 1,105 1,300	988 989 1,021 1,208 1,260 1 228 1,272 1,357 1,521	1,012 1,007 1,041 1,199 1,251 1,261 1,313 1,431 1,734	1,101 1,104 1,140 1,278 1,324 1,318 1,362 1,510 1,785	1,080 1,080 1,113 1,255 1,301 1,294 1,336 1,481 1,753
1012 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,116	1,333	1,068	1,082	1,203	1,160	978	939	907	761	933	951	1,038	1,023
	1,184	1,373	1,146	1,126	1,266	1,222	1,010	991	937	806	980	991	1,087	1,068
	1,176	1,326	1,150	1,120	1,291	1,210	1,073	1,023	968	846	1,017	1,040	1,146	1,120
	1,143	1,306	1,130	1,087	1,265	1,177	1,107	1,039	997	894	1,022	1,066	1,130	1,110
1913 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,126	1,284	1,098	1,075	1,252	1,159	1,053	964	931	805	983	1,005	1,101	1,078
	1,145	1,272	1,121	1,091	1,273	1,172	1,064	981	947	819	1,012	1,019	1,117	1,093
	1,118	1,274	1,100	1,087	1,261	1,152	1,053	979	935	812	986	1,010	1,103	1,078
	1,123	1,249	1,085	1,076	1,251	1,149	1,041	959	899	782	975	994	1,096	1,071
1914 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,112	1,245	1,069	1,076	1,288	1,141	1,056	976	887	785	987	1,008	1,117	1,090
	1,143	1,269	1,101	1,106	1,314	1,170	1,099	1,014	897	804	1,029	1,046	1,154	1,127
	1,164	1,314	1,125	1,131	1,357	1,197	1,091	1,025	891	828	1,034	1,046	1,150	1,124
	1,152	1,334	1,121	1,131	1,301	1,191	1,112	1,041	916	834	1,034	1,064	1,140	1,113
1915 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,193	1,361	1,178	1,158	1,359	1,231	1,141	1,073	934	867	1,088	1,095	1,174	1,151
	1,235	1,394	1,211	1,211	1,402	1,270	1,214	1,159	1,012	938	1,179	1,174	1,247	1,226
	1,255	1,439	1,237	1,238	1,413	1,296	1,290	1,265	1,132	1,071	1,271	1,264	1,358	1,333
	1,206	1,399	1,188	1,170	1,370	1,248	1,286	1,262	1,114	1,083	1,293	1,262	1,333	1,310
1916 1st Qtr.	1,243	1,418	1,206	1,182	1,390	1,280	1,317	1,276	1,116	1,045	1,276	1,281	1,350	1,325
2nd ,,	1,278	1,419	1,219	1,208	1,386	1,305	1,296	1,274	1,115	1,059	1,284	1,270	1,333	1,310
3rd ,,	1,287	1,435	1,258	1,257	1,375	1,318	1,259	1,236	1,087	1,032	1,256	1,234	1,316	1,294
4th ,,	1,252	1,402	1,219	1,206	1,335	1,282	1,242	1,224	1,062	1,005	1,224	1,217	1,300	1,276
1917 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,242	1,377	1,191	1,194	1,342	1,269	1,268	1,245	1,066	1,004	1,198	1,236	1,302	1,279
	1,274	1,393	1,217	1,239	1,351	1,297	1,263	1,243	1,068	1,021	1,213	1,235	1,309	1,287
	1,234	1,399	1,171	1,204	1,345	1,267	1,295	1,253	1,076	1,041	1,236	1,257	1,328	1,301
	1,232	1,424	1,166	1,136	1,359	1,269	1,377	1,289	1,122	1,068	1,264	1,317	1,334	1,310
1918 1st Qtr.	1,235	1,415	1,164	1,129	1,341	1,268	1,364	1,304	1,125	1,061	1,264	1,315	1,345	1,320
2nd ,,	1,268	1,398	1,188	1,179	1,344	1,290	1,356	1,310	1,150	1,045	1,266	1,313	1,365	1,339
3rd ,,	1,230	1,373	1,152	1,145	1,307	1,256	1,337	1,302	1,147	1,014	1,270	1,300	1,349	1,325
4th ,,	1,223	1,386	1,140	1,123	1,302	1,252	1,366	1,324	1,156	1,041	1,289	1,325	1,387	1,359
1919 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,283	1,410	1,186	1,145	1,319	1,302	1,434	1,344	1,187	1,049	1,336	1,372	1,454	1,426
	1,459	1,570	1,338	1,293	1,417	1,471	1,440	1,376	1,197	1,075	1,335	1,387	1,491	1,462
	1,502	1,607	1,389	1,419	1,496	1,516	1,501	1,411	1,218	1,092	1,348	1,433	1,506	1,480
	1,436	1,591	1 339	1,379	1,469	1,463	1,609	1,506	1,284	1,203	1,408	1,532	1,587	1,558
1920 1st Qtr.	1,518	1,624	1,339	1,340	1,514	1,530	1.676	1,532	1,340	1,186	1,428	1,579	1,636	1,606
2nd ,,	1,654	1,785	1,550	1,484	1,648	1,661	1.785	1,631	1,442	1,259	1,516	1,682	1,766	1,734
3rd ,,	1.676	1,763	1,600	1,525	1,679	1,688	1,940	1,809	1,593	1,393	1,594	1,839	1,891	1,856
4th ,,	1,618	1,695	1,560	1,510	1,644	1,629	1,948	1,797	1,598	1,361	1,544	1,835	1,848	1,817

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote on page 37.

- 46
- (i.) Food and Groceries (46 commodities).—Information as to variations in prices of Group I. (Groceries), Group II. (Dairy Produce), and Group III. (Meat) are collected monthly, and in the tables on pp. 37 to 39 the index-numbers for the combined expenditure on the three groups are given at yearly, quarterly, and (for 1920) at monthly intervals.
- (ii.) House Rent.—Information as to variations in housing accommodation is collected quarterly, and index-numbers at yearly and quarterly periods are given in the tables on pp 40 to 42.
- (iii.) Food, Groceries, and House Rent combined.—The tables on pp. 43 to 45 furnish comparisons in the form of index-numbers of the variations in the combined expenditure on the 46 items of food and groceries and housing accommodation at yearly and quarterly periods for 1912 to 1920 inclusive. It should be observed that the index-numbers in these tables are comparable in every respect in so far as they relate to the capital towns with those given on page 30 for the respective groups, and where they relate to the same period are of course identical in both tables. Thus for the years 1912 to 1920 inclusive, the indexnumbers for the six capital towns are (as they should be) the same in both sets of tables.

The last columns in each of the above tables refer to the weighted average for the thirty towns. The method of computing these weighted average index-numbers is explained in Report No. 1, page 35. The population weights used in the computations are as follows:—

Population Weights used in Computation of Index-Numbers in different towns in order to arrive at the Weighted Average for each State and for the Commonwealth, with Weighted Average for all Towns as Base.

Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.
Sydney Newcastle Br'ken Hill Goulburn Bathurst	62 31	Melbourne Ballarat Bendigo Geelong W'nambo'l	53 44 34	Brisbane T'woomba R'k'hmton Chtrs Twrs Warwick	20 21 17	Adelaide Kadina,etc Pt. Pirie Mt.Gamb'r Peterbor'gh	12 11 7	Perth, etc. Kalg'lie, etc Mid.Jn., etc Bunbury Geraldton	31 7	Hobart Launceston Q'nstown Zeehan Beac'nsfield	5· 4

- (iv.) Care to Avoid Erroneous Comparisons.—It is, of course, obvious that the index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be directly compared with each other, in order to shew the relative cost of (say) house rent and groceries and food, since the weighted average cost in 1911 is in each case made equal to 1000, although the cost is, of course, not the same.
- 7. Relative Cost of Food and Groceries and Housing Accommodation in Different Towns, 1920.—The figures given in the following table shew the relative index-numbers for 1920 in the thirty towns for which particulars are regularly collected. The index-numbers are comparable in all respects, and further, it will be observed that the index-numbers in the last column of the table are identical for each town with those given in the table on pages 43 to 45 for the year 1920. The first column

gives the relative expenditure on groceries and food. The second, third, fourth, and fifth columns give comparative information with regard to expenditure on house rent for houses of four, five, and six rooms, and for all houses respectively, while the remaining columns give similar information for food and groceries, combined with house rent of each class of house indicated.

1920.—Index-Numbers, shewing Relative Cost in each of Thirty Towns, of Food and Groceries and House Rent (including 4, 5, and 6-roomed Houses, and all Houses), compared with Weighted Average Expenditure on Groceries, Food and Rent (all Houses) in the Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).

			House	RENT.		GROCE	RIES, FO	OD AND USES HA	RENT,
Town.	Groceries and Food.		Five- roomed Houses only.	roomed		Four Rooms.	Five Rooms.	Six Rooms.	All Houses Weight- ed Aver- age.
New South Wales— Sydney Newcastle Broken Hill* Goulburn Bathurst	1,266 1,264 1,412 1,287 1,245	465 363 281 330 243	543 515 352 429 330	639 652 438 634 426	581 502 300 549 370	1,731 1,627 1,693 1,617 1,488	1,809 1,779 1,764 1,716 1,575	1,905 1,916 1,850 1,921 1,671	1,847 1,766 1,712 1,836 1,615
Weighted Average	1,271	444	529	630	560	1,715	1,800	1,901	1,831
VICTORIA—  Melbourne Ballarat Bendigo Geelong Warrnambool	1,211 1,225 1,183 1,175 1,199	409 188 230 312 323	530 275 318 418 427	660 370 430 511 520	577 333 352 448 441	1,620 1,413 1,413 1,487 1,522	1,741 1,500 1,501 1,593 1,626	1,871 1,595 1,613 1,686 1,719	1,788 1,558 1,535 1,623 1,640
Weighted Average	1,209	376	492	616	538	1,585	1,701	1,825	1,747
QUEENSLAND— Brisbane Toowoomba Rockhampton Charters Towers Warwick	1,209 1,178 1,217 1,258 1,205	285 245 217 241 208	374 324 272 306 299	480 405 365 366 393	436 398 340 301 363	1,494 1,423 1,434 1,497 1,413	1,583 1,502 1,489 1,562 1,504	1,689 1,583 1,582 1,622 1,598	1,645 1,576 1,557 1,557 1,568
Weighted Average	1,210	269	351	449	409	1,479	1,561	1,659	1,619
SOUTH AUSTRALIA— Adelaide	1,235 1,164	368 252 350 221 289	488 330 420 282 373	626 438 457 369 444	500 340 395 304 375	1,624 1,483 1,585 1,385 1,521	1,744 1,561 1,655 1,446 1,608	1,882 1,669 1,692 1,533 1,676	1,756 1,571 1,630 1,468 1,607
Weighted Average	1,250	356	469	597	478	1,606	1,719	1,847	1,728
WESTERN AUSTRALIA— Perth, etc Kalgoorlie, etc Mid, Junction, etc Bunbury Geraldton	1,208 1,356 1,219 1,210 1,220	346 360 246 273 379	438 438 323 329 464	528 502 402 355 583	409 350 309 255 401	1,554 1,716 1,465 1,483 1,599	1,646 1,794 1,542 1,539 1,634	1,736 1,859 1,621 1,565 1,803	1,617 1,706 1,528 1,465 1,621
Weighted Average	1,239	343	431	514	388	1,582	1,670	1,753	1,627
TASMANIA— Hobart Launceston Zeehan Beaconsfield Queenstown	1,273 1,242 1,339 1,219 1,266	448 $310$ $164$ $61$ $263$	538 441 221 88 336	618 513 262 97 362	564 450 154 81 255	1,721 1,552 1,593 1,280 1,529	1,811 1,683 1,560 1,307 1,602	1,891 1,755 1,601 1,316 1,628	1,837 1,692 1,493 1,300 1,521
Weighted Average Commonwealth Weighted Average 30 Towns	1,264 1,239	3 63 385	461 <b>484</b>	531 <b>593</b>	470 <b>514</b>	1,627 1,624	1,725 1,723	1,795 1,832	1,734 1,753

<sup>\*</sup> See Remarks on page 49 with reference to house rents.

The weighted average for all houses is obtained separately for each of the thirty towns by "weighting" the rent paid for each class of house by the number of houses in each respective class in each town. If houses of only one particular size are included, different results may be obtained. This is evident when it is remembered that the distribution of houses according to number of rooms is substantially different in some of the towns; that is to say, there are a greater number of large, and therefore of relatively more expensive, houses in some towns than in others, and vice versa, and consequently the weighted average rents in the former class of town refer to a larger size of house than in the latter class. Separate results are accordingly given for the several classes of houses specified in the table.

The figures in the last four columns furnish results for expenditure on groceries and food, combined with expenditure on rent, for each of the three classes of houses indicated, and also for the weighted average for all houses.

Some few words as to the proper interpretation of the preceding table may not be out of place. The total expenditure in each town for food and groceries, as well as the average rental paid, is multiplied by a number representing the population of the town, and a weighted average expenditure for all towns is thus computed. The weights used are given on page 46. The relative expenditure in each town for (a) food and groceries, (b) house rents, and (c) food, groceries, and house rent combined, is shewn, the base of the table being the weighted average expenditure in the six capital towns for 1911 = 1000. Thus in each horizontal line the sum of the index-number for food and groceries and that for rent of houses of each specified size is equal to the index-number for food, groceries, and house rent combined, taking the corresponding house-rent group. The table is comparable in all respects, and in addition shews the proportionate cost of food and groceries and of rent. For example, taking the last line in the table on the preceding page, it may be seen that taking the weighted average expenditure for all the towns on food, groceries, and average rents to be £1753, the expenditure on food and groceries alone is £1239 (1st column), and the average rental £514 (5th column), the sum of the two latter amounts being £1753. Again, if it be desired to ascertain the relative expenditure for food and groceries and rent of four-roomed houses, it will be found the figures are £1239 and £385, which, together amount to £1624 (6th column). In addition to shewing the relative cost of food and groceries and house rent (for different classes of houses) in each town individually, the table also furnishes comparisons as to the relative cost of these items as between the several towns. Thus taking food and groceries only (1st column), it may be seen that commodities which would cost £1266 in Sydney can be purchased for £1211 in Melbourne, or £1256 Again, taking the combined expenditure on food, groin Adelaide. ceries, and house rent for houses of five rooms (7th column), it will be seen that an expenditure of £1741 in Melbourne is equivalent to an expenditure of £1809 in Sydney, £1744 in Adelaide, £1794 in Kalgoorlie, or £1684 in Geraldton.

The index-numbers are reversible, and may be used for comparisons as to purchasing-power of money as between any of the towns included. Thus if it be ascertained that the average rental of five-roomed

houses in Melbourne is, say, 20s. 1d. weekly, and the average rental of the same class of house in Bendigo is required, all that is necessary is to multiply the rental in Melbourne by the index-number for five-roomed houses in Bendigo and divide by the index-number for Melbourne (3rd column), 20s.  $1d. \times \frac{318}{5180} = 12s.$  1d., which will be found to be the average rental of five-roomed houses in Bendigo (see Appendix II.).

- (i.) Food and Groceries.—As regards food and groceries it may be seen that the weighted average of the five towns was above the weighted average for all towns for 1920 in New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania; equal to the average in Western Australia, and lower in the remaining States. The most expensive towns are Broken Hill in New South Wales, and Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, Broken Hill being 14.0 per cent., and Kalgoorlie 9.4 per cent. above the weighted average for all towns.
- (ii.) House Rent.—It will be seen that for house rents of four-roomed houses, Sydney, Melbourne and Hobart are the most expensive towns. For rentals of five-roomed houses, Sydney, Hobart and Melbourne are highest, while for six-roomed houses, rentals are highest in Melbourne, Newcastle and Sydney. Taking the weighted average of all houses, Sydney, Melbourne and Hobart are the most expensive towns, and comparing house rents of any size of house given or of the weighted average of all houses, Beaconsfield and Zeehan, in Tasmania, are the cheapest.

With reference to house rents in Broken Hill and Port Pirie, it is necessary to observe that for some time after the outbreak of war a number of houses were occupied at purely nominal or reduced rentals by families of which the wage-earner was out of employment. It was not until the latter half of 1916 that enquiries elicited the fact that normal conditions again obtained. In 1919 and 1920 industrial troubles in Broken Hill caused similar conditions to obtain as in 1914-15. It must be borne in mind, therefore, that for the years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1919 and 1920 the average rents in these towns have been computed in accordance with special investigations which have been made each quarter.

- (iii.) Food and Groceries and House Rent combined.—The last column in the foregoing table shews the relative cost according to average prices of the commodities and housing accommodation in each town during 1920. It may be seen that the average cost was greatest in Sydney, followed by Hobart, Goulburn and Melbourne. The index-number for Sydney was 5.4 per cent., Hobart 4.8 per cent., Goulburn 4.7 per cent., and Melbourne 2.0 per cent. above the weighted average cost for all towns. The cost was least in Beaconsfield and Bunbury, 25.8 and 16.4 per cent. respectively below the weighted average cost for all towns.
- 8. Purchasing-Power of Money.—In the following table the average cost for the six capital towns in the year 1911 has again been taken as base. This base has been taken as equal to 20s. instead of 1000 as in the former tables. The figures shew the variations in purchasing-power of money from year to year in each town separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several towns in each year (in the horizontal lines). It may be seen, for instance, that 20s. 7d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 18s. 4d. in Brisbane, or 19s. 1d. in Hobart; or that 35s. 2d. in Melbourne for the second quarter of 1920 was equivalent to 15s. 5d. in Brisbane in 1901, or 22s. 6d. in Perth in 1913.

Measurement of Change in the Purchasing-Power of Money.—Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1921 (2nd Quarter) to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the Average £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.\*

Aı	ustralian	Capit	als reg	arae	u as	a v	м ПОТ	Oe .	1					Weighted
	Year,		Sydney.	Mell	o'ne.	Bris	oane	Adela	aide	Per	th.	Hobs	art.	Average of 6 Capital Town
			s. d.	s.	d.	8.	d.	s.	d.	8.	d.	g.	d.	s. d.
001			17 10	17	5	15	5	17	3	20	6	17	5	17 7
901	• •	• •	19 7	18	1	16	0	17	3	21	7	17	10	18 7
902	• •		19 2	17	7	15	9	16	9	21	8	17	11	18 2
903		• •		17		14	8	16	3	20	10	17	1	17 2
904			17 5		7	15	5	17	6	20	11	17	9	18 <b>0</b>
905			18 9	17	7	15	7	17	10	20	5	18	0	18 0
906			18 8	17		15	11	17	11	19	9	17	9	17 11
907			18 6		-	17	1	19	1	20	0	18	5	19 0
908			19 9	18			0	19	10	19	9	19	0	19 0
909			19 9	18		17	-			20	6	19	0	19 5
910			19 11	18		17	6	20	2		6	19	1	20 0†
911			20  7	19	-	18	4	21	2	22		20		22 0
912			22 11	21		19	7	23	2	23	1		10	22 1
913			23 7	21		19	5	22	5	22	6	21	_	22 10
914			24  1	22		19		22	10	22	10	21	10	
1915			26 6	25		23		25	2	24	5	24	8	
1916			27 10	26	3 2	23		25	8	25	4	25	7	<b>26</b> 6
1917			28 1	2	5 11	23		24	11	24	11	26	0	26 4
1918			28 * 6	2'		25	1	26	8.	24	9	27	1	27 3
1919			31 7	2	9 7	28	10	29	4	28	5	29	11	30 2
$1919 \\ 1920$			36 11			32	11	35	1	32	4	36	9	35 8
1920	- lst Qu	arter.	21 4		-	19		22	6	22	4	19	7	20 9
	2nd		22 5		-	19		23	2	23	8	20	2	21 9
1912	)	99	24 1			19			8	23	6	21	5	22 11
	3rd	"	23 10	_						22		22	2	22 7
	4th	99	23 5			1 -			_	22	6	21	1	22 0
	Clst.	9 9	23 10	_			-			22		21	3	22 4
1913	2nd	9 9	23 6	_		_				22		21	1	22 1
2020	3rd	2.2	23 6		0 10					22		20	10	21 11
	4th	99				_	-			22		21		22   4
	Clst.	11			1 4					22		22		
1914	2nd	9.9			2 7		-			23		21		
1917	3rd	,,			2 5					23	-	22		
	4th	22			22					23		22		
	c lst	93		.   -	22 1							24		
1015	2nd	,,		_	25		2 8					25		
1915	3rd	,,			27 (			2 20				2		
	4th	9 2					-	1  2			_			
	c 1st	,,					-	2 2					-	
	2nd	,,	.27 1			-	-	$1 \mid 20$						
1916	3rd	,,	27	9 2	26		2 1							
	4th	,,	27	6 5	25	7 2	2 1							
	-1st	,,					2 1							
	2nd	,,				9 2	3	3 2						
1917	$7 \stackrel{2}{\sim} 3rd$	"		8	26	0 2	23	$9 \mid 2$	_					
	4th					2   2	4	$6 \mid 2$	4 10					
	- 1st	"	28			6 2	24	4 2	5 11					3 26 11
	2nd	"	28		26 1			9 2	7 3	3 2	5 4			
1918	$8 \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} \text{rd} \end{cases}$	9 1	28				25	1 2	6 8	3 2	4 7			9 27 0
	4th	,,	29		27			0 2	7 (	) 2	4 6			4 27 9
		,,	30		28		27 1	-	8 4	1 2	5 8	3 2	8 8	8 29 1
	lst	2.2	31		29		28	$\overline{1}$ $\overline{2}$		2 2			8 10	
191	$9 \stackrel{1}{\stackrel{2}{\stackrel{1}{\stackrel{1}{\stackrel{1}{\stackrel{1}{\stackrel{1}{\stackrel{1}{$	99	31		$\frac{29}{29}$		28				0			0 30 2
	3ru	,,,		1	29 31	-					8 9	-		2 31 9
	4th	22	33	-		-	$32^{-1}$				0 4			6 32 9
	lst	,,	34	8	31		32 33						-	8 35 4
192	2nd	,,	36	5	35	_			-				8 10	
192	ara	, ,	38	9	38	-	33						_	36 11
	4th	,,		11			32				_	_	-	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
192	1 1st	,,	37	0	37				5 1					4 34 5
	2nd		34	7	35	3	30	5 3	4	$0 \ \ 3$				4 34 3

<sup>\*</sup> These results are based upon the regimen referred to on pp. 24-6 herein, which includes food, groceries and housing accommodation. † Basis of Table.

<sup>(</sup>i.) Groceries and Food only.—The following table has been computed in the same manner as that indicated above, but relates to

groceries and food (46 items) only. The average expenditure for the six capital towns in 1911 has again been taken as the basis of the table (=20s.), and the figures are, of course, comparable throughout.

Measurement of Change in the Purchasing-Power of Money.—Groceries and Food only.—Amount necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1921 (2nd Quarter) to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the Average £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.\*

Year		Syc	lney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	P	Hobart.	Weighte Average of
		s.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		CapitalTov
1901		1.0		19 4	19 4	20 7	23 8	s. d. 20 3	s. d.
1902		0.1		20 4	20 4	20 6	25 6		19 4
1903		20		19 6	19 9	19 8		21 0	21 1
1904		7.00		18 4	17 10	18 10		21 1	20 4
1905		1.0	-	19 1	18 11		24 3	19 8	18 5
1906		7.0		18 11		19 10	25 2	20 7	19 8
907		10				19 8	24 9	20 11	19 7
000		000		18 6	18 11	19 0	23 11	20 2	19 1
000				19 11	20 6	20 2	24 6	21 1	20 7
0.7.0		20		19 0	19 8	20 6	24 3	21 10	20 1
				19 2	20 0	20  0	25 0	21 6	20 1
911		19		18 8	20 4	20 5	26 11	21 2	20 0
912		22	6	21 8	22 0	23 1	26 11	23 10	22 6
913		22	8	20 6	20 10	22 5	25 4	23 3	21 11
914		23	1	21 10	21 7	24 4	26 0	$\begin{array}{ccc} 23 & 3 \\ 24 & 3 \end{array}$	
915		27	11	28 3	27 6	29 9	29 8		
916		30	5	29 3	28 6	30 8			28 4
917		30	10	28 3	28 2		30 10	30 5	29 11
918		31	0				30 1	30 11	29 5
919		35	8		29 11	31 1	29 9	32 8	30 3
920					35 3	34 5	35 5	35   0	34 4
	042	43	0	41 1	41 1	42 8	41 0	43 3	42 0
(lst	Qt'r	20	9	19 9	21 11	22 - 0	26 0	21 10	21 0
$912 \stackrel{\text{def}}{\downarrow} 2\text{nd}$	,,,	21	10	21 5	21 11	22 11	28 2	22 11	22 3
3rd	,,	23	11	23 2	22 1	23 10	27 4	24 8	23 9
4th	,,,	23	6	22 3	22 3	23 6	26 1	25 9	23 2
c lst	,,	22	9	20 9	20 9	22 5	25 6	$\begin{array}{ccc} 23 & 3 \\ 23 & 2 \end{array}$	
2nd	,,	23	2	20 10	21 2	22 11			22 0
$913 \begin{cases} 2 \text{ and} \\ 3 \text{ rd} \end{cases}$		22	7	20 5	20 10			23 9	22 4
4th	"	22	1	20 0			25 0	23 5	21 10
clst	,,	23	0			21 10	24 11	22 9	21 5
2nd	9 9	23	3		20 11	22 11	24 11	23 3	22 1
$914 \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} \text{rd} \end{cases}$	,,,		-	22 4	21 2	25 0	25 11	24 7	23 2
	,,	23	1	22 0	21 8	24 7	26 9	24 3	23 0
4th	,,	23	1	22 4	22 6	24 8	26 7	24 10	23 3
(lst	,,,	24	7	23 9	23 11	26 4	28 5	25 10	24 8
2nd	99	25	9	27 8	26 4	30 2	30 2	28 3	27 3
3rd	,,	30	9	31 8	29 0	32 0	30 11	30 10	31 1
4th	9 9	30	7	29 10	30 8	30 6	29 2	30 8	30 3
_lst	,,	31	4	30 2	31 0	31 0	30 1	31 10	
2nd	,,	30	4	29 8	29 1	31 6	31 3	31 10	
16 3rd	,,	30	2	29 0	27 1	30 5	31 7		30 2
4th		29	8	28 2	26 10			29 9	29 7
clst	,,	30	0	27 11			30 5	29 1	28 11
2nd	,,	30	1			29 6	30 0	29 10	28 11
$\frac{17}{3}$ rd	,,	31	9		27 6	29 4	31 1	29 8	29 3
	,,		-	28 5	28 5	28 1	29 8	30 8	29 9
4th	199	31	4	28 5	29 7	28 8	29 7	33 5	29 10
lst	,,	31	1	28 11	28 11	30 3	29 7	33 2	30 0
18 2nd	22	31	0	29 7	29 8	32   2	30 8	32 11	30 6
3rd	,,	30	3	29 0	29 9	30 9	29 5	31 11	29 10
4th	,,	31	7	29 10	31 3	31 1	29 2	32 10	30 9
~lst	,,	34	0	31 3	34 2	33 0	30 10	33 10	
10 2nd	,,	35	5	31 6	34 2	34 0	36 10		
$19 \begin{cases} 2 \text{ ad} \\ 3 \text{ rd} \end{cases}$	,,	35	4	32 1	34 7	34 2		33 9	33 10
4th		37	10	34 8			38 3	34 7	34 2
_lst	,,	39	10			36 4	35 10	37 8	36 6
	,,			34 4	40 4	37 9	38 2	38 8	37 7
$20 \begin{cases} 2nd \\ 2nd \end{cases}$	,,	42	0	40 6	41 4	42 9	42 5	41 10	41 7
3rd	29	46	0	45 9	42 1	46 1	42 8	46 2	45 5
4th	,,	44	0	43 10	40 5	44 1	40 9	46 4	43 6
21 1st	,,	42	5	43 4	39 2	42 10	43 2	44 5	42 7
2nd	,,	38	4	39 4	36 8	39 9	42 2	41 6	
				pon the regi			IN N	AT O	39 O

(ii.) House Rent Only.—The following table gives similar particulars for house rent only, the average for the six towns in 1911 being again taken as the basis of the table (= 20s.):—

Measurement of Change in the Purchasing-Power of Money.—House Rent.—Amount payable on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1921 (2nd Quarter) for House Rent in each Capital Town, compared with a Rent of £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.

£1	in	1911	in	the	Australia	#III	Cap	itais	regar	uou	as a wi	1016.		XX7 - 1 1 - 4 - 1
Ye	ear.		Syd	ney.	Melb'ne.		Brisba	ne.	Adelai	le.	Perth.	Hobai	rt.	Weighted Average of CapitalTown
		1	8.	d.	s. d.	1	8.	d.		1.	s. d.		d.	s. d.
901			17	3	14 8		9	9	12	7	16 0	13	4	15 1
902	•		17	3	14 11		9	10	12	7	15 11	13	5	15 2
	•		17	4	14 11		10	1	12	7	16 0	13	6	15 3
	•		17	5	15 3		10	2	12	7	16 0	13	6	15 4
	•	• •	17	10	15 5		10	5	14	0	14 9	13	7	15 8
905		• •		11	15 8	١.	10	6	15	3	14 4	13	9	15 11
1906 .	• 1		17		16 1		11	6	16	3	13 8	14	2	16 4
907 .	•		18	4	16 7		12	4	17	5	13 7	14	7	16 10
1908 .			18	2	16 10		13	3		10	13 4	15	0	17 5
1909 .			19	_	18 4		14	0	20	4	13 11	15	6	18 5
1910 .			19	10			15	4	22	3	16 3	16	1	20 0
1911 .			21	10	19 5				23	2	17 7	16	7	21 3
1912 .			23		20 4		16	1	23	6	18 7		10	22 4
1913 .			24		21 10		17	3		-	18 3	18	3	22 8
1914 .			25		22 6		17	8		10	17 0	18	7	21 7
1915 .			24		21 8		17	2	18	8		18	7	21 7
1916 .			24		21 9		17	0	18	7		19	0	22 0
1917 .			24	: 3	22 6		17	5	19	2	17 5			22 10
1918 .			25	0	23		18	1	20	5	17 8	19	1	
			25	9		3	19	8	22	2	18 4	22	8	24 4
1920 .			28	3 4	28	L	21	3	24	4	19 11	27	5	26 8
-0-0	lst	Qt'r	22	2 4	19 8	3	16	0	23	3	17 0	16	3	20 6
	2nd	,,,	23	3 4	20	)	16	1	23	5	17 2	16	4	21 1
1912	3rd		24		20	7	16	2	23	5	18 0	16	10	21 10
	4th	"	24		20 1	1	16	0	22	11	18 3	16	11	21 7
	lst	99	24			1	16	10	22	11	18 3	18	0	<b>22</b> 0
		,,,	2			9	17	2	22	11	18 6	17	9	22 4
1913	2nd 3rd		2	_		0	17	3	22	3	18 7	17	8	22 5
l		,,,	2.			1	17	10	21	10	18 11	18	0	22 8
`	4th	,,,	2			5	17	8	21	6	18 5	18	1	22 8
	- lst	. (22	2				17	10	21	5	18 5	18	3	23 0
1914	2nd					-	17	10	21	1	18 4	18	5	22 11
	3rd		2				17	4	19	3	17 11	18	6	22 2
,	4th	9.9	2				17	-	18	10	17 5	18	6	
(	-lst	, ,,	2			9	17		18	6	16 11	18	7	21 7
1915	2nd		2				17		18	7	16 10	18	7	21 7
1010	3rd		2			7	17		18	7	16 10		7	
,	-4th	- ,,			3 21	7			18	7	17 8		5	
(	- 1st	, ,,	_	4 5		9	16			7	17 5		6	
1916	2nd	d ,,		4 3		8	16		18 18	7	17 4		7	
1910	3rd			4 3		9	17		18	8	17 4		10	
,	4th	1 ,,	2			1	17				17 5		11	
	_lst	,,		4 3		3	17		19	1			0	
1017	2nd				3 22	3	17		19	1			1	
1917	3rc	1 ,,			2 22	7	17		19	2			1	
	4th	1 ,,	2	4 (		0	17		19	5	17 6			
	- lst		2	4	9 23	1	17		19	8	17 8		10	
	2nd		2	5	1 23	2	17		20	4	17 8		10	
1918	3rc	١ ,,	2	25	23	8	18	3 5		9	17 8		4	
	4th				3 24	7	18	3 6		1		) 19	Ę	
	- 1st	. ′′	9	5	5 25	0	19	) 1	21	8		3 21	5	
	2n	3			7 25	6	19	9 2		3		3 21	(	
1919	3rd	J		25 1		8	19		22	3	18	3 23	(	
		h //			4 26	7	20			6	18	3  24		3 25
	4t]	L ''	_		$\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{20}{27}$	2	20					3 26	]	1 25
	lst				$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6	2					8 27	(	26
1920	2n					6	2					$5 \cdot 28$		3 26 1
10-0	3rc			-			2					5 28		$\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{27}$
	4t1				2 29	3								9   27
1921	1st				2 29	3	2							0 27
	2n	d ,,	6	29	3 29	6	2	1  6	25	9	20 I	0 29	' '	U

9. Monthly Fluctuations in Retail Prices of Food and Groceries, July, 1914, to May, 1921.—The following table has been prepared in order to shew the variations in retail prices of food and groceries since July, 1914, the last month prior to the outbreak of war. Particulars for each town are given in the form of index-numbers for food and groceries in each of the months specified. In the last column the percentage increase is shewn for each town in May, 1921, compared with July, 1914. It is necessary to observe that the index-numbers given in the following table are computed to the same base as those given in the preceding tables in this section, referring to food and groceries only, viz., the weighted average expenditure in the six capital towns for 1911 of food and groceries (46 commodities) is made equal to 1000.

Retail Price Index-Numbers \*\* (Food and Groceries), for each of Thirty Towns for the Months specified, with Weighted Average for Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (=1000).‡

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	19	21.	1914, 1911,
Particulars.	July.	May.	May.	May.	May.	May.	May.	April.	May.	Per c'nt. incr'ase from July, 1914, to May, 1921.
NEW SOUTH WALES— Sydney Newcastle Broken Hill Goulburn Bathurst * Weighted Average	1,153 1,147 1,468 1,183 1,097	1,268 1,285 1,575 1,312 1,243	1,509 1,507 1,817 1,550 1,479 1,522	1,499 1,527 1,814 1,476 1,473	1,546 1,576 1,848 1,523 1,521 1,560	1,768 1,776 1,827 1,746 1,663	2,052 2,079 2,378 2,067 2,016 2,068	1,966 2,007 2,489 2,045 1,982 1,993	1,906 1,947 2,326 1,950 1,925	% 65.3 69.7 58.4 64.8 75.5
VICTORIA— Melbourne Ballarat Bendigo Geelong Warrnambool *Welghted Average	1,106 1,103 1,107 1,089 1,087 1,105	1,386 1,424 1,390 1,350 1,404 1,388	1,485 1,506 1,482 1,514 1,493 1,488	1,409 1,406 1,432 1,432 1,436 1,412	1,486 1,459 1,487 1,481 1,514 1,484	1,564 1,530 1,522 1,541 1,567 1,558	2,007 2,037 1,937 1,935 1,945 2,001	2,013 2,024 2,001 2,079 2,024 2,016	1,964 1,960 1,939 2,051 1,949 1,966	77.6 77.7 75.2 88.3 79.3
QUEENSLAND— Brisbane Toowoomba Rockhampton Charters Towers Warwick *Weighted Average	1,057 1,041 1,156 1,246 1,083 1,082	1,326 1,371 1,378 1,588 1,379 1,359	1,491 1,457 1,613 1,644 1,462 1,512	1,375 1,360 1,404 1,582 1,369 1,394	1,480 1,440 1,501 1,684 1,520 1,496	1,704 1,755 1,797 1,911 1,770	2,060 2,001 2,068 2,082 2,045 2,056	1,885 1,755 1,915 1,967 1,911 1,883	1,833 1,734 1,877 1,927 1,837	73.4 66.6 62.4 54.7 69.6
SOUTH AUSTRALIA— Adelaide Kadina, Moonta, Wallaroo Port Pirie Mt. Gambler Peterborough *Weighted Average	1,250 1,230 1,291 1,064 1,340 1,247	1,485 1,488 1,530 1,382 1,536 1,485	1,584 1,612 1,643 1,504 1,622 1,586	1,480 1,573 1,603 1,445 1,584 1,491	1,620 1,595 1,657 1,523 1,611	1,703 1,661 1,726 1,543 1,699 1,697	2,114 2,045 2,056 1,913 2,125 2,101	2,075 2,101 2,097 2,033 2,084 2,076	1,975 2,005 2,060 1,969 2,026 1,981	58.0 63.0 59.6 85.1 51.2 58.9
Geraldton	1,340 1,664 1,354 1,418 1,445	1,502 1,806 1,532 1,593 1,689 1,573	1,550 1,814 1,534 1,608 1,675	1,586 1,799 1,598 1,753 1,630	1,524 1,791 1,524 1,656 1,633 1,585	1,891 2,188 1,837 1,895 1,745	2,121 2,311 2,138 2,100 2,112 2,160	2,158 2,337 2,170 2,164 2,129	2,104 2,315 2,105 2,141 2,079	57.0 39.1 55.5 51.0 43.9
TASMANIA— Hobart Launceston Zeehan Beaconsfield Queenstown	1,211 1,144 1,292 1,230 1,315	1,401 1,345 1,531 1,436 1,519 1,399	1,551 1,538 1,683 1,647 1,697	1,471 1,478 1,610 1,587 1,625 1,494	1,648 1,588 1,758 1,617 1,722	1,678 1,645 1,804 1,678 1,842	2,095 2,034 2,188 2,038 2,132	2,119 2,039 2,197 1,977 2,075	2,148 2,063 1,900 2,159 1,952 2,066	52.1 70.4 74.0 67.1 58.7 67.1
†Weighted Aver.for Cwth.			1,524		1,638 1,539	1,684 1,696	2,080 2,054	2,090 2.017	2,041	69.9 68.1

<sup>\*</sup>Average for the five towns. † Average for thirty towns. † See remarks on page 31 of Labour Report No. 6 with reference to change of base period. \*\* As the price index-number increases the purchasing power of money diminishes. Note.—Corresponding index-numbers for the intervening months are given in Labour Beports Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, in Labour Bulletins Nos. 17 and 18, and in the Quarterly Summaries of Statistics Nos. 76 to 83

- Tables of Prices and House Rents, 1920.-While the summarised results of price-movements are published quarterly, the actual data from which such results are obtained are only published in full annually. In appendixes to Report No. 1, particulars were given of prices and house rents in the metropolitan towns in each year from 1901 to 1911, and in appendixes to Report No. 2, particulars were given of average prices and house rents in 1912 for each of the thirty towns from which returns are collected. In Appendixes I. and II. of Report No. 5 similar particulars were given for the year 1913; in Appendixes I. and III. to Report No. 6 particulars were given of average prices for 1914 and 1915; in Appendixes II. and IV. of the same Report similar information was given in regard to house rents. In Appendixes Nos. I and II. of Report No. 7; in Appendixes Nos. I. and II. of Report No. 8; in Appendixes Nos. IV. and V. of Report No, 9; in Appendixes Nos. 1. and 11. of Report No. 10; and in Appendixes Nos. I. and II. hereof, information is given in regard to average prices and house rents respectively for the vears 1916 to 1920.
- compared with previous years.—The following tables have been prepared in order to shew for each capital town (i.) the total increase (or decrease) in the cost of food, groceries, and house rent combined in 1920 compared with each preceding year since 1901, and (ii.) amount of the percentage increase (or decrease) due to variations (a) in prices of food and groceries, and (b) in house rent. The sum of the percentages for any year and town in the last two parts of the table must, of course, equal the corresponding total percentage in the first part of the table. Thus the total percentage of increase in cost of food, groceries, and house rent in Sydney for 1920 compared with 1904 is 111.7 per cent., of which 85.9 per cent. is due to increased cost of food and groceries, and 25.8 per cent. to increase in house rents.

Percentage of Increase in Purchasing-Power-of-Money Price Index-Numbers in 1920 compared with previous Years 1901 to 1919.

Year		Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average for 6 Capital Towns.
1901		106.8	105.6	113.8	103.2	57.5	111.3	103.0
1901		88.5	97.9	105.5	103.4	50.1	105.6	92.1
1902		92.8	103.1	108.3	109.8	49.0	104.7	96.1
1904		111.7	109.4	123.9	116.1	55.3	114.8	108.1
1904		97.0	103.7	113.7	101.0	54.7	107.3	98.1
1906	٠.	97.7	103.6	110.7	97.0	58.0	104.5	97.9
1907		99.4	104.2	107.1	96.3	63.9	107.3	99.1
1908		87.3	93.0	92.1	84.2	61.5	99.6	87.9
1909		86.7	97.6	93.3	77.3	63.6	93.0	88.4
1910		85.6	89.8	87.6	74.2	58.0	93.2	84.2
1011		79.1	88.3	79.8	66.0	43.6	92.6	78.5
1911		60.8	69.5	67.9	51.8	40.1	76.4	62.2
3010		56.7	70.2	69.8	56.5	43.3	74.5	61.7
1913		53.1	61.8	64.9	53.6	41.5	68.6	56.6
		39.6	40.1	41.5	39.4	32.3	49.0	39.7
	• •	32.5	36.6	38.5	36.6	27.8	43.7	34.8
1916		31.3	38.2	39.2	41.0	29.8	41.3	35.4
1917		29.4	32.6	31.3	31.5	30.5	35.5	31.1
1918 1919		16.9	20.7	14.1	19.6	13.9	22.9	18.2

## Percentage of Increase in Purchasing-Power-of-Money Price Index-Numbers in 1920 compared with previous years 1901 to 1919—cont.

Ye	ar.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average fo 6 Capital Towns.
	PERCI	ENTAGE D	UE TO VAR	IATIONS I	n Cost of	Food an	D GROCER	IES.
1901		81.2	73.9	83.2	75.3	49.7	50.0	
1902		65.0	67.9	76.3	75.5	$\frac{49.7}{42.5}$	78.0	75.8
1903		68.8	72.4	79.4	81.0	41.6	73.3	66.5
1904		85.9	78.6	93.0	86.4	47.5	72.7 81.3	70.1
1905		73.9	74.1	84.8	76.8	44.6		80.9
1906		74.7	74.5	82.5	76.8		75.2	73.0
1907		77.1	76.1	82.0		46.8	73.1	73.3
000		66.8	67.4		77.8	50.9	76.6	75.4
1908 1909		67.6		70.8	69.4	48.5	70.8	66.5
1910			72.0	74.0	65.9	49.9	66.1	68.2
011		68.0	68.5	70.7	66.1	46.0	67.4	66.7
010		66.2	69.5	66.6	62.0	36.8	68.2	64.8
0.7.0		52.5	54.4	57.2	49.8	36.0	54.9	52.1
1913		50.8	57.9	61.4	53.2	40.9	55.8	53.7
914		48.5	51.4	57.5	47.3	38.6	51.3	49.4
915		33.5	29.8	$34.4^{-}$	30.2	27.3	34.2	31.6
916		26.5	26.7	31.1	27.5	23.7	29.4	26.9
917		25.5	29.3	32.2	32.5	25.8	28.0	28.1
918		24.7	25.7	26.2	25.5	26.8	22.9	25.3
919		13.6	17.3	11.9	16.6	11.6	16.3	15.0
			'		,			
	F	ERCENTA	GE DUE I	O VARIA	rion in H	House R	ENTS.	
901		25.6	31.7	30.6	27.9	7.8	33.3	27.2
902		23.5	30.0	29.2	27.9	7.6	32.3	25.6
903		24.0	30.7	28.9	28.8	7.4	32.0	26.0
904		25.8	30.8	30.9	29.7	7.8	33.5	27.2
905		23.1	29.6	28.9	24.2	10.1	32.1	$\frac{27.2}{25.1}$
906		23.0	29.1	28.2	21.0	11.2	31.4	$\frac{25.1}{24.6}$
907		22.3	28.1	25.1	18.5	13.0	30.7	$\frac{24.0}{23.7}$
908		20.5	25.6	21.3	14.8	13.0	28.8	21.4
909		19.1	25.6	19.3	11.4	13.7	26.9	$21.4 \\ 20.2$
910		17.6	21.3	16.9	8.1	12.0		
911		12.9	18.8	13.2	4.0	6.8	25.8	17.5
912		8.3	15.1	10.7	2.0	4.1	24.4	13.7
913		5.9	12.3	8.4			21.5	10.1
914		4.6	10.4	7.4	3.3 6.3	$\frac{2.4}{2.9}$	18.7 17.3	$\frac{8.0}{7.2}$
U . T		T. U	IU.T	1.4	D 3	9 U		

6.0

5.8

4.7

3.3

1915 ... 1916 ...

1917 ...

1918 ...

1919 ...

10.3

9.9

8.9

6.9

3.4

7.1 7.4

7.0

5.1

2.2

9.2

9.1

8.5

6.0

3.0

5.0

4.1

4.0

 $\frac{3.7}{2.3}$ 

14.8

14.3

13.3 12.6 6.6

8.1

7.9

7.3

 $\frac{5.8}{3.2}$ 

## SECTION V.—INVESTIGATIONS INTO VARIATIONS IN PUR-CHASING-POWER-OF-MONEY PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS IN 150 TOWNS IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

- Introduction.—In order to supplement the information as to variations in the purchasing-power of money, which is collected each month for the 30 towns specified in the preceding Section, a special investigation was initiated in November, 1913, as to purchasing-power-ofmoney index-numbers in 70 additional towns in the Commonwealth. This investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and again in November, 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to 120, and it is intended to carry it out in that month each year, thus making information available annually in all for 150 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5 (Section IV., pages 26 to 33), where some description was given of the methods adopted in making the investigation and in computing the index-numbers. results of the second investigation (November, 1914) were published in Labour Bulletin No. 8 (Section IV., pages 231 to 240); of the third in Labour Bulletin No. 12 (Section IV., pages 356 to 361); of the fourth in Report No. 7 (Section V., pages 393 to 403), of the fifth in Report No. 8 (Section V., pages 47 to 57); of the sixth in Report No. 9 (Section VI., pages 52 to 61), and of the seventh in Report No. 10 (Section VI., pages 55 to 65).
  - Price Index-Numbers shewing relative Purchasing-Power of Money.—The results of the investigation made in November, 1920, are set out in the tables on pages 57 to 60. The basis for the whole of this table is the weighted average aggregate expenditure for the 150 towns on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses, in November, 1920. end of last column on page 60). This weighted average aggregate expenditure is made equal to 1000, and the aggregate expenditure on these items for each individual town is shewn in the last column in the form of index-numbers relative to this average. In the preceding column similar index-numbers are shewn for food, groceries, and rent of four-roomed houses, and these index-numbers are again computed to the same base indicated above. That is to say, that while the index-number 1000 (see page 60) represents the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses, 943 represents the average weighted expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of four-roomed houses. Similarly, in the remaining three columns, if 1000 represents the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses (page 60), the index-number 727 represents the relative weighted average expenditure on food and groceries only, the index-number 216 represents the relative weighted average expenditure on rent of four-roomed houses, and 273 the expenditure on rent of five-roomed houses. It follows, therefore, that the figures given in the table are comparable throughout. Thus, taking the average weighted expenditure for all 150 towns on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses as equal to 1000, the expenditure on the same items in Melbourne is 1042, while if four-roomed houses were substituted for five-roomed, the expenditure in Melbourne would be represented by 968,

of which 729 would be the expenditure on food and groceries, and the remaining 239 the expenditure on house rent. Again, the expenditure in Sydney on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses is 1051 or 5.1 per cent. above the weighted average, and that number is made up of 732, the relative expenditure on food and groceries, and 319 the relative expenditure on rent of five-roomed houses. The expenditure on the same items in Grafton is represented by 960, of which 761 represents the expenditure on food and groceries and 199 that on rent.

In the following table, the first column shews the index-numbers for food and groceries only, while the second and third shew the index-numbers for the rent of houses having four and five rooms respectively. The fourth column shews the aggregate index-numbers for food and groceries combined with the rent of four-roomed houses, and the last column the index-numbers for food and groceries combined with the rent of five-roomed houses:—

Relative Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers in Various Towns compared with Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms as Base (=1000), November, 1920.\*

State and Town.	Food and Groceries, Index No.	House Rent, 4 Rooms, Index No.	House Rent, 5 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4 Rooms Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms Index No.
New South Wales— Sydney Newcastle Broken Hill Goulburn Bathurst Adelong Albu y Armidale Bega Bourke Bowral Casino Cobar Cooma Coonamble Cootamundra Corrimal Covra Deniliquin Dubbo Forbes Glen Innes Grafton Grenfell Gunnedah Hay Inverell Junee Katoomba Kempsey Lismore	732 754 853 764 764 749 734 740 747 780 756 717 789 802 801 769 709 771 773 755 695 761 752 757 784 774 739 765 720 732	273 214 160 194 140 93 243 195 142 89 199 157 56 159 174 223 138 194 151 220 170 184 147 197 179 142 192 202 243 159 195	319 305 200 253 194 121 296 248 196 224 75 196 224 286 168 273 191 291 235 234 199 271 220 30 3 229 250 310 217 254	1,005 968 1,013 958 904 842 977 935 889 869 955 874 845 968 976 1,024 907 903 922 993 922 993 925 879 908 949 936 949 1,008 879 927	1,051 1,059 1,053 1,017 958 870 1,030 988 943 899 1,002 941 864 1,005 1,026 1,087 937 962 1 064 990 929 960 1,023 977 992 1,003 989 1,075 937 986
Lithgow	746	193	235	939	981

<sup>\*</sup> These results are based upon the regimen referred to on pages 20-22 Labour Report No. 6.

Relative Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers in Various Towns compared with Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms as Base (=1000), November, 1920—cont.

State and Town.	Food and Groceries, Index No.	House Rent, 4 Rooms, Index No.	House Rent, 5 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4 Rooms Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms Index No.
New South Wales—con				001	0.40
Maitland	745	176	198	921	943
Moree	811	201	261	1,012	1,072
Moss Vale	772	237	298	1,009	1,070
Mudgee	744	193	231	937	975
Narrabri	751	200	246	951	997 1.000
Nowra	776	187	224	963	959
Orange	714	160	245	874	1,009
Parkes	747	200	262	947	969
Queanbeyan	784	153	185	937	965
Tamworth	724	185	241	909	
Temora ··	777	205	242	982	1,019 $952$
Wagga Wagga	704	200	248	904 881	952
Wellington	= 00	162	$\frac{223}{224}$	952	984
Wollongong		192		922	979
Wyalong		148	$\begin{array}{c} 205 \\ 222 \end{array}$	1.019	1,059
Yass	837	182	231	918	966
Young		183	231	910	300
Weighted Average for		245	295	987	1,037
State	742			301	1,001
Victoria		2-0	0.1.0	0.60	1,042
Melbourne		239	313	968	905
Ballarat		115	165	855	894
Bendigo		137	188	843 880	937
Geelong		178	235	938	1,002
Warrnambool .		188	$\frac{252}{230}$	931	999
Ararat	H F O	162	230	911	980
Bairnsdale		$   \begin{array}{c c}     161 \\     112   \end{array} $	144	869	901
Beechworth .	700	160	196	888	924
Benalla	m = 0	97	134	849	886
Bright	F10	170	220	883	933
Camperdown .	7.50	121	185	877	941
Castlemaine .	0	195	233	951	989
Colac	F 40	54	77	797	820
Creswick		101	142	856	897
Daylesford	071	86	101	757	772
Dunolly	E0.4	141	187	905	951
Echuca · · ·		132	142	881	891
Euroa · · ·	W00	184	230	917	963
Hamilton	= 0.0	176	243	944	1,011
TTOTOTAGE	F05	169	201	894	926
TTOT CETTE OF CETTE	=0.0	141	189	877	925
ily moroni	F00	77	90	797	810
212,042.04.0 ===	HO. 7	101	153	838	890
11101 9 000 0 000	F.00	339	414	1,101	1,176
2121104 052 01		149	179	869	899
2122	801	90	127	891	928
Omeo	E 4 0	151	214	894	957
01000	F05	137	181	862	906
2 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	701	166	218	897	949
Do: Transcor	F04	149	212	873	936
Dailo	700	189	246	891	948
	702	100	196	922	978

Relative Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers in Various Towns compared with Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms as Base (=1000), November, 1920—cont.

State and Town.	Food and Groceries, Index No.	House Rent, 4 Rooms, Index No.	House Rent, 5 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4 Rooms Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms Index No.
Victoria—cont.					
Swan Hill	719	243	280	962	999
Walhalla	. 775	38	60	813	835
Wandiligong	757	60	75	817	832
Wangaratta	786	182	223	968	1,009
Warracknabeal	709	161	205	870	914
Wonthaggi	790	175	224	965	1,014
Yackandandah	762	127	157	889	919
Weighted Average for	730	010	0.50	0.40	1 000
State	730	212	279	942	1,009
Queensland—					
Brisbane	667	164	216	831	883
Toowoomba	637	142	190	779	827
Rockhampton	672	123	155	795	827
Charters Towers	712	136	173	848	885
Warwick	679	120	172	799	851
Bundaberg	687	119	168	806	855
Cairns	786	206	261	992	1,047
Charleville	730	212	300	942	1,030
Chillagoe	745	60	75	805	820
Cloncurry	827	197	279	1,024	1,106
Cooktown	811 721	68 157	87	879	898
O 1' ' 1'	698	132	187 190	878	908
Goondiwindi Gympie	682	115	164	830 797	888
Hamilton	672	224	298	896	846 970
Hughenden	751	257	315	1,008	1,066
Ipswich	671	142	190	813	861
Longreach	734	153	196	887	930
Mackay	753	177	221	930	974
Maryborough	667	127	165	794	832
Mt. Morgan	684	150	187	834	871
Roma	678	187	224	865	902
Townsville	743	240	301	983	1,044
Winton	814	243	299	1,057	1,113
Weighted Average for					
State	681	157	206	838	887
outh Australia—					
Adelaide	732	216	286	948	1.018
Moonta & Kadina	735	150	194	885	929
Port Pirie	741	194	237	935	978
Mt. Gambier	717	128	162	845	879
Peterborough	719	169	222	888	941
Gawler	702	147	191	849	893
Kapunda	708	90	120	798	828
Murray Bridge	724	226	283	950	1,007
Pt. Augusta	745	186	247	931	992
Pt. Lincoln	710	176	204	886	914
Pt. Victor (Victor	FO.0	3.00	0	- 00-	
Harbour)	706	174	254	880	960
Renmark	769	243	311	1,012	1,080
Veighted Average for State	731	206	271	937	1,002

Relative Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers in Various Towns compared with Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms as Base (=1000), November, 1920—cont.

State and Town.	Food and Groceries, Index No.	House Rent, 4 Rooms, Index No.	House Rent, 5 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4 Rooms Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms Index No.
Western Australia-					
Perth & Fremantle	665	201	256	866	921
Kalgoorlie & Boulder	761	200	244	961	1,005
Midland Junction &					
Guildford	693	147	194	840	887
Bunbury	692	164	190	856	882
Geraldton	693	217	266	910	959
Albany	732	177	220	909	952
	844	*	*		*
CH .	787	246	265	1,033	1.052
<b>4</b>	807	119	168	926	975
Cue	660	219	245	879	905
Katanning	833	149	187	982	1.020
Leonora	935	75	90	1.010	1,025
Menzies	683	189	258	872	941
Northam	771	56	93	827	864
Ravensthorpe	111	30	33	021	
Weighted Average	692	196	246	888	938
for State	692	190	240		
Tasmania-					* 000
Hobart	772	264	318	1,036	1,090
Launceston	760	181	257	941	1,017
Zeehan	805	104	142	909	947
Beaconsfield	702	35	51	737	753
Queenstown	723	149	194	872	917
Burnie	732	205	254	937	986
Campbelltown	688	70	94	758	782
Devonport	732	204	241	936	973
Franklin	753	134	179	887	932
Oatlands	709	90	108	799	817
Scottsdale	712	129	162	841	874
Weighted Average					
for State	759	207	263	966	1,022
797 1 1 4 1 A					
Weighted Average	727	216	273	943	1,000
Commonwealth	121	210	213	240	1,000

<sup>\*</sup> Not available.

<sup>†</sup> Basis of Tables.

<sup>3.</sup> Food and Groceries.—Comparing the index-numbers for food and groceries alone (column I.), it will be observed that, taking the weighted average for all the towns in each State, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania are above the average for the Commonwealth, while Queensland and Western Australia are below. Tasmania is the most expensive State (4.4 per cent. above the average), and Queensland the cheapest (6.3 per cent. below). Of the other States New South Wales is 2.1 per cent.; South Australia 0.6 per cent.

and Victoria 0.4 above the average, while the index-number for Western Australia is 4.8 per cent. below the average. In all the States some of the towns are above and some below the average for the Commonwealth. In New South Wales the most expensive town is Broken Hill, 17.3 per cent. above the weighted average for the 150 towns, while the cheapest town is Glen Innes, which is 4.4 per cent. below the average. In Victoria, Omeo is the most expensive town, 10.2 per cent. above, and Dunolly is the cheapest, 7.7 per cent. below the average. In Queensland the most expensive town is Cloncurry, 13.8 per cent. above, and the cheapest Toowoomba, 12.4 per cent. below the average. In South Australia the most expensive town is Renmark, 5.8 per cent. above, and the cheapest Gawler, 3.4 per cent. below the average. In Western Australia, Menzies is the most expensive town, 28.6 per cent. above, and Katanning the cheapest, 9.2 per cent, below the weighted average for all towns. Zeehan is the most expensive town in Tasmania, being 10.7 per cent, above, while Campbelltown is the cheapest, being 5.4 per cent. below the average for the 150 towns.

4. House Rents.—There is a far greater divergence between the relative expenditure on house rents in the various towns than on food and groceries. As might naturally be expected, the general tendency appears to be that the cost of housing accommodation is higher in places where there is great centralisation of people than in sparsely-populated districts. That this is not always the case, however, is at once apparent on comparing the index-numbers for Sydney with its 897,640 inhabitants and such towns as Hughenden and Townsville in Queensland and Geraldton and Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

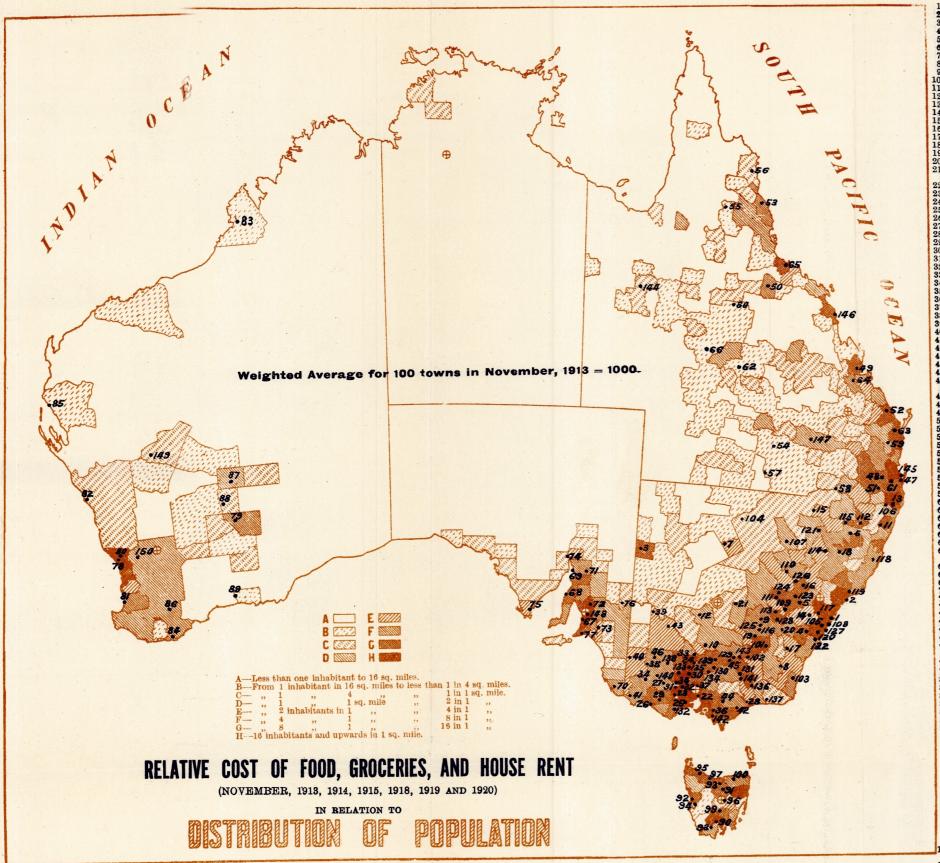
Comparing the weighted average of the towns in each State, it will be seen that, in the case of four-roomed houses, New South Wales is 13.4 per cent. above the average for the whole of the towns, while the other States are below the average; Queensland 27.3 per cent.; Western Australia 9.3 per cent.; South Australia 4.6 per cent.; Tasmania 4.2 per cent.; and Victoria 1.9 per cent. Turning now to houses having 5 rooms, it will be seen that again New South Wales is above the average for the whole of the towns, by 8.1 per cent. Of the remaining States, Victoria is 2.2 per cent. above the average for the whole of the towns, while Queensland is 24.5 per cent., Western Australia is 9.9 per cent., Tasmania is 3.7 per cent., and South Australia is 0.7 per cent., below the average for the 150 towns.

Comparing individual towns it may be seen that in New South Wales, Sydney has the highest index-number for houses of four and five rooms, 26.4 per cent. for the former and 16.8 per cent. for the latter, above the average for the 150 towns considered as a whole. Cobar has the lowest index-number for both kinds of houses, being 74.1 per cent. for 4 rooms, and 72.5 per cent. for 5 rooms, below the average. In Victoria, Mildura is the highest for houses of 4 rooms and 5 rooms, being 56.9 per cent. for the former, and 51.6 per cent. for the latter, above the average for all towns. Walhalla has the lowest index-number in both cases, 82.4 per cent. below the average for houses having

4 rooms and 78.0 per cent. below for houses having 5 rooms. In Queensland, Hughenden has the highest index-number for houses of 4 rooms and 5 rooms, being 19.0 per cent, for the former and 15.4 per cent. for the latter, above the average for all towns. Chillagoe has the lowest index-number in both cases, being 72.2 per cent. for 4 rooms, and 72.5 per cent. for 5 rooms below the average. In South Australia, Renmark has the highest index-number for rents for houses of 4 and 5 rooms, being 12.5 per cent. for the former, and 13.9 per cent. for the latter, above the average, while Kapunda has the lowest indexnumber, 58.3 per cent. for houses of 4 rooms, and 56.0 per cent. for houses of 5 rooms below the average. In Western Australia, Carnarvon has the highest index-number for 4-roomed houses, being 13.9 per cent. above the average, and Geraldton the highest index-number for 5-roomed houses, being 2.6 per cent. above the average. For houses of 4 rooms, Ravensthorpe is 74.1 per cent., and for houses of 5 rooms Menzies is 67.0 per cent. below the average for the 150 towns. Hobart has the highest index-numbers for Tasmania in both cases, being 22.2 per cent. above the average for houses of 4 rooms, and 16.5 above the average for houses of 5 rooms. Beaconsfield has the lowest index-numbers in both cases, being 83.9 per cent. for 4 rooms, and 81.3 per cent. for 5 rooms below the average for the 150 towns considered as a whole.

Food, Groceries and House Rent.—The index-numbers in the last two columns of the table on pages 57 to 60 shew the relative cost of food and groceries combined with rent of the two classes of houses indicated. The general order and arrangement, both of the separate States and of individual towns, as regards relative cost of the commodities and house rent included, is the same whether the rent included refers to four or to five-roomed houses. Taking combined expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of four-roomed houses, New South Wales is 4.7 per cent., and Tasmania 2.4 per cent. above the weighted average for the Commonwealth, while the remaining States are below the average; Queensland, 11.1 per cent., Western Australia, 5.8 per cent., South Australia, 0.6 per cent., and Victoria, 0.1 per cent. For combined expenditure on food, groceries and houses having five rooms, the index-number for New South Wales is 3.7 per cent., Tasmania, 2.2 per cent., Victoria, 0.9 per cent., and South Australia, 0.2 per cent., above the weighted average for all towns, while the index-number for Queensland is 11.3 per cent., and for Western Australia 6.2 per cent., below the average.

Comparing individual towns, it may be seen that in New South Wales, Cootamundra has the highest index-number for the combined expenditure on food, groceries and rent of four-roomed houses and five-roomed houses, being 7.9 per cent. for the former, and 8.7 per cent. for the latter above the average. The index-number is lowest in Adelong, whether the comparison be made with four or five rooms. In the former case it is 10.7 per cent., and in the latter 13.0 per cent. below the average. In Victoria, Mildura has the highest combined index-number in both cases, 16.8 per cent. and 17.6 per cent. above the respective weighted average index-numbers. Dunolly has the lowest combined index-number for both four and five-roomed houses, being 19.7 per cent. for the former, and 22.8 per cent. for the latter, below the weighted average for



A .- Heavy Figures denote index-numbers for Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-roomed House B.-Light figures denote index-numbers for Food and Groceries only.

#### REFERENCE TO NUMBERS ON MAP.

		191	3.	1914		1915	· ·	1918	_	191	9.	1920			1	1915.	_	191	-	1919	_	1920	). T
		A	B	A	В	A	В	A	В	A	В	A	В	N. S. Wales-		A ,	B 922	A 1,046	B 874	A 1.147	B 994	A 1,486 1	1.279
	1 SYDNEY 2 Newcastle 3 Broken Hill 4 Goulburn 5 Bathurst 6 Armidale 7 Cobar 9 Cootamundra 10 Deniliquin 11 Grafton 12 Hay 13 Lismore 14 Litthgow 15 Moree 16 Mudgee 17 Queanbeyan 18 Tamworth 19 Wagga Wagga 20 Yass 21 West Wyalong	915 981 824	637 768 629 583 601 661 632 632 685 628 695 628 659 659 559	1,124 972 849 1,035 909 948 881 975 990 943 922 989 1,041 895 980 1,041 895 1,040 949 1,040	648 773 667 608 618 742 6653 654 740 723 625 640 635 640 635 649 676	1,271 1,102 1,148 996 1,221 1,290 1,199 1,181	847 ,013 854 855 863 907 962 892 924 913 ,006 894 937 860 894 874 874 874 874	1,279 1,298 1,297 1,112 1,287 1,112 1,269 1,195 1,363 1,254 1,200 1,353 1,406 1,175 1,194 1,247 1,247 1,247	907 954 903 858 899 923 898 894 935 889 912 960 888 914 911	1,526 1,467 1,314 1,441 1,338 1,451 1,489 1,343 1,398 1,406 1,535 1,459 1,459 1,430 1,430 1,421	1,096 1,185 1,079 1,079 1,094 1,191 1,136 1,045 1,020 1,086 1,120 1,088 1,120 1,099 1,105 1,122 1,125	1,796 1,811 1,811 1,800 1,738 1,638 1,638 1,6476 1,718 1,857 1,645 1,645 1,645 1,695 1,684 1,676 1,832 1,666 1,657 1,648 1,678	1,290 1,458 1,306 1,306 1,366 1,383 1,389 1,318 1,339 1,250 1,275 1,386 1,271 1,238 1,238 1,238	101 Adelong 102 Albury 103 Bega 104 Bourke 105 Bowral 106 Casino 107 Coonamble 108 Corrimal 109 Cowra 110 Dubbo 111 Forbes 112 Glen Innes 113 Grenfell 114 Gunnedah 115 Inverell 117 Katoomba 118 Kempsey 119 Maitland 120 Moss Vale 121 Narrabri 122 Nowra		,174 ,137 ,146 ,135 ,202 ,217 ,191 ,101 ,221 ,221 ,221 ,221 ,221 ,221 ,22	868 873 920 8841 884 883 854 885 887 886 859 902 870 841 862 822 869 877 856	1,261 1,171 1,247 1,171 1,339 1,135 1,280 1,215 1,215 1,246 1,310 1,279 1,368 1,195 1,182 1,182 1,182 1,183 1,183 1,183 1,183 1,183 1,183 1,183	888 879 956 909 988 905 9017 898 905 905 908 895 908 870 9017	1,455 1,339 1,497 1,428 1,538 1,572 1,482 1,482 1,482 1,570 1,570 1,570 1,571 1,411 1,516 1,516 1,516	1,027 1,065 1,156 1,156 1,124 1,097 1,155 1,107 1,071 1,064 1,041 1,109 1,112 1,178 1,083 1,101 1,070 1,076 1,192	1,759 1,612 1 1,537 1 1,712 1 1,608 1 1,678 1 1,678 1 1,678 1 1,678 1 1,674 1 1,749 1 1,749 1 1,837 1 1,691 1 1,837 1 1,691 1 1,837 1 1,691 1 1,837 1 1,691 1 1,837 1 1,691 1 1,704 1 1 1,704 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,253
	22 MELBOURNE 23 Ballarat 24 Bendigo 25 Geelong 26 Warrnambool 27 Ararat 28 Bairnsdale 29 Camperdown		568 566 573 579 581 577 579 572	1,019 845 873 943 914 915 838 915	636 641 639 620 641 615	1,240 1,084 1,068 1,145 1,152 1,179 1,155 1,101	874 843 849 868 895 903 818	1,304 1,051 1,090 1,122 1,172 1,160 1,136 1,148	842 826 821 863 879 876 865	1,320 1,300	979 935 984 972 1,021 1,052 975	1,601 1,711 1,707 1,674 1,596	1,265 1,207 1,200 1,281 1,313 1,281 1,219	123 Orange 124 Parkes 125 Temora 126 Wellington 127 Wollongong 128 Young VICTORIA—	::	1,210 1,153 1,262 1,197 1,141 1,180		1,233 1,227	888 941 924 920 902 911		1,088 1,070 1,105	1,724 1	1,277 1,327 1,229 1,298
	30 Castlemaine 31 Creswick 32 Daylesford 33 Echuca 34 Hamilton 35 Horsham 36 Korumburra 37 Kyneton 38 Maryborough 40 Nhill 41 Portland 42 Sale 43 Swan Hill 44 Waihalla 45 Wangaratta 46 Warracknabeal	773 730 779 811 871 849 839 766 745 972 796 784 975 796 825	547 577 590 607 594 596 562 573 608 593 592 551 618 687 589	911 808 817 857 926 988 892 790 808 1,053 905 904 874 1,000 808 965 877	636 638 672 636 670 625 611 626 696 656 624 634 649	1,137 1,056 1,073 1,275 1,202 1,162 1,114 1,029 1,272 1,121 1,220 1,070 1,270 1,173 1,173 1,082	883 885 876 924 921 907 887 844 939 887 928 824 874 897 876	1,138 1,055 1,069 1,160 1,189 1,103 1,098 1,040 1,355 1,170 1,170 1,170 1,185 1,288 982 1,165 1,082	858 853 862 860 890 835 849 855 896 889 872 836 858 880 843	1,145 1,222 1,208 1,314 1,386 1,264 1,245 1,205 1,528 1,261 1,336 1,259	1,018 1,026 985 970 1,016 964 951 988 1,064 989 1,024 970 993 1,037	1,401	1,252 1,312 1,238 1,259 1,259 1,302 1,230 1,230 1,237 1,237 1,229 1,325 1,343	129 Beechworth 130 Benalla 131 Bright 132 Colac 133 Dunnolly 134 Euroa 135 Maldon 136 Omeo 137 Orbost 138 St Arnaud 139 Shepparton 140 Stawell 141 Wandiligong 142 Wonthaggi 143 Yackandandah		1,059 1,153 1,118 1,161 1,045 1,075 1,075 1,158 1,162 1,158 1,149 1,149 1,186 1,081 1,236 1,038	856 853 857 875 1,005 890 946 859 942 954 917	1,017 1,142 1,014 1,213 994 1,039 993 1,086 1,201 1,161 1,171 1,171 1,134 1,041 1,295 1,074	855 868 879 847 815 853 920 892 872 871 878 939	1,176 1,308 1,256 1,322 1,108 1,212 1,099 1,258 1,376 1,376 1,380 1,326 1,157 1,416 1,190	977 1,026 1,013 936 960 959 1,092 1,033 1,609 1,023 1,042 1,030	1,522 1,385 1,586 1,636 1,623 1,621 1,672 1,422 1,733	1,244 1,285
	47 BRISBANE 48 Toowoomba 49 Rockhampton 50 Charters Towers 51 Warwick	840 863 907	583 603 617 658 590	919 898 920 997 863	627 646 668 752 635	1,166 1,119 1,184 1,188 1,077	878 894 945 942 863	1,205 1,192 1,178 1,301 1,175	931 924 1,015 922	1,441 1,350 1,390 1,472 1,355	1,073 1,128 1,179	1,510 1,413 1,413 1,512 1,454	1,149 1,216 1,161	144 Cloncurry 145 Hamilton 146 Mackay	::	1,447 1,279 1,227 1,288	896 895	1,646 1,460 1,334 1,398	949 971	1,893 1,622 1,535 1,512	1,162 1,155	1,890 1,658 1,665 1,542	1,148 1,287
	52 Bundaberg 53 Cairns	. 851 . 1,067	621 704 704 834	893 1,140 1,041 1,052	650 809 722 892	1,128 1,248 1,396 1,319	1,000	1,428 1,166	1,044 1,031 1,064	1,346 1,660 1,663 1,344	1,214 1,195 1,216	1,461 1,789 1,761 1,401	1,343 1,247 1,273	S. AUSTRALI		1,160	873	1,123	864	1,330	1,015	1,526	1,196
	56 Cooktown 57 Cunnamula 58 Goondiwindi 59 Gympie 60 Hughenden 61 Ipswich 62 Lougreach 63 Maryborough 64 Mount Morgan 65 Tougnsyille	. 937 . 992 . 958 . 791 . 1,145 . 874 . 1,047 . 762	745 724 639 600 756 606 728 584 637 636	1,003 1,047 968 819 1,269 900 1,123 830 951 1,123 1,136	799 779 680 653 803 632 823 624 696	1,125 1,321 1,190 1,088 1,334 1,180 1,200 1,133 1,204 1,343 1,443	959	1,243	959 917 975 1,038 969 1,024 920 929 985	1,427 1,857 1,478 1,564 1,305 1,395 1,688	1,141 1,093 1,142 1,283 1,118 1,181 1,093 1,089 1,184	1,535 1,552 1,518 1,445 1,822 1,472 1,589 1,421 1,488 1,783 1,901	1,233 1,192 1,165 1,283 1,147 1,254 1,139 1,169 1,269	W. AUSTRAI 149 Cue 150 Northam			1,092 879	1,207 1,283			1,176 1,029	1,666 1,608	1,379 1,168
	67 ADELAIDE 68 Kadina-Moonta 69 Port Pirie 70 Mount Gambier 71 Peterborough 72 Kapunda 73 Murray Bridge 74 Port Augusta 75 Port Lincoln 76 Renmark 77 Victor Harbour	. 972 816 . 996 . 847 . 911 . 931	619 636 644 568 613 618 618 660 674 666	1,115	698 690 729 614 742 690 640 770 716 696 720	1,243 1,150 1,189 1,100 1,214 1,066 1,210 1,300 1,220 1,222 1,192	876 891 922 838 895 893 856 892 901 897 863	1,286 1,181 1,329 1,115 1,209 1,056 1,213 1,381 1,199 1,385 1,264	880 892 921 852 888 871 866 945 944 926 868	1,456 1,204 1,395 1,204 1,348 1,556 1,364	1,039 1,048 947 1,043 1,006	1,588 1,670 1,503 1,608 1,414 1,722 1,695 1,562 1,847	1,257 1,265 1,225 1,228 1,210 1,237 1,272 1,214										
	78 PERTH	. 1,116 . 1,277	731 757 783 942 793 960 748	1,131 1,344 1,106 1,155 1,344 1,316 1,316 1,160 1,324 1,286 1,150	1,133	1,186 1,451 1,171 1,155 1,413 1,268 1,218 1,381 1,395 1,260	894 941 944 901 961 844 1,139 1,242	1,121 1,145 1,335 1,289 1,457 1,276 1,359 1,312 1,294	895 1,104 1,159	1,634 1,299 1,392 1,482 1,468 1,579 1,352 1,640 1,560	1,007 1,214 1,001 1,087 1,041 1,19 <b>1</b> 1,19 <b>5</b> 1,126 947 1,321 1,497 1,347	1,515 1,508 1,638 1,442 1,627 1,797 1,547 1,743 1,751	1,182 1,184 1,251 1,344 1,129 1,424 1,598 1,317										
	91 Launceston 92 Zeehan 93 Beaconstield 94 Queenstown 95 Burnie 96 Campbell Town 97 Devonport 98 Franklin 99 Oatlands	975 911 934 769 988 956 701 899 820	717 654 724 6 606 599 623 6 628	999 928 806 1,062 1,011 756 879 919 874	633 703 682	1,209 1,141 1,083 1,314 1,220 1,228 1,228	903 ‡ 788	1,308 1,260 1,162 1,015 1,324 1,212 1,050 1,281 1,227 1,013 1,133	937 898 997 925 1,007 880 916 927 921 885 907	1,467 1,284 1,168 1,443 1,461 1,240 1,410 1,345 1,157	7 1,074 1,114 3 1,080 3 1,124 1 1,079 1 1,030 1 1,040 5 1,039	1,287 1,567 1,684 1,336 1,663 1,593	1,375 1,200 1,235 1,250 1,176 1,251 1,287										
96.	Weighted Average	*1,000	*621	*1,035	*665	†1,23	4 †872	†1,282	†891	†1,477	7 †1,059	†1,709	†1,243										

<sup>\*</sup> Weighted average of 100 Towns. † Weighted average of 150 Towns. ‡ Not available.

NOTE.—Corresponding Index-Numbers for the intervening years are given in Labour Report No. 10.

the Commonwealth. In Queensland, Winton has the highest indexnumber, whether the combined expenditure includes four or five rooms. The combined index-number for Winton is 12.1 per cent. for four rooms, and 11.3 per cent. for five rooms, above the Commonwealth averages, while Toowoomba has the lowest index-number for four rooms, being 17.4 per cent. below the average, and Chillagoe the lowest combined index-number for five-roomed houses, being 18.0 per cent. below the average. In South Australia Renmark has the highest, and Kapunda the lowest index-number in both cases. The index-number for Renmark is 7.3 per cent. for four rooms, and 8.0 per cent. for five rooms above, and for Kapunda, 15.4 per cent. for four rooms, and 17.2 per cent. for five rooms below the weighted averages for the Commonwealth. In Western Australia, Carnarvon has the highest combined index-number for houses of both four and five rooms, being 9.5 per cent. for the former, and 5.2 per cent. for the latter, above the average. Ravensthorpe has the lowest combined index-number for both four and five rooms. In the former case it is 12.3 per cent., and in the latter 13.6 per cent. below the Common-Hobart has the highest combined index-number in wealth average. Tasmania, being 9.9 per cent. for four rooms, and 9.0 per cent. for five rooms above the average. Beaconsfield has the lowest combined indexnumber, being 21.8 per cent. below the average, when combined expenditure for four rooms is taken, and 24.7 per cent. below the average including five rooms.

Variation in Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers, 1913 to 1920.— On the map facing page 62, index-numbers are given which represent the relative purchasing-power-of-money in each of the 100 towns in 1913 and 1914, and also show the increase or decrease in 100 towns between November, 1913, and the same month in 1914, 1915, 1918, 1919, and 1920. In these index-numbers the weighted average expenditure in 1913 on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses is taken as base (= 1000, see end of first column). column represents the proportional expenditure in each town on food and groceries only, so that the difference between the index-number in the first column and that in the second column for any town represents the relative In the third and fourth columns expenditure on rent in November, 1913. shewing purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers for November, 1914, the same base is retained, with the result that the figures shew not only the relative cost in that month, but also the increase or decrease in cost during the periods indicated. Similarly, the index-numbers in the fifth and sixth, seventh and eighth, ninth and tenth, eleventh and twelfth, columns are again computed to the original base, so that they shew both the relative cost of food and groceries as between the several towns, and the variation in cost in each individual town since November, 1913.\* Thus it may be seen that in Sydney the purchasing-power-of-money index-number increased from 1109 to 1796, a rise of 61.9 per cent., between November, 1913, and November, 1920. The figures shew, moreover, that the purchasing-power-of-money index-number in Sydney (1109) was 10.9 per cent, above the Commonwealth average (1000)

in November, 1913, while twelve months later the index-number (1124) was 8.6 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1035); in November, 1915, it was 1321, or 7.1 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1234); in November, 1918, it was 1372 or 7.0 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1282); in November, 1919, it was 1586, or 7.4 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1477); and in November, 1920, it was 1796, or 5.1 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1709). Again, as regards cost of food and groceries only, the indexnumber in Sydney in 1913 was 634, or 2.1 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (621); in November, 1914, the corresponding number was 651; in November, 1915, 861; in November, 1918, 896; in November. 1919, 1096, and in November, 1920, 1251, shewing that the cost increased from November, 1913, to November, 1920, by 97.3 per cent., and was then 0.6 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1243). The difference between the two index-numbers for Sydney in 1913 was 475; the corresponding difference in 1918, was 476; in 1919, was 490; and in 1920, was 545. This shews that rent of five-roomed houses was approximately the same in November, 1918, as in November, 1913, but in November, 1919, had increased 3.2 per cent., and in November, 1920, had further increased 11.2 per cent.

It has already been explained that the list of towns from which information as to prices and house rents is collected annually has been extended, and for November, 1915 to 1920, was 150. The index-numbers for the 50 additional towns for November, 1915 to 1920, are shewn in columns 13 to 20 on the map. They are computed to the same base as the 100 towns, and are therefore comparable with them in all respects. Thus, it may be seen that comparing Melbourne and Bright, the index-number for food and groceries in November, 1915, was 852 for Melbourne, and 921 for Bright, shewing that the cost of food and groceries was 8.1 per cent. higher in Bright than in Melbourne. Again, taking the difference between the two index-numbers for November, 1920, in each case, it may be seen that the index-number for rent of five-roomed houses was in Melbourne 534, and in Bright 230. Thus the rent of five-roomed houses was at that period 56.9 per cent. less in Bright than in Melbourne.

7. Comparisons between Results obtained from Special Investigation and Quarterly Results.—In order to ascertain the degree of accuracy to which the investigations as to variations in the purchasing-power of money made prior to 1912 for the capital towns only, and those made since the beginning of 1912 for the thirty towns, reflect the conditions obtaining throughout the States and Commonwealth, comparisons between the three sets of results were made in connection with the inquiry of November, 1913 to 1919. Similar comparisons are now made in connection with the 1920 inquiry. In the following table

the first line in each section shews the results obtained, as to relative purchasing-power of money, from the special inquiry covering in all 150 towns. The second line gives the results obtained from the returns received for the month of November, 1920, for the five towns in each State from which regular monthly returns are received, and the last line the results obtained from the November returns for the capital towns only. The capital towns are, of course, included in each of the other two investigations, and the five towns in each State are included in the investigation for "all towns":—

Relative Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers. Comparisons between Results obtained from Special Investigation and from Ordinary Periodic Returns, November, 1920.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	W'gh't Aver- age.
							age.

#### FOOD AND GROCERIES.

Five Towns in each State   1,020   1,003   922   1,009   948   Capital Towns only   1,013   1,009   923   1,013   920		1,000 1,000 1,000
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#### RENT, 5-ROOMED HOUSES.

All Towns* Five Towns in each State Capital Towns only		1,023	754 714 719	993 966 950	902 879 851	963 959 1,057	1,000 1,000 1,000
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#### FOOD AND GROCERIES AND RENT.

<sup>\*</sup> For list of towns included, see Table on pages 57 to 60.

As regards variations in cost of living for November, 1914 to 1920, compared with November, 1913, the index-numbers for November, 1914 to 1920, computed from the three sets of data mentioned above are shewn in the following table:—

Variations in Purchasing-Power-of-Money Price Index-Numbers, Results obtained from Annual Inquiry for extended List of Towns and from Periodic Monthly Inquiries, November, 1913 to 1920.

Particulars.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920
	Foor	AND (	GROCEF	IES.	•			
All Towns* Five Towns in each State Capital Towns only	1,000 1,000 1,000	1,072 1,073 1,072	1,405 1,404 1,408	1,353 1,354 1,358	1,395 1,390 1,397	1,435 1,430 1,440	1,706 1,701 1,715	2,007
R	ENT O	r 5-Ro	omed I	Houses				
Five Towns in each State	1,000 1,000 1,000	974 969 975	952 961 955	959 966 961	981 987 980	1,031 1,039 1,033	1,103 1,110 1,099	1,235
F	'00D, (	ROCER	IES, AN	D REN	r.			
Five Towns in each State	1,000 1,000 1,000	1,035 1,033 1,032	1,234 1,232 1,223	1,204 1,203 1,196	1,238 1,234 1,227	1,282 1,278 1,274	1,477 1,471 1,464	1,706

NOTE.—The figures in the vertical columns do not, of course, shew relative purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers. They shew merely the increase or decrease in cost in November of each year, compared with November, 1913, for "All Towns," "Five Towns in each State," and "Capital Towns only" respectively.

\* See footnote to preceding table.

The index-numbers in the first line of each part of the latter table refer to 100 towns for November, 1913 and 1914, and to 150 towns for November, 1915 to 1920. The general closeness of the results shewn in these two tables is remarkable, and is a further confirmation of the conclusions previously stated, that the index-numbers published for the capital towns only, for the years prior to 1912, and for the thirty towns for 1912 and subsequent years, reflect, with a substantial degree of accuracy, the variations in the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers, not only in each State separately, but also throughout the Commonwealth as a whole. The second table also shews that during the period November, 1913, to November, 1920, the average cost of food and groceries throughout the Commonwealth increased over 100 per cent., house rents increased over 22 per cent., the aggregate result shewing an increase of approximately 70 per cent.

#### SECTION VI.—WHOLESALE PRICES.

1. **General.**—The results of an investigation into wholesale prices in Melbourne from 1861 to 1919 were given in some detail in Reports Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. In this Section results are now included for the year 1920.

The data upon which the investigation is based were obtained mainly from reports of Melbourne market prices, published in the ordinary press, and in special trade reviews. In any case of doubt as to the reliability of the figures, the records thus obtained were verified by reference to well-known and important business firms dealing in the articles in question. Every care was taken to ensure that the prices quoted for each article refer to a uniform quality, and, in cases where more than one source of information was utilised for obtaining prices of single commodities, special precautions were taken to ensure substantial continuity of quality or grade. In most cases, monthly prices were obtained (but where daily or weekly quotations were available, these were adopted), and arithmetic averages for the several years were computed. In regard, however, to a few commodities, such as coal, tea. cotton and wool, since monthly prices were not available for back years, yearly averages, based in each case on reliable data, were secured.

It was at first intended to obtain records, on the lines indicated, for a uniform list of commodities for the capital town of each State. Owing, however, to the large amount of work involved, and to the difficulty experienced in obtaining regularly the prices of anything like a uniform representative list of commodities from the papers and journals published in some of these towns, this idea has for the present been abandoned.

2. Commodities Included and Methods Adopted.—Retail prices have the advantage that a comparatively small list of commodities suffices to represent a large proportion of the average expenditure. They are, however, subject to the difficulty that their variations depend largely upon local conditions, and it is, therefore, ordinarily necessary to collect the data over a wide area. Wholesale prices, on the other hand, are fixed usually at one or two centres, but a much larger list of commodities must be covered.

The index-numbers up to the year 1911 are based on the prices of eighty commodities, but since that year the number has been increased to ninety-two.\* The methods followed for the computation of the wholesale price index-numbers are the same as those adopted in regard to retail prices. The commodities included, the units of measurement for which the prices are taken, and the mass-units, indicating the relative extent to which each commodity, in the units of measurement specified, is used or consumed, are shewn in the following statement.

<sup>\*</sup> In the computation of the index-numbers for years prior to 1911, the aggregate expenditure on 80 commodities in 1911 is taken as base (=1000), while for later years the aggregate expenditure on 92 commodities in 1911 is taken.

# Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Commodities included, Units of Measurement, and "Mass-Units."

Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.	Commodity.	Brand	Unit.	Mass Unit		
	GROUP I	• ' '			GROUP V.				
ron— Pig	M'x'dNos.	ton	61	Currants Raisins	Sultanas	lb.	1,400 1,400		
Rod and Bar Angle and T	Stafford "	12	$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$	Herrings Salmon	1-lb. fresh 1 lb. tall	tins	50 50		
Plate Hoop	96 701170	,,,	5	Sardines	Alaska Halves	doz.halves	100		
Galvanized inned Plates	26 gauge I.C. Coke No. 8	cwt.	60	Coffee Cocoa	Plantation Taylor's	lb.	200 100		
encing Wire inc, Sheet	10, 6	,,	1	Sugar Macaroni	No. 1A	ton lb.	22 200		
ead, Sheet Pipes			8 0000 g	Sago		cwt.	7 2		
opper Sheet uicksilver		1b.	2,000	Rice Salt	Australian	,,	7		
oal	Newc'stle on	ton	600	Salt	fine Rock	,,	1		
	Wharf			Mustard	Coleman's	doz. 1 lb.	6		
		Total	2,7021	Starch	Coleman's White	lb.	100		
	GROUP II.  Blue Keen's Aust'ln. Safety					gross	50 90		
Branbags		doz.	110	Candles	Rangoon Two Seasin	lb.	1,600 1,300		
Cornsacks Woolpacks	-	each	250 200	Tobacco	Po'ket Pcs.	** .	3,000		
Waxed Kip		lb.	600	Kerosene		gallon	1,700		
Waxed Split Medium Crop		"	600 600			Total	11,385		
Cotton Wool	Greasy ,, 12,200		24,000 12,200	GROUP VI.					
wine	Reaper and Binder	, ,,	150	Beef	Average	100 lbs.	390		
Callow	Mutton Prime	ton	13	Mutton	quality.	lb.	33,000		
		Total	38,711 %	Veal Lamb Pork	"	"	2,000 5,600 3,700		
	GROUP III			TOIR	,,,	Total	44,690		
Wheat Flour		bushel	500 48		GROUP VI	Ι.			
Bran Pollard		,,	14 14	•					
Oats Oatmeal	Milling Colonial	bushel ton	$1,200$ $1\frac{1}{2}$	Timber:—	Flooring	100 ft. lin.	30		
Barley	Malting Feed	bushel	150° 100		,, 6 x 3 ,, 6 x 3 ,, 6 x 1	"	30		
Maize		ton	1,000 135		$\frac{6 \times \frac{1}{2}}{\text{Weather-}}$	"	30 200		
Hay Chaff	BestM'ng'r Good oaten	,,	135		boards Oregon	1000 ft. sup	20		
Straw Peas	Victorian	bushel	25 55	Coment	Shelving Portland	cask	10 30		
Potatoes	Victorian	ton	$\frac{40}{140}$	Cement White Lead		ton	30		
Malt Onions	VICCOLIAII	ton	3	Slates	Welsh 20 x 10	1,000			
		Total	3,560½			Total	381		
	GROUP IV	7.			GROUP V	III.			
Ham		lb.	800 3,200	Cream of Tarta	r In Kegg	lb.	400		
Bacon Cheese		"	1,500	Carbonate of	III II Ugo	ton	200		
Butter Lard	Best Fresh Bulk.	"	9,500	Soda Saltpetre	Refined	,,	2		
Eggs	Ordinary	doz.	1,800	Sulphur Caustic Soda		cwt.	7		
Honey Beeswax	Bacchus	lb.	40 160	Alum Cyanide	Lump	ton lb.	570		
Condensed Milk	Marsh	doz. Ib.	100	Potassium		, 11			
		Total	17,800			Total	978		

3. Index Numbers.—Index-numbers have been computed for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups. These index-numbers are shewn in the following table:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Index-Numbers, 1861 to 1920, Computed to Year 1911 as Base (=1000).

YEAR.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, &c.	III. Agricul- turalPro- duce, &c.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Grocer- ies.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials	VIII. Chemi- cals.	All Commodities together
1861 1871 1881 1891 1901	 1,438 1,096 1,178 895 1,061	1,381 1,257 1,115 847 774	1,583 1,236 1,012 1,024 928	1,008 864 935 995 1,029	1,963 1,586 1,421 1,032 1,048	888 1,345	1,070 1,044 1,091 780 841	2,030 1,409 1,587 1,194 917	1,538 1,229 1,121 945 974
1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	1,000 1,021 1,046 1,099 1,284 1,695 2,129 2,416 2,125 2,298	1,000 991 1,070 1,032 1,017 1,423 2,008 2,360 2,363 2,624	1,000 1,370 1,097 1,207 2,162 1,208 1,157 1,444 1,985 2,439	1,000 1,206 1,054 1,137 1,530 1,485 1,423 1,454 1,651 2,209	1,000 1,052 1,024 1,021 1,133 1,322 1,343 1,422 1,516 1,918	1,000 1,357 1,252 1,507 2,435 2,515 2,403 2,385 2,348 3,279	1,000 1,057 1,128 1,081 1,275 1,491 1,884 2,686 2,851 3,226	1,000 978 995 1,253 1,528 1,760 2,171 3,225 2,898 2,825	1,000 1,170 1,088 1,149 1,604 1,504 1,934 2,055 2,480

NOTE.—The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

The index-numbers have in each case been computed with the prices in the year 1911 as base; that is to say, they shew the amount which would have had to be expended in each of the years specified in order to purchase what would have cost £1000 in 1911 distributed in purchasing the relative quantities (indicated by the mass-units) of the several commodities included in such group, and in all groups respectively. Thus, in the last column it may be seen that the cost of the relative quantities of the various commodities was 1229 in 1871, and 974 in 1901, as compared with 1000 in 1911 and 2480 in 1920. In other words, prices were lower in 1911 than in either 1871 or 1920, and the purchasing-power in money in 1911 was accordingly greater. Again, prices were higher in 1911 than in 1901, and the purchasing-power of money in the former year was therefore less.

The general index-number for the year 1920 shews an increase of 20.6 per cent. compared with that for 1919. With the exception of Group VIII. (Chemicals), which shows a decrease of 2.5 per cent., all groups shew increases, ranging from 8.3 per cent. in the case of Group I. (Metals and Coal) to 39.5 per cent. in the case of Group VI. (Meat).

The index-numbers for the full period since 1871 (and for 1861 and 1866) are given in Report No. 1, page 48. On page 74 hereinafter a graph is given shewing the index-numbers since 1901 for all groups taken together.

4. Variations in Price Levels of Commodity Groups for each Quarter of 1920.—In the following table are shewn the index-numbers for the four quarters of 1920 and the first quarter of 1921:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Quarterly Index-Numbers for 1920, and First Quarter, 1921 (Base 1911 = 1000).

					INDE	NUMBE	RS.	
	GROUP.		No. of Com-modities	Jan. to March, 1920.	April to June, 1920.	July to Sept., 1920.	Oct. to Dec., 1920.	Jan. to March, 1921.
II. IV. V. VI. VII.	Metals and Coal Textiles, Leather, etc. Agricultural Produce Dairy Produce Groceries Meat Building Materials Chemicals		14 10 16 9 21 5 10	2,150 3,040 2,415 1,819 1,639 2,387 3,164 2,800	2,306 2,897 2,662 2,139 2,009 2,901 3,332 2,984	2,318 2,627 2,515 2,333 2,000 4,417 3,337 2,850	2,418 1,933 2,161 2,548 2,024 3,406 3,072 2,664	2,316 1,395 2,011 2,488 2,032 2,987 3,237 2,463
	ALL GROUPS*	 	92	2,351	2,567	2,650	2,352	2,164

Weighted average.

5. Variations in Price Levels since the Outbreak of the War.— The variations in the index-numbers of the separate commodity groups for the years 1915 to 1920, and for each month from January, 1921 to July, 1921, are shewn in the following table, taking July, 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (= 1000) for each group:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Index-Numbers, July 1914, Years 1915 to 1920, and Monthly January, 1921 to July, 1921 (Base July 1914 = 1000).

Particulars.	I. Metals and Coal.	Textiles, Leather, etc.	III. Agri- cultural Produce.	IV. Dairy Pro- duce.	V. Groceries	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Mater- ials.	VIII. Chemi- cals.	All Groups
July 1914	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Year 1915	1,166	934	2,024	1,272	1,098	1,502	1,164	1,490	1,406
, 1916	1,539	1,307	1,130	1,235	1,266	1,551	1,361	1,716	1,318
, 1917	1,919	1,841	1,084	1,181	1,302	1,480	1,722	2,141	1,456
, 1918	2,197	2,324	1,351	1,210	1,378	1,469	2,448	3,085	1,695
, 1919	1,930	2,169	1,858	1,373	1,469	1,448	2,602	2,827	1,801
, 1920	2,091	2,430	2,288	1,440	1,860	2,022	2,944	2,764	2,178
January 1920 February ,, March ,, April ,, May ,, June ,, July ,, August ,, Cotober ,, November ,, December ,,	1,889 1,919 2,051 2,051 2,135 2,135 2,109 2,094 2,113 2,216 2,216 2,163	2,729 2,832 2,805 2,733 2,648 2,597 2,518 2,509 2,223 2,002 1,801 1,560	2,265 2,269 2,256 2,339 2,519 2,613 2,438 2,384 2,305 2,084 2,060 1,928	1,432 1,490 1,615 1,690 1,765 1,870 1,8×4 1,889 2,094 2,140 2,115 2,096	1,555 1,608 1,602 1,924 1,965 1,951 1,923 1,962 1,963 1,963 1,951 1,980	1,466 1,486 1,456 1,600 1,695 2,079 2,609 2,729 2,729 2,258 2,113 1,934	2,820 2,867 2,977 2,977 3,074 3,069 3,116 2,953 2,885 2,808 2,711	2,678 2,717 2,797 2,797 2,972 2,972 2,834 2,817 2,755 2,755 2,551 2,519	2,026 2,063 2,089 2,173 2,250 2,330 2,341 2,360 2,295 2,147 2,078 1,968
January, 1921	2,151	1,452	1,972	2,083	1,967	1,908	2,802	2,444	1,958
February ,,	2,135	1,324	1,913	2,055	1,967	1,837	3,033	2,422	1,920
March ,,	2,025	1,066	1,755	2,066	1,975	1,781	3,029	2,340	1,813
April ,,	2,016	1,144	1,638	1,800	1,963	1,438	2,839	2,314	1,706
May ,,	1,944	1,076	1,613	1,754	1,945	1,402	2,793	2,243	1,664
June ,,	1,947	1,052	1,595	1,709	1,880	1,338	2,496	2,226	1,617
July ,,	1,945	1,107	1,579	1,655	1,881	1,191	2,377	2,198	1,589

6. Seasonal Fluctuations in Wholesale Prices, 1920.—In order to shew the seasonal fluctuations in wholesale prices, index-numbers have been computed for each quarter of the year 1920. These are shewn in the following table, firstly, computed with the year 1911 as base, and

secondly, with the average prices for the year 1920 as base. Corresponding figures for purchasing-power of money (retail prices of food, groceries and of house rent) have been included for comparative purposes.

#### Melbourne Wholesale and Retail Prices-Quarterly Index-Numbers, 1920.

	Particulars.	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Whole Year.
(=1.00		. 2,351	2,567	2,650	2,352	2,480
1920 8	rice Index-Numbers with average for base (= 1,000) (Food, Groceries, and House Ren	. 948	1,035	1,069	948	1,000
Index-	Numbers, with average for 1920		989	1,059	1,035	1,000

The first two lines shew that in 1920 wholesale prices increased during the first three quarters, and fell during the fourth. The last line shews that retail prices also rose during the first three quarters, and fell during the fourth.

7. Table of Prices, 1919 and 1920.—In Appendix III. particulars are given as to the average prices of the particular brands of commodities used in computing the index-numbers in the years 1919 and 1920. Corresponding information for previous years, as far back as 1871, was given in the Appendixes to previous Reports.

## SECTION VII.—IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICE INDEXNUMBERS.

- 1. General.—The list of commodities included in the investigation into import and export prices for the year 1919-1920, as well as the mass units, units of measurement, and sources of information, are the same as those in the previous investigations for the years 1901 to 1913, particulars of which are given on pages 66 to 68 of Report No. 1 on "Prices, Price Indexes and Cost of Living in Australia," and in Report No. 5, pp. 41 to 43. These index-numbers are computed annually, the data being obtained from the returns of imports and exports.
- 2. Import and Export Price Index-Numbers, 1901-1919-20.—Owing to the change in the system of collecting the statistics of imports and exports in the Commonwealth, by which the figures are made up to the end of the financial year at 30th June instead of at 31st December, as heretofore, the index-numbers in the last line of the following table represent the import and export values for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1920. The index-number for import and export prices in the Commonwealth for 1919-20 was 2074, compared with 1760 for 1918-19. This shews an increase of 17.8 per cent., during the twelve months. The index-numbers for previous years for the various groups and for all groups together are shewn in the following table:—

Commonwealth Import and Export Values. Index-Numbers for each Group, and all Groups combined, 1901 to 1919-20 (Base 1911 = 1000).

8		I. Metals and Coal.	II. Textiles.	III. Agricul- tural Produce.	IV. Meat, Dairy Produce, etc.	V. Groceries, etc.	VI. Miscel- laneous.	All Groups.
No. of Commodit		5	.4	7	7	7	14	44
1901		1,046	730	884	978	994	979	911
1902		1,015	828	1,011	1,010	969	934	959
1903		931	885	863	993	956	842	918
1904		888	935	707	915	908	877	870
1905		867	915	950	888	902	899	907
1906		962	947	951	888	889	906	921
1907		1,017	987	823	929	1,005	937	935
1908		981	882	1,148	1,004	1,002	902	993
1909		958	879	1,081	914	937	970	952
1910		980	1,013	1,033	940	970	1,017	989
L911		1,000	1,000	1,000	~1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912		1,061	980	1,238	1,038	√1,030	1,044	1,067
1913		1,086	934	1,126	1,043	1,018	1,110	1,045
1914-15†		1,001	966	1,239	1,253	1,154	1,087	1,141
1915-16†		1,138	1,019	1,522	1,475	1,308	1,072	1,298
1916-17†		1,340	1,537	1,066	1,562	1,494	1,339	1,443
1917-18†		1,777	1,823	1,322	1,590	1,521	1,574	1,594
1918-19†		1,817	1,973	1.499	1.683	1,714	2 012	1,760
1919-20†		1,998	2,310	2,103	1,767	1,978	2,507	2,074

\* Weighted Average. † The year ending 30th of June.

3. Variations in Price Levels of Commodity Groups.—Of the six groups into which the 44 commodities are classified, the index-numbers for all the groups were higher in 1919-20 than in the preceding year. The increases were:—Group I. (Metals and Coal), 10.0 per cent.; Group II. (Textiles), 17.1 per cent.; Group III. (Agricultural Produce), 40.3 per cent.; Group IV. (Meat, Dairy Produce, etc.), 5.0 per cent.; Group V. (Groceries), 15.4 per cent.; and Group VI. (Miscellaneous), 24.6 per cent.

4. Comparisons between Purchasing-Power of Money, Wholesale and Import and Export Index-Numbers.—In the following table particulars are given of the purchasing-power of money (retail prices and house rent), wholesale and import and export index-numbers from 1901 to 1919-20, inclusive:—

Food, Groceries, and House Rent, Wholesale Price and Import and Export Price Index-Numbers, 1901 to 1919-20.

			Iz	DEX-NUMBERS.	
	. 3	ŒAR.	Food, Groceries, and House Rent (Weighted Aver- age for 6 Capital Towns).	Wholesale Price (Melbourne).	Import and Export Price (Commonwealth).
1901			 880	974	911
1902			 929	1,051	959
1903		*	 910	1,049	918
1904			 858	890	870
905			 901	910	907
906			 902	948	921
907			 897	1,021	935
908			 951	1,115	993
909			 948	993	952
1910			 970	1,000	989
911			 1,000	1,000	1,000
912			 1,101	1,170	1,067
913			 1,104	1,088	1,045
914-	15*		 1,164	1,273	1,141
915-			 1,344	1,590	1,298
916-	17*		 1,307	1,533	1,443
1917-	18*		 1,343	1,834	1,594
918-			 1,420	1,952	1,760
1919-2		٠	 1,624	2,312	2,074

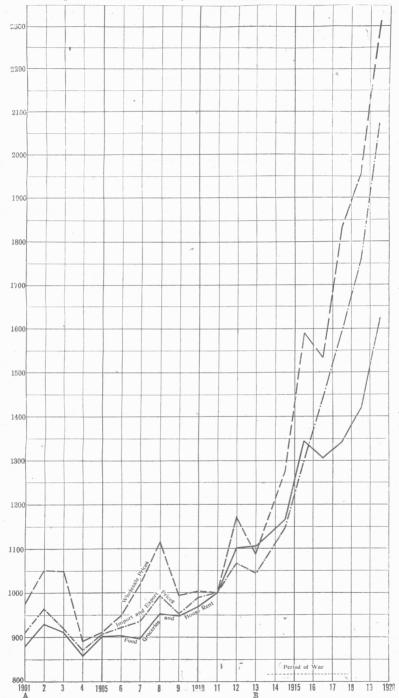
<sup>\*</sup> The year ending 30th of June.

The index-number for import and export prices in the Commonwealth for 1919-20 was 2074, compared with 1760 for 1918-19, an increase of 17.8 per cent. The purchasing-power of-money (food, greceries and rent) index-number for the twelve months ending June, 1920, was 1624 as compared with 1420 for 1918-19, the percentage increase being 14.4, while the wholesale price index-number increased from 1952 to 2312, an increase of 18.4 per cent.

The above index-numbers are shewn in the graph on page 74. In making comparisons between these three sets of index-numbers, it is to be borne in mind that the figures do not, of course, indicate the relation between the different prices themselves, that is, between retail and wholesale prices, etc., for the reason that the weighted average prices are in each case made equal to 1000 for the year 1911. The figures shew the relative increase or decrease in each set of price-indexes.

It may be seen that for the years 1901 to 1913 (from A to B on the graph), the index-numbers, which represent averages for the years specified, have been plotted on the vertical line of the years to which they refer, from B onwards the index-numbers are plotted midway between the two years. It should be observed that the index-number for the period 1914-15 includes the whole of 1914 and the first half of 1915, but that subsequent index-numbers refer to the latter half of one year and the first half of the following year, i.e., from 1st July to 30th June.

PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS, GRAPH SHEWING RELATION BETWEEN COST OF FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSE RENT, WHOLESALE PRICES, AND IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICES IN AUSTRALIA, 1901 to 1919-20.



### SECTION VIII.—CURRENT RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

General.—The collection of material respecting the current rate of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State of the Commonwealth was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. The inquiry, which was confined to the rate of wage payable to adult workers only,\* was further limited in a degree to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of the capital town in each State.† The particulars acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage being paid was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison, weekly rates of wage were adopted, though in many instances they were actually based on daily or hourly rates, as specified in awards, determinations, or agreements.t.

The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rate of wage in upwards of 400 industries, and related to 1569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups, and in each State and all States. The average rate of wage thus computed represented the arithmetic average || of the rate of wage payable in all classified occupations. It was not claimed that results obtained by this method are precisely correct, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining any satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wage had been obtained, no detailed system of weights could be applied. Tor final results for each State and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting was adopted. For example, in computing the

† In order to make the inquiry a comprehensive one, it was necessary to include certain industries which obviously are not carried on in the capital towns, e.g., Mining, Shipping, Agricultural, and Pastoral.

§ The following industrial classification of industries was adopted:

#### Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I. III. IV. V. VI. VII.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timberworks, &c. Engineering, Metal Works, &c. Food, Drink, and Tobacco, &c., Manufacture and Distribution. Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, &c. Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c. Other Manufacturing. Building.	VIII. IX. X. XI. XII. XIII. XIV.	Mining, &c.  Railway and Tramway Services.  Other Land Transport.  Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.  Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.  Domestic, Hotels, etc.  Miscellaneous.
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<sup>||</sup> The summation of the weekly rate of wage divided by the number of occupations included.

¶ Though a great deal of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from the Census (1911) results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed classification of occupations in the various industries, as set out in the awards, determinations, etc.

<sup>\*</sup> This limitation was necessary owing to the difficulty of ascertaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers, to whom progressive rates of wage, fixed or otherwise, according to increasing age or experience, are payable from year to year.

<sup>†</sup> This precaution was necessary, in view of the fact that it is often in those industries and occupations in which employment is of an exceptionally casual or intermittent nature that wages are fixed and paid at a daily or hourly rate. Hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations will probably the results of the such as ably fall considerably short of the computed weekly rates.

result for any State in any year, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) representing the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represents the relative aggregate average wage for that State for the particular year.\*

The whole question of weighting was referred to in some detail in Report No. 1 (*Prices*, *Price Indexes and Cost of Living*) of the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau. With the necessary verbal modifications, many of the statements there made and the problems there considered in regard to the subject of prices, etc., refer equally to the question of weighting in other investigations, such as the present. Any inquirer wishing to thoroughly understand the subject may refer to

that Report.

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28-43. In the early part of the year 1914 the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars of the weekly rates of wage in 930 specified industries and 4256 adult occupations (3948 male, and 308 female)† were included, and results obtained thereby to the 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-50. These results were further analysed, and the number of working hours which constituted a full week's work in each occupation was averaged and weighted in a similar manner to the rates of wage. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons of the rates of wage in any specified occupation, owing, in many instances, to a different number of working hours constituting a full week's work in separate States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate of wage, what for some purposes may be considered a more adequate

\* The weights used in the computation of the average wage in male occupations were as follow:—

Current Rates of Wage for Adult Male Occupations. Weights used for
each Industrial Group.

Particulars.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	v.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	x.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.
N.S.W Victoria Queensland S. Australia W. Australia Tasmania	136 118 67 24 65 25	228 195 62 71 36 14	199 160 108 45 32 17	84 95 23 16 7 6	65 58 20 13 8 5	162 141 34 40 16 7	252 190 70 68 32 20	343 157 133 29 142 49	187 136 73 48 40 10	74 54 22 17 9 6	137 65 45 44 32 12	704 455 352 182 118 104	134 95 45 24 31	902 734 302 223 158 80
C'wealth	435	606	561	231	169	400	632	853	494	182	335	1,915	339	2,399

† The weights used in the computation of the average wage in female occupations were as follow:

Current Rates of Wage for Adult Female Occupations. Weights used
for each Industrial Group.

Particulars.			III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I. II. V. VI. Other Manufactures Combined:	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania		;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	23 28 5 3 1	228 320 80 56 29 18	44 57 8 7	104 80 47 22 29 8	124 111 40 32
Commonwealth			61	731	118	290	307

standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since the 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations has been kept constant, but the particulars of wages contained in Appendixes IV. and V. to this Report include those for many additional occupations. In most instances these have been taken from awards or determinations made subsequent to that date by industrial tribunals or from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts, or as a result of direct inquiry.

- 2. Weekly Rates of Wage and Wage Index-Numbers in States and in Classified Industries, 31st December, 1920.—The particulars given in the Appendixes, referred to above, furnish the necessary data for the computation of relative rates of wage in the different States and classified industrial groups at the 31st December, 1920.
- (i.) Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each State, 31st December, 1920.—The following table shews the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage payable at the 31st December, 1920, to adult male workers for a full week's work in each State and the Commonwealth. These results are based on the rates of wage in a large number of important industries, and serve to indicate with a considerable degree of precision the relative conditions in the For the purposes of comparison as between States it several States. should, however, be observed that the lists of occupations to which the rates of wage refer are not by any means uniform, neither do they necessarily include all industries carried on in each State. An examination of the Appendixes, however, will shew that the rates of wage for all occupations and callings which are common to all States are included. Any conclusions drawn from the tables must be subject to these qualifica-Taking the weighted average rate of wage for the six States as base (= 1000), index-numbers for each State are also shewn.

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 31st December, 1920.

Particulars.	Particulars. N.S.W.		Q'land. S.A.		W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.	
Number of Occupations in- oluded Weighted Average Weekly Rate of Wage	874 s. d. 94 0 1,047	909 s. d. 86 1 958	627 s. d. 91 6 1,018	567 s. d. 82 8 920	489 s. d. 89 9	482 s. d. 85 9 955	3,948 s. d. 89 10* 1,000*	

\* Weighted average.

The results shew that the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage was highest in New South Wales, followed in the order named by Queensland, Western Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia.

(ii.) The following table gives particulars in regard to the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage at the 31st December, 1920, for adult male workers in each of the several industrial groups and to the weighted average for all groups combined. In computing the indexnumber for each industrial group, the weighted average rate of wage for all groups is taken as base (= 1000).

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for a full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group, 31st December, 1920.

		No. of Rates	Weighted Aver. Weekly Rate of			
	Industrial Groups.	Included.		Index-Number		
			s. d.			
	Wood, Furniture, etc Engineering, Metal Works,	270	95 1	1,058		
	etc	636	92 5	1,029		
III.	Food, Drink, etc	576	89 3	994		
IV.	Clothing, Boots, etc	124	86 5	963		
	Books, Printing, etc	205	99 6	1,108		
VI.	Other Manufacturing	875	88 11	990		
	Building	190	95 7	1.064		
VIII.	Mining	161	103 10	1,156		
IX.	Rail & Tram Services	224	93 1	1,037		
X.	Other Land Transport	70	87 3	971		
	Shipping, etc	198	88 0*	980		
XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	72	87 1†	969		
	Domestic, Hotels, etc.	114	80 6±	896		
XIV.	Miscellaneous	233	84 11	945		
	All Groups	3,948	89 10	1,000§		

<sup>\*</sup> Including the value of victualling and accommodation where supplied. † Including the value of Board and Lodging where supplied. † Including the value of Board and Lodging where supplied as follows:—In Sydney, 11s. to 23s. (according to class of establishment); in Melbourne, 20s.; in Brisbane, 17s.; in Adelaide, 16s. (Restaurants), and 15s. (Hotels and Clubs); in Perth, 22s.; and in Hobart, 15s. per week. § Weighted average.

It may be seen from the above table that the highest weighted average nominal weekly wage at the end of the year 1920 was paid to employees in the Mining industry (Group VIII.), 103s. 10d. per week, followed by Group V. (Books, Printing, etc.), 99s. 6d., and Group VII. (Building), 95s. 7d. The lowest weighted average nominal weekly wage was that paid to persons engaged in Hotels, Restaurants, etc. (Group XIII.), 80s. 6d. The average wage paid in the Mining industry (Group VIII.) was 16 per cent. higher, while the average in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.) was 10 per cent. lower than the average wage for all groups.

(iii.) The following table shews the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage payable at 31st December, 1920, to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and the Commonwealth. Taking the weighted average rate of wage for the whole Commonwealth as base (= 1000), index-numbers for each State are given:—

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 31st December, 1920.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Number of Occupations included Weighted Aver-	85	87	37	47	24	28	308
age Weekly Rate of Wage	<b>s.</b> d. 46 0	s. d.	s. d. 44 11	s. d. 40 7	<b>s.</b> d. 52 11	s. d. 41 10	s. d 44 6*
Index-Numbers	1,035	969	1,009	913	1,189	940	1,000*

<sup>\*</sup> Weighted average;

The highest weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage for female workers was paid in Western Australia, followed in the order named by New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia.

(iv.) The following table gives particulars regarding the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage of adult females in those industrial groups in which they are mainly employed, and the weighted average for all groups combined. Index-numbers based on the weighted average for all groups (= 1000) are also given:—

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in Industrial Groups, 31st December, 1920.

Industrial Groups.	No. of Rates Included.	Weighted Aver. Weekly Rate of Wage (for Full Week's Work).	Index-Numbers
III. Food, Drink, etc  IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.  I., II., V., VI. All Other Manufacturing Combined  XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.  XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc	35 114 84 57 18	s. d. 41 10 43 5 44 0 46 3* 46 2	940 976 989 1,039 1,038
All Groups	308	44 6	1,000†

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote : to table on preceding page. 
† Weighted average.

The results set out in the above table shew that the highest weighted average wage was paid in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), 46s. 3d., followed in order by Group XIV. (Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.), 46s. 2d., and the combined Manufacturing group, 44s. The average wage paid to employees in Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 41s. 10d., is 6 per cent. lower, while that paid in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.) is 4 per cent. higher than the average rate of wage for all groups.

- 3. Relative Weekly Wages and Wage Index-Numbers in each State and for all States, 1914-20.—The arithmetic average of the rates of wage given in the appendixes referred to furnishes the basis for the computation of relative weighted wages in different industrial groups and States. In the following tables particulars are given of the results thus obtained of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult workers, male and female, separately, at the 30th April, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 31st December, 1920, for a full week's work, in each State and for all States.
- (i) Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each State, 1914-20.— The following table shews the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers for a full week's work, together with index-numbers for each State at each specified interval with the average for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (=1000):—

# Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1920.\*

Note.—Index-number based on the average wage for the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914 (55s.1d.) as base (=1000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

abio un	ougnou					
N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948
s. d. 55 9 1,011	s. d. 54 3 984	8. d. 52 8 955	s. d. 54 4 986	s. d. 62 2 1,128	s. d. 52 6 952	s. d. 55 1 1,000
55 11 1,014	54 4 985	$\begin{array}{c} 52 & 10 \\ 958 \end{array}$	54 4 986	62 9 1,139	$\begin{array}{c} 52 & 7 \\ 954 \end{array}$	s. d. 55 3 1,008
56 2 1,019	54 7 990	53 4 967	54 5 988	62 10 1,140	52 8 956	s. d. 55 6 1,008
56 2 1,019	54 7	53 5 969	54 5 988	62 10 1,140	52 8 956	s. d. 55 7 1,008
56 8 1,028	54 8 992	53 4 967	54 3 984	63 1 1,145	52 9 957	s. d. 55 7 1,012
56 10 1,031	54 11 996	$\begin{array}{c} 53 & 8 \\ 974 \end{array}$	54 3 985	63 1 1,145	52 9 958	s. d. 56 0 1,015
57 7 1,044	55 3 1,002	54 4 986	54 8 992	63 4 1,149	53 3 965	s. d. 56 6 1,023
58 11 1,069	57 0 1,035	$\begin{array}{ccc} 56 & 5 \\ 1,024 \end{array}$	56 1 1,018	63 <b>4</b> 1,149	54 4 986	s. d. 57 11 1,051
59 6 1,079	$\frac{57}{1,047}$ 9	57 11 1,051	56 6 1,025	63 8 1,155	54 9 993	s. d. 58 8 1,064
61   11   1,123	58 10 1,067	60 4 1,095	59 0 1,071	$\begin{array}{cc} 65 & 2 \\ 1,182 \end{array}$	57 0 1,034	s. d. 60 8 1,100
$\begin{array}{ccc} 63 & 5 \\ 1,151 \end{array}$	61 2 1,109	62 4 1,131	61 0 1,107	$\frac{66}{1,203}$	57 7 1,044	\$. d. 62 5 1,132
63 9 1,157	62 3 1,130	63 5 1,151	61 6 1,116	67 10 1,231	58 6 1,061	s. d. 63 3 1,147
64 5 1,168	$\begin{array}{cc} 63 & 0 \\ 1,143 \end{array}$	65 3 1,183	$63   1 \\ 1,144$	$\frac{68}{1,250}$	59 7 1,081	s. d. 64 2 1,164
$\begin{array}{ccc} 64 & 9 \\ 1,175 \end{array}$	63   4   1,149	65 7 1,190	$\frac{63}{1,147}$	$^{69}_{,259}$	60 2 1,092	s. d. 64 6 1,171
$^{65}_{1,179}$	$63   9 \\ 1,156$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 67 & 0 \\ 1,216 \end{array}$	$63   7 \\ 1,154$	$\substack{69 & 6 \\ 1,261}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 60 & 4 \\ 1,094 \end{array}$	s. d. 65 0 <b>1,179</b>
65 11 1,196	$\frac{65}{1,189}$	69 6 1,261	$\frac{65}{1,188}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 70 & 4 \\ 1,276 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 61 & 2 \\ 1,110 \end{array}$	s. d. 66 5 1,205
$\begin{array}{ccc} 68 & 0 \\ 1,234 \end{array}$	66 7 1,209	$\begin{array}{ccc} 70 & 0 \\ 1,270 \end{array}$	65 10 1,194	70   7   1,281	$\begin{array}{ccc} 61 & 10 \\ 1,122 \end{array}$	s. d. 67 8 1,228
$\begin{array}{ccc} 68 & 9 \\ 1,248 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cc} 67 & 5 \\ 1,224 \end{array}$	71 <b>6</b> 1,298	66 9 1,211	$\begin{array}{ccc} 71 & 2 \\ 1,291 \end{array}$	62 9 1,1 <b>3</b> 9	s. d. 68 7 1,244
$\frac{69}{1,266}$	$\begin{array}{cc} 68 & 5 \\ 1,241 \end{array}$	72 6 1,315	68 3 1,237	73 11 1,341	63 11 1,160	s. d. 69 9 1,265
76 9 1,393	$72  0 \\ 1,306$	78 7 1,426	70 5 1,277	77 8 1,409	$^{69}_{1,251}$	8. d. 74 11 1,359
$\begin{array}{ccc} 81 & 2 \\ 1,472 \end{array}$	74 3 1,348	$\begin{array}{ccc} 81 & 6 \\ 1,479 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cc} 72 & 0 \\ 1,306 \end{array}$	78 10 1,431	73 4 1,331	s. d. 78 0 <b>1,4</b> 15
82 9 1,502	77 5 1,404	$\begin{array}{ccc} 86 & 10 \\ 1,575 \end{array}$	73   4   1,331	$\begin{array}{cc} 81 & 0 \\ 1,470 \end{array}$	74 2 1,345	80 7 1,462
$\begin{array}{ccc} 87 & 0 \\ 1,578 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 83 & 1 \\ 1,507 \end{array}$	89 5 1,622	78 9 1,429	85 9 1,556	79 3 1,438	8. d. 85 1 1,544
94 0 1,706	86 1 1,561	91 6 1,659	82 8 1,500	89 9 1,628	85 9 1,556	s. d. 89 10 <b>1,629</b>
	N.S.W.  874  s. d. 55 9 1,011 s. d. 56 2 1,019 s. d. 56 2 1,019 s. d. 56 8 1,028 s. d. 56 10 1,031 s. d. 56 10 1,031 s. d. 66 10 1,031 s. d. 68 11 1,123 s. d. 63 5 1,151 s. d. 63 5 1,151 s. d. 64 5 1,175 s. d. 64 5 1,175 s. d. 64 5 1,151 s. d. 65 0 1,175 s. d. 64 5 1,151 s. d. 65 0 1,173 s. d. 64 9 1,1393 s. d. 65 11 1,123 s. d. 65 0 1,175 s. d. 66 0 1,175 s. d. 66 0 1,175 s. d. 68 0 1,175 s. d. 69 9 1,146 s. d. 68 0 1,179 s. d.	N.S.W.   Vic.	874         909         627           s. d.         s. d.         s. d.         s. d.         s. d.           55 9         54 3         52 8         955         s. d.         s. d.	N.S.W.   Vic.   Q'land.   S.A.	N.S.W.   Vic.   Q'land.   S.A.   W.A.	N.S.W.   Vic.   Q'land.   S.A.   W.A.   Tas.

<sup>\*</sup> Particulars for the quarters omitted from this table will be found in Labour Report No. 10, p. 79.

In the preceding table it will be seen that the average weekly wage for adult male workers, as indicated by index-numbers at the 30th April, 1914, in two States, viz., New South Wales and Western Australia, exceeded the weighted average wage for the Commonwealth. This feature remained constant in varying degrees of excess throughout the period under review until the end of September, 1917, when the indexnumber representing the average wage for Queensland was also higher than the weighted average wage index-number for the Commonwealth.

At the end of the year 1918, the index-number for New South Wales was lower than that for the Commonwealth, while those for Queensland and Western Australia were higher. During 1919, the average rates of wage in New South Wales and Queensland increased more rapidly than in the other States, and at the end of the year the index-numbers for these States and also for Western Australia were higher than the Commonwealth figure. The average rate of wage increased considerably in all States during the year 1920. The weighted average rate for the Commonwealth at the end of 1920 was 89s. 10d., as compared with 74s. 11d. at the end of 1919. The States in which the greatest increases occurred were New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria and Queensland.

The rates for New South Wales and Queensland were higher at the end of 1920 than the average weekly rate for the Commonwealth, while those for Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania were lower.

(ii.) Weighted Average Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers in each State, 1914-20.—The following table shews the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914, and at the intervals specified to the 31st December, 1920. The table shews also index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly wage at the end of each of the periods indicated, computed with the weighted average wage for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1000).

From the following table it will be seen that the general upward movement in the average weekly wage for adult female workers, as indicated for the whole Commonwealth, was comparatively small during 1914 and 1915. From the beginning of the year 1916, the average wage has increased rapidly, the increase during the year 1920 being the largest which has been recorded. The advance during the whole period under review has been 63.7 per cent.; this increase has practically taken place since the beginning of 1916.

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1920.\*

Note.—Index-number based on the average wage for the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.) as base (= 1000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
No. of Occupations Included.	85	87	37	47	24	28	308
$\begin{array}{l} \text{Oth April,} \\ \text{1914.} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Weighted average} \\ \text{weekly rate of wage} \\ \text{Index-numbers} \end{array} \right$	s. d. 26 9 984	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d. 26 11 989 s. d.	s. d. 24 1 885 s. d.	s. d. 37 4 1,373 s. d.	s. d. 25 10 950 s. d.	s. d 27 2 1,000 s. d
$\begin{array}{c} \text{Oth June,} \\ \text{1914.} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Weighted average} \\ \text{weekly rate of wage} \\ \text{Index-numbers} \end{array} \right$	s. d. 26 9 984	$\begin{array}{ccc} s. & d. \\ 27 & 4 \\ 1,006 \end{array}$	27 0 993	24 1 885 s. d.	37 4 1,373 s. d.	25 10 950 s. d.	27 1,00 s. d
oth Sept., Weighted average weekly rate of wage Index-numbers	s. d. 26 10 987	$\begin{array}{cccc} s. & d. \\ 27 & 9 \\ 1,022 \\ s. & d. \end{array}$	s. d. 26 11 990 s. d.	24 1 885 s. d.	37 4 1,373 s. d.	25 10 950 s. d.	27 1,000
1st Dec., $\begin{cases} \text{Weighted average} \\ \text{weekly rate of wage} \\ \text{Index-numbers} \end{cases}$ .	s. d. 26 10 987 s. d.	27 9 1,022	27 1 996 s. d.	24 1 885 s. d.	37 4 1,373 s. d.	25 10 950 s. d.	27 1,00
$\begin{array}{c} \text{Oth June,} \\ 1915. \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Weighted average} \\ \text{weekly rate of wage} \\ \text{Index-numbers} \end{array} \right$	27 2 998	s. d. 26 11 989 s. d.	27 2 999 s. d.	24 0 883 s. d.	37 5 1,376 s. d.	26 3 964 s. d.	27 1,00 8.
Weighted average weekly rate of wage Index-numbers  Weighted average	s. d. 27 3 1,003 s. d.	26 11 990 s. d.	26 11 990 s. d.	24 0 883 s. d.	37 5 1,376 s. d.	28 0 1,031 s. d.	27 1,00
1915. Weighted average weekly rate of wage Index-numbers Weighted average	27 5 1,007 s. d.	26 11 990 s. d.	26 11 990 s. d.	24 6 901 s. d.	37 5 1,376 s. d.	28 0 1,031 s. d.	27 1,00 8.
weekly rate of wage Index-numbers	27 7 1,013 s. d.	27 11 1,027 s. d.	26 11 991 s. d.	24 6 902 s. d.	37 5 1,376 s. d.	27 9 1,019 s. d.	27 1,02 s. d
weekly rate of wage Index-numbers	27 11 1,027 s. d.	28 2 1,037 s. d.	27 2 998 s. d.	24 10 913 s. d.	37 5 1,376 s. d.	27 9 1,019 s. d.	28 1,03 s.
weekly rate of wage Index-numbers (Weighted average	28 7 1,050 s. d.	28 6 1,047 s. d.	27 4 1,004 s. d.	24 11 915 s. d.	38 10 1,429 s. d.	28 4 1,041 s. d.	28 1,04 s.
weekly rate of wage Index-numbers	29 3 1,078 s. d.	28 10 1,061 s. d.	27 9 1,021 s. d.	27 3 1,004 s. d.	38 10 1,430 s. d.	28 4 1,042 s. d.	29 1,07 s.
weekly rate of wage Index-numbers	30 2 1,109 s. d.	29 7 1,090 s. d.	30 0 1,105 s. d.	27 8 1,019 s. d.	38 10 1,430 s. d.	28 4 1,042 s. d.	30 1,10 8.
weekly rate of wage Index-numbers	30 5 1,119 s. d.	30 4 1,116 s. d.	30 5 1,120 s. d.	27 9 1,020 s. d.	38 10 1,430 s. d.	28 5 1,045 s. d.	30 1,12 8.
weekly rate of wage Index-numbers	31 3 1,149 s. d.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{bmatrix} 30 & 8 \\ 1,128 \\ s. & d. \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 28 & 6 \\ 1,050 \\ s. & d. \end{bmatrix}$	38 10 1,430 s. d.	28 5 1,047 s. d.	30 1 1,13 s. 6
weekly rate of wage Index-numbers	31 5 1,156 s. d.	$\begin{bmatrix} 30 & 9 \\ 1,131 \\ s. & d. \end{bmatrix}$	32 3 1,186 s. d.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	38 10 1,430 s. d.	28 5 1,047 s. d.	31 1,14 s.
31st Dec., 1918. Weighted average Index-numbers Weighted average	31 10 1,173 s. d.	$\begin{array}{c c} 31 & 3 \\ 1,151 \\ s. & d. \end{array}$	32 10 1,208 s. d.	29 5 1,084 s. d.	38 10 1,430 s. d.	28 9 1,059 s. d.	31 1,16 8. 32
1919. weekly rate of wage Index-numbers Weighted average	33 6 1,234 s. d.	32 2 1,183 s. d.	33 0 1,215 s. d.	29 5 1,084 s. d.	38 10 1,430 s. d.	28 9 1,059 s. d.	1,20 8. 32
1919. weekly rate of wage Index-numbers	33 7 1,2 <b>3</b> 5 s. d.	32 2 1,184 s. d.	33 2 1,222 s. d. 33 10	29 7 1,089 s. d. 29 7	38 11 1,434 s. d. 38 11	28 9 1,059 s. d. 28 9	1,20 s. 33
1919. Index-numbers Weighted average	34 0 1,251 s. d.	32 3 1,186 s. d. 34 5	33 10 1,247 s. d. 38 4	1,089 s. d. 33 3	1,434 s. d. 43 7	1,059 s. d.	1,21 s. 37
1919. Weekly rate of wage Index-numbers Weighted average	1,474 s. d.	1,268 s. d.	s. 1,412	1,225 s. d. 35 9	1,605 s. d. 47 6	1,215 s. d. 33 5	1,36 8. 39
1920. Index-numbers Weighted average	41 8 1,533 s. d.	35 11 1,323 s. d.	1,519 s. d.	1,317 s. d. 35 9	1,749 s. d. 48 0	1,231 s. d. 39 11	1,43 8. 39
1920. Index-numbers Weighted average	1,536 s. d.	37 9 1,388 s. d.	1,530 s. d.	1,317 s. d. 40 1	1,767 s. d. 48 0	1,470 s. d. 41 4	1,46 s. 42
1920. Weighted average	43 8 1,607 s. d.	1,500 s. d.	1,622 s. d.	s. 1,476	1,767 s. d.	s. 1,520	1,56 s. 44
1920. weekly rate of wage Index-numbers	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	43 1 1,586	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	40 7 1,495	52   11   1,947	41 10 1,540	1,63

<sup>\*</sup> Particulars for the quarters omitted from this table will be found in Labour Report No. 10, p. 81.

(iii.) Weighted Average Weekly Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group, 1914-1920.—The following table gives particulars in regard to (a) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (b) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, as at 30th April, 1914, at 31st December, 1914 to 1918, and at 30th June and 31st December, 1919 and 1920. Index-numbers for each industrial group and all groups, based on the average wage for all groups at 30th April, 1914 (= 1000), are given:—

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1920.\*

Note.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and all industrial groups, based on the average wage for all groups at 30th April, 1914 (55s. 1d.), as base (= 1000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

		Weig	ghted A	verage and	Nomina Index-	al Week Number	aly Rate	e of Wa	ge,	
Industrial Group.	30th April, 1914.	31st Dec., 1914.	31st Dec., 1915.	31st Dec., 1916.	31st, Dec. 1917.	31st Dec., 1918.	30th June, 1919.	31st Dec. 1919.	30th June, 1920.	31st Dec. 1920.
I. Wood, Furni- Wage ture, etc. Index-No.	2,00	1,080		8. d. 63 10 1,159	s. d. 66 0 1,198	s. d. 68 11 1,251	s. d. 69 10 1,267		s. d. 82 8 1.499	s. d. 95 1 1,725
II. Engineering, Wage Index-No.	2,000	s. d. 57 9 1,048	s. d. 60 2 1,092	s. d. 62 1 1,127	s. d. 65 0 1,180	s. d. 68 8 1,245	70 9		s. d. 83 7 1,516	s. d. 92 5 1,677
III. Food, Drink, Wage Index-No.	000	s. d. 55 8 1,011	s. d. 57 9 1,048	s. d 61 2 1.111	8. d. 63 7 1,154	s. d. 66 0 1,198	67 2	8. d. 75 6	s. d. 82 9 1,501	s. d. 89 3 1,620
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. Wage Index-No.		53 0 962	s. d. 53 2 965	s. d. 56 7 1,027	s. d. 59 7 1,082	s. d. 61 5 1,114	$\begin{bmatrix} s. & d. \\ 62 & 6 \\ 1,134 \end{bmatrix}$	s. d. 73 5 1,332	$\begin{array}{cccc} s. & d. \\ 76 & 0 \\ 1.379 \end{array}$	86 5 1,568
W. Books, Print- (Wage Index-No.	8. d. 63 3 1,150	8. d. 63 10 1,159	s. d. 64 6 1,171	s. d. 68 1 1,236	s. d. 70 0 1,280	s. d. 74 1 1,344	$\begin{bmatrix} s. \ d. \\ 76 \ 0 \\ 1,378 \end{bmatrix}$	s. d. 80 9 1,466	s. d. 92 5 1.676	s. d 99 6 1,805
VI. Other Manufacturing   Wage Index-No.	5. d. 55 1 1,000	s. d. 56 0 1,017	s. d. 57 8 1,047	8. d. 61 8 1,120	s. d. 63 10 1,159	s. d. 66 1 1,199	s. d. 67 11 1,233	8. d. 75 4 1,367	s. d. 82 1 1,489	s. d. 88 11 1.614
VII. Building Wage Index-No.	5. d. 65 0 1,180	s. d. 65 5 1,188	s. d. 65 10 1,195	$\begin{array}{ccc} s. & d \\ 69 & 8 \\ 1,265 \end{array}$	s. d. 72 5 1,315	$ \begin{array}{ccc} s. & d. \\ 74 & 3 \\ 1,348 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	<b>s. d</b> . 79 8 1,445	$\begin{array}{cccc} s. & d. \\ 85 & 10 \\ 1,557 \end{array}$	s. d. 95 7 1,734
VIII. Mining Wage Index-No.	s. d. 65 1 1,182	s. d. 65 2 1,183	s. d. 66 7 1,209	s. d. 72 9 1,321	s. d. 78 4 1,422	s. d. 78 6 1,424	s. d. 84 2 1,527	s. d. 88 4 1,603	s. d.	s. d. 103 10 1,884
IX. Railways, Wage Index-No.	s. d. 59 8 1,083	s. d. 59 8 1,083	s. d. 60 10 1,104	s. d, 63 4 1,150	$\begin{array}{ccc} s. & d. \\ 65 & 11 \\ 1,197 \end{array}$	s. d. 68 11 1,251	$ \begin{array}{ccc} s. & d. \\ 69 & 6 \\ 1,260 \end{array} $	s. d. 78 6 1,425	s. d. 84 3 1,528	s. d. 93 1 1,689
X. Other Land Wage Transport Index-No.	$ \begin{array}{ccc} s. & d. \\ 51 & 0 \\ 926 \end{array} $	s. d. 52 8 956	53 4 968	s. d. 57 10 1,050	s. d. 62 0 1,126	s. d. 63 5 1,150	$ \begin{array}{ccc} s. & d. \\ 64 & 3 \\ 1,165 \end{array} $	s. d. 73 4 1,331	s. d. 79 1 1,435	s. d. 87 3 1,583
XI. Shipping, Wage Index-No.	s. d. 48 10 887	s. d. 49 10 905	s. d. 52 7 955	s. d 59 1 1,073	8. d. 61 2 1,111	s. d. 64 5 1,169	s. d. 69 11 1,269	<b>s. d</b> . 77 9 1,411	s. d. 81 7 1,531	8. d. 88 0 1,596
XII. Agricultural, Wage etc.† Index-No.	s. d. 49 5 897	s. d. 49 5 897	s. d. 49 8 902	s. d. 55 0 999	s. d. 61 1 1,109	s. d. 63 1 1,145	s. d. 65 10 1,194	s. d. 70 3 1,274	s. d. 75 2 1,364	s. d. 87 1 1,579
XIII. Domestic, Wage Index-No.	s. d. 47 0 853	s. d. 47 11 870	s. d. 48 7 882	s. d. 51 0 926	s. d. 53 11 979	s. d. 56 7 1,027	s. d. 59 <b>2</b> 1,074	s. d. 68 7 1,244	s. d. 71 8 1,300	s. d. 80 6 1,460
XIV. Miscellaneous   Wage Index-No.	s. d. 53 7 973	s. d. 54 0 980	s. d. 54 7 991	s d 58 3 1,058	s d. 60 9 1,103	s. d. 63 3 1,147	s. d. 64 7 1,171	s. d. 71 3 1,292	s. d. 77 11 1,414	s. d. 84 11 1,540
All Industrial Wage Groups Index-No.	s. d. 55 1 <b>1,000</b>	s. d. 55 7 1,008	s. d. 56 6 1,023	s. d 60 8 1,100	s. d. 64 2 1,164	s. d. 66 5 1,205	s. d. 68 7 1,244	s. d. 74 11 1,359	s. d. 80 7 1,462	s. d. 89 10 1,629

<sup>\*</sup> Particulars for the quarters omitted from this table will be found in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 10. † See footnotes to table on page 78.

The foregoing table shews that the rate of increase in the weighted average weekly wage in occupations and callings classified in the fourteen industrial groups during the period 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1920, was greatest in Group XI. (Shipping), 79.9 per cent., followed in the order named by Groups XII. (Agricultural, etc.) 76.0 per cent., and XIII. (Domestic, etc.), 71.2 per cent. In nine of the groups the increase was less, and in five groups more than the increase in the weighted average for all groups.

(iv.) Weighted Average Weekly Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Female Workers in Industrial Groups, 1914-20.—The following table gives particulars of the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers at the 30th April, 1914, at 31st December, 1914 to 1918, and at 30th June and 31st December, 1919 and 1920, in the industrial groups in which they are mainly employed, and in all groups combined. Taking the average wage for all groups at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1000), index-numbers are given, computed on the average rate of wage ruling at the end of each period indicated.

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1920.\*

Note.—Index-numbers for each Industrial Group and all Industrial Groups, based on the Average Wage for all groups at 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d), as base (= 1000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout

		We	eighted	A verag	e Nomi d Inde	nal We x-Numb	ekly Ra er at—	te of W	Tage	
Industrial Group.	30th April, 1914.	31st Dec., 1914.	31st Dec., 1915.	31st Dec. 1916.	31st Dec., 1917.	31st Dec., 1918.	30th June, 1919	31st Dec. 1919.	30th June, 1920.	31st Dec., 1920.
III. Food, Drink, Wage Index-No.  IV. Clothing, Wage Index No.  I., II., V. & VI. All Wage Other Manufactg. Index-No.  XIII. Domestic, Wage Index-No.  XIV. Miscellaneous Wage Index-No.	s. d. 30 2	s. d. 23 5 862 s. d. 24 11 917 s. d. 27 0 994 s. d. 30 2 1,110 s. d. 31 4 1,153	30 9 1,132 s. d. 30 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d. 26 4 969 s. d. 29 7 1,089 s. d. 30 4 1,116 s. d. 33 5 1,230 s. d. 30 6 1,123	s. d. 29 3 1,078 s. d. 30 9 1,131 s. d. 32 0 1,178 s. d. 34 1 1,255 s. d. 32 4 1,189	s. d. 33 5	s. d. 34 8 1,277 s. d. 37 4 1,373 s. d. 36 9 1,353 s. d. 38 2 1,403 s. d. 36 2 1,332	s. d. 39 5	s. d. 46 3 1,701 s. d. 46 2
All Groups   Wage	s. d. 27 2 1,000	s. d. 27 5 1,008	27 4	s. d. 28 6 1,047	s. d 30 5 1,121		32 9		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

<sup>\*</sup> Particulars for the quarters omitted from this table will be found in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 10. † See footnote ‡ to table on page 78.

It may be seen from the preceding table that the greatest increase in the weekly rate of wage has occurred in Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 85.7 per cent., followed in the order named by Groups IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), 75.3 per cent., I., II., V. and VI. (All Other Manufacturing), 63.4 per cent., XIV. (Miscellaneous), 53.2 per cent., and XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), 48.7 per cent. The weighted average weekly rate of wage for all groups was 63.7 per cent. higher at the end of 1920 than on the 30th April, 1914.

Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1920.—The rates of wage referred to in the preceding graphs of this Section relate to the minimum rates payable for a full week's work. It should be observed, however, that the number of hours which constitutes a full week's work differs in many instances, not only as between various trades and occupations in each State, but also as between the same trades and occupations in the several States. order to secure what may be for some purposes a more adequate standard of comparison, the results given in the preceding paragraphs are herein reduced to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour, classified according to industrial groups in each State and all States. In Appendixes IV. and V. of this Report, particulars in detail regarding the number of hours worked per week in the various industries in the several States are shewn. It will there be seen that the specified number of hours of labour per week covers a very wide range. In the following tables the average number of hours per week for each State, according to industrial groups, is given.

The tables on pages 86 and 87 shew (a) the average weekly wage, (b) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work, and (c) the average hourly wage for adult male and female workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Owing to the fact that many of the occupations included in these two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and that the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, the necessary particulars for the computation of average working time and hourly rates of wage are not available.

The general effect of reducing the weighted average rates of wage to a common basis (i.e., per hour) is to eliminate on comparison any apparent difference between the several States which may be due to unequal working time.

<sup>(</sup>i.) The following table gives particulars in regard to the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers and weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1920:—

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1920.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.†	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Average for Six Capital Towns.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$101/1 \\ 47.57 \\ 2/1\frac{1}{2}$	91/10 47.90 1/11	93/- 44.11 2/11	$90/3$ $47.90$ $1/10\frac{1}{2}$	92/4 47.87 1/111	$94/11$ <b>47.90</b> $1/11\frac{3}{4}$	95/1 47.21 2/0 <del>1</del>
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$97/6$ $47.69$ $2/0\frac{1}{2}$	89/5 48.00 1/10‡	90/9 <b>44.</b> 00 2/03	$86/2 \\ 48.00 \\ 1/9\frac{1}{2}$	$92/3$ $47.30$ $1/11\frac{1}{2}$	$90/ 48.00$ $1/10\frac{1}{2}$	$92/5$ $47.43$ $1/11\frac{1}{2}$
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	94/- 48.29 1/11‡	85/7 47.26 1/93	$89/11$ $46.06$ $1/11\frac{1}{2}$	83/11 47.17 1/9‡	87/10 47.57 1/10‡	81/5 47.94 1/8‡	$89/3$ $47.43$ $1/10\frac{1}{2}$
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$91/6$ $46.21$ $1/11\frac{3}{4}$	80/9 46.34 1/9	88/7 44.27 2/-	88/7 44.27 2/-	95/2 44.36 2/1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	82/4 46.57 1/9‡	$86/5$ $45.89$ $1/10\frac{1}{2}$
V. Books, Printing, etc. {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	105/11 45.05 2/4½	$95/1$ $44.93$ $2/1\frac{1}{2}$	95/3 44.61 2/1¾	90,'11 47.56 1/11	103/11 43.10 2/5	98/8 46.00 2/1‡	99/6 45.08 2/2½
VI. Other Manufacturing {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	95/6 47.90 2/-	83/1 47.62 1/9	87/6 <b>45</b> .40 1/11	85/- 48.04 1/9‡	88/11 48.09 1/104	86/- 47.69 1/9‡	$88/11$ $47.61$ $1/10\frac{1}{2}$
VII. Building $\left\{ \right.$	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$\begin{array}{c} 101/3 \\ 47.21 \\ 2/1\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	91/5 43.79 2/1	$104/9$ $44.00$ $2/4\frac{1}{2}$	$83/10$ $44.59$ $1/10\frac{1}{2}$	47.90	$88/-46.59$ $1/10\frac{3}{4}$	95/7 45.56 2/1
VIII. Mining: {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	105/4 43.83 2/43	$100/2$ $44.94$ $2/2^3$	112/6 43.03 2/7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	$86/1$ $43.82$ $1/11\frac{1}{2}$	102/3 43.88 2/4	$96/4$ $45.42$ $2/1\frac{1}{2}$	103/10 44.01 2/4
IX. Rail & Tram Services {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	98/6 48.21 2/0½	48.15	47.89	87/6 48.50 1/9 <sup>3</sup>	96/2 48.15 2/-	84/5 48.00 1/9	93/1 48.16 1/11
$X$ , Other Land Transport $\left\{  ight.$	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	93/- 52.57 1/9}	82/6 48.56 1/8	81/8 48.33 1/84	83/3 48.00 1/8	89/5 48.00 1/10‡	87/5 48.00 1/9‡	87/3 50.06 1/9
XI. Shipping, etc {	Weekly Wage    Working Hours Hourly Wage	89/10	88/1	85/3	87/10	84/8	85/7	88/-
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, {	Weekly Wage \{\} Working Hours Hourly Wage	89/9	85/2	87/11	83/5	83/5	84/7	87/1
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. $\left\{ \right.$	Weekly Wages Working Hours Hourly Wage	88/10 51.60 1/8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		78/3 48.00 1/7½	65/10 49.60 1/4		54.00	80/6- 49.86 1/7
XIV. Miscellaneous	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	88/10 47.82 1/10	47.97		77/5 47.80 1/7	46.98	81/- 47.40 1/8	84/1 47.66 1/9
All Groups All Groups excepting XI. {	Weekly Wage Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	94/- 95/4 47.51 2/-	86/2 47.19	93/1 45.63		91/3	85/9 86/3 47.33 1/10	89/1 90/7 47.07 1/11

<sup>†</sup> Particulars relate to the Weighted Average weekly wage, working hours and hourly wage, respectively. † Average rates of wage and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. || Average rates of wage are for occupations other than Masters, Officers, and Engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of victualling and accommodation, where provided, at 67/9 per month, but do not include value of commission on bar sales to stewards. In the recent award for Seamen, the annual value of victualling and accommodation, which was estimated in 1907 at £27, was computed to be £40 13s. 4d. § See footnotes to table on page 78.

(ii.) The following table gives particulars in regard to the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers and weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1920:—

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1920.

Industrial Groups,	Particulars.*	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart,	Average for Six Capital Towns.
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	43/11 47.90 -/11	48.00	40/6 46.45 -/10½	35/2 48.00 -/8 <sup>3</sup>	30/- 48.00 -/7½	42/9 48.00 -/10 <sup>3</sup>	41/10 47.84 -/10½
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. $\left\{\right.$	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	45/10 45.73 1/-	41/7 45.57 -/11	41/9 45.07 -/11	43/2 44.86 -/11½	51/3 44.33 1/2	40/8 45.11 -/10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	43/5 45.45 -/11½
I. II. V. &VI. All other Manu-	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$44/10$ $46.59$ $-/11\frac{1}{2}$	43/10 47.50 -/11	41/3 44.07 -/111	42/10 47.50 -/10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		45/- 48.00 -/112	44/- 46.95 -/11‡
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. {	Weekly Wage† Working Hours Hourly Wage	$45/8$ $47.69$ $-/11\frac{1}{2}$	$45/4$ $47.69$ $-/11\frac{1}{2}$	$46/6$ $47.33$ $-/11\frac{3}{4}$	40/1 48.00 -/10	55/4 48.00 1/13	43/6 54.00 -/93	46/3 47.86 -/11½
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	47/6 48.00 1/-	46/- 46.00 1/-	50/6 47.00 1/1	36/6 48.00 -/9‡	••		46/2 47.15 -/113
All Groups {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	46/- 46.83 -/11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	43/1 46.23 -/11‡	44/11 46.09 -/11‡	40/7 46.51 -/101	52/11 46.20 1/13	41/10 47.86 -/10½	44/6 46.47 -/11½

<sup>\*</sup> The particulars relate to the Weighted Average weekly rates of wage, working hours and hourly wage, respectively. † See footnote ‡ to table on page 78.

Relative Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 1914 to 1920.—Particulars are given in the following table, classified according to States for male and female occupations separately at 30th April, 1914, and at the end of December, 1914 to 1920. These particulars relate to (a) the weighted average weekly wage, (b) the weighted average number of working hours constituting a full week's work, and (c) the weighted average hourly wage. It should be observed that the weighted average weekly wage relates to all industrial classes combined, and includes the value of board and lodging where supplied in land occupations and the value of victualling in marine occupations, whereas the number of working hours, and the hourly wage relate to all industrial classes other than Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Owing to the fact that many of the occupations included in these two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and that the hours of labour in these occupations are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, the necessary data for the computation of the average number of working hours are not available.

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Workers, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 30th April, 1914, and at the end of the years, 1914 to 1920.

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wltl
		М	ALE WO	RKERS.				
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage* Working Hours† Hourly Wage†	$\begin{array}{cccc} s. & d. \\ 55 & 9 \\ 49.42 \\ 1/2 \\ s. & d. \end{array}$	s. d. 54 3 48.80 1/13 s. d.	s. d. 52 8 48.78 1/1½ s. d.	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d. 62 2 47.78 1/41 s. d.	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d 55 1 48.93 1/2 s. d.
31st Dec., 1914.	Weekly Wage* Working Hours† Hourly Wage†	$   \begin{array}{ccc}     56 & 2 \\     49.35 \\     1/2   \end{array} $	54 7 48.66 1/13	$53   5  48.64  1/1\frac{3}{4}$	54 5 48.59 1/14	62 10 48.18 1/4‡	52 8 48.62 1/1 s. d.	55 7 48.87 1/2 s. d
31st Dec., 1915.	Weekly Wage* Working Hours† Hourly Wage†	$\begin{array}{c} s. & d. \\ 57 & 7 \\ 49.28 \\ 1/2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} s. & d. \\ 55 & 3 \\ 48.50 \\ 1/2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d. 54 8 48.50 1/2	$\begin{array}{c} s. & d. \\ 63 & 4 \\ 48.12 \\ 1/4\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	53 2 48.56 1/1	$56   6$ $48.77$ $1/2\frac{1}{2}$ $s$ , $d$
1916	Weekly Wage* Working Hours† Hourly Wage†	$\begin{array}{ccc} s. & d. \\ 61 & 11 \\ 48.51 & 1/3 \end{array}$	s. d. 58 10 48.22 1/3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d. 59 0 48.14 1/3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	57   0 $48.55$ $1/2$	$60 8 48.33 1/3\frac{1}{2}$
31st Dec., 1917	Weekly Wage* Working Hours† Hourly Wage†	$ \begin{array}{ccc} s. & d. \\ 64 & 5 \\ 48.41 \\ 1/3 & 4 \end{array} $	s. d. 63 0 48.14 1/4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} s. & d. \\ 63 & 1 \\ 47.82 \\ 1/4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} s. & d. \\ 68 & 11 \\ 48.10 \\ 1/5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d. 64 2 48.10 1/41 s. d
31st Dec., 1918.	Weekly Wage* Working Hours† Hourly Wage†	$\begin{array}{c} s. & d. \\ 65 & 11 \\ 48.16 \\ 1/4\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	s. d. 65 6 47.98 1/43	s. d. 69 6 46.90 1/6	$\begin{array}{ccc} s. & d. \\ 65 & 6 \\ 47.77 \\ 1/4\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	66 5 47.88 1/5
31st Dec., 1919.	Weekly Wage* Working Hours† Hourly Wage†	$\begin{array}{ccc} s. & d. \\ 76 & 9 \\ 47.77 \\ 1/7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} s. & d. \\ 72 & 0 \\ 47.36 \\ 1/6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	s. d. 78 7 46.19 1/9	$\begin{array}{cccc} s. & d. \\ 70 & 5 \\ 47.58 & 1/5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} s. & d. \\ 77 & 8 \\ 47.60 \\ 1/7\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8. d. 74 11 47.41 1/71
31st Dec., 1920.	Weekly Wage* Working Hours† Hourly Wage†	$egin{array}{cccc} s. & d. \\ 94 & 0 \\ 47.51 \\ 2/- \end{array}$	$egin{array}{cccc} s. & d. \\ 86 & 1 \\ 47.19 \\ 1/10 \\ \end{array}$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} s. & d. \\ 82 & 8 \\ 47.29 \\ 1/8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} s. & d. \\ 89 & 9 \\ 46.53 \\ 1/11\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	89 10 47.07 1/11
		FEM	ALE WO	RKERS.	,			
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$\begin{array}{c} s. & d. \\ 26 & 9 \\ 49.34 \\ -/6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} s. \ d. \\ 27 \ 4 \\ 48.54 \\ -/6 rac{3}{4} \\ s. \ d. \end{array}$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d. 37 4 48.69 -/9‡ s. d.	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\$. d 27 2 49.08 -/63 s. d
31st Dec., 1914.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$\begin{array}{c} s. & d. \\ 26 & 10 \\ 49.34 \\ -/6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	27 9 48.54 -/63	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	37 4 49.44 -/9 s. d.	25 10 50.76 -/6 s. d.	27 5 49.11 -/63 s. d
31st Dec., 1915.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$\begin{array}{c} s. & d. \\ 27 & 5 \\ 49.45 \\ -/6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} s. & d. \\ 26 & 11 \\ 48.46 \\ -/6\frac{\pi}{4} \end{array}$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	24 6 49.35 -/6 s. d.	37 5 49.86 -/9 s. d.	28 0 50.14 -/63 8. d.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
31st Dec., 1916.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	28 3 49 83 -/63 8 d.	28 5 49.02 -/7 s. d
31st Dec., 1917.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 30 & 4 \\ 48.32 \\ -/7\frac{1}{3} \end{array} $	30 5 48.99 -/7½ s. d.	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	38 10 48.78 -/91 s. d.	28 5 49.83	30 5 48.71 -/71 s. d.
31st Dec., 1918.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	s. d. 31 10 48.35 -/8 s. d.	$\begin{bmatrix} s. & d. \\ 31 & 3 \\ 48.32 \\ -/7\frac{3}{4} \\ s. & d. \end{bmatrix}$	32 10 48.37 -/81 s. d.	29 5 48.73 -/7‡ s. d.	38 10 48.78 -/9½ s. d.	s. d. 28 9 49.83 -/7 s. d.	31 9 48.42 -/73 8. 6
31st Dec., 1919.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$egin{array}{cccc} s. & a. \\ 40 & 0 \\ 47.53 \\ -/10 \\ s. & d. \\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	38 4 46.76 -/93 8. d.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	43 7 48.12 -/11 s. d.	33 0 49.28 -/8 s. d,	37 47.54 -/91 8.
31st Dec., 1920.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$\begin{array}{c} 8. & a. \\ 46 & 0 \\ 46.83 \\ -/11\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	43 1 46.23 /11‡	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 3. & 4. \\ 40 & 7 \\ 46.51 \\ -/10\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	52 11 46.20 1/13	$41\ 10$ $47.86$ $-/10\frac{1}{2}$	44 6 46.47 -/11

<sup>·</sup> Weighted average weekly wage in all industrial groups combined.

<sup>†</sup> Weighted average working hours per week, and computed hourly rates of wage for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI. and XII.

1,540 1,580

1,637 1,730

From the foregoing table it may be seen that there has been a diminution in each of the States, during the period 1914 to 1920, in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work for male and female occupations. The effect of these changes on the hourly rate of wage as compared with the general increase in the weekly wage is readily seen from the comparative index-numbers given in the following table. In each instance (male and female occupations separately) the basis taken is the weighted average for the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914 (= 1000).

### Relative Index-numbers for Weekly and Hourly Weighted Average Wage, 30th April, 1914, 31st December, 1914 to 1920.

Note.—Weighted Average for the Commonwealth at 30th April, 1914, as base (=1000).

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth
		M	IALE W	ORKERS.				
30th April, 1914. 1914. 31st Dec., 1915. 31st Dec., 1916. 31st Dec., 1917. 31st Dec., 1918. 31st Dec., 1918. 31st Dec., 1919.	Weekly Wage Hourly Wage Weekly Wage Hourly Wage Hourly Wage Hourly Wage Hourly Wage Hourly Wage Weekly Wage Hourly Wage Weekly Wage Hourly Wage Weekly Wage Hourly Wage Weekly Wage Hourly Wage Hourly Wage Hourly Wage Hourly Wage Hourly Wage	998 1,019 1,010 1,044 1,039 1,123 1,127 1,168 1,162 1,196 1,196 1,393 1,405 1,706	984 980 990 990 1,002 1,006 1,067 1,143 1,138 1,139 1,306 1,322 1,561 1,570	955 963 969 985 986 1,008 1,097 1,183 1,209 1,261 1,297 1,512 1,659 1,753	986 991 988 993 993 1,001 1,071 1,144 1,145 1,176 1,277 1,262 1,500 1,492	1,128 1,170 1,140 1,173 1,149 1,182 1,260 1,250 1,252 1,276 1,282 1,409 1,408 1,628 1,686	952 933 956 936 946 1,034 1,011 1,081 1,079 1,110 1,251 1,251 1,256 1,556	1,000 1,000 1,008 1,009 1,023 1,100 1,105 1,164 1,164 1,205 1,359 1,378 1,655
		FEI	MALE W	ORKERS	<b>.</b>			
30th April, 1914. 1915. 1916. 1916. 1916. 1917. 1917. 11st Dec., 1917. 11st Dec., 1918. 11st Dec., 1919. 11st Dec., 1919.	Weekly Wage Hourly Wage Hourly Wage Weekly Wage Hourly Wage Weekly Wage Hourly Wage	984 980 987 983 1,007 1,002 1,050 1,044 1,119 1,122 1,173 1,191 1,474 1,523 1,695	1,006 1,021 1,022 1,035 990 1,005 1,047 1,063 1,116 1,134 1,151 1,169 1,268 1,307 1,585	989 976 996 983 990 976 1,004 991 1,122 1,228 1,226 1,412 1,483 1,652 1,781	885 881 885 881 901 898 915 916 1,020 1,027 1,084 1,092 1,262 1,462 1,462	1,373 1,386 1,373 1,364 1,376 1,357 1,429 1,431 1,430 1,426 1,605 1,639 1,947	950 920 950 920 1,031 1,011 1,041 1,027 1,045 1,029 1,059 1,044 1,215 1,211 1,540	1,000 1,000 1,008 1,009 1,005 1,009 1,047 1,048 1,121 1,130 1,168 1,185 1,365 1,410 1,637

Hourly Wage

1920.

## SECTION IX.—VARIATIONS IN NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE WAGES.

1. General.—From the beginning of the year 1913, records have been kept of all changes in rates of wage and hours of labour, the number of workers affected, and the methods by which such changes are brought about. The results of these records have been published in the quarterly Labour Bulletins and in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 10. In order to supplement the results thus obtained, investigations have been made regarding rates of wage in past years with a view to shewing their general trend in each State and in various industrial groups. The methods adopted for the collection of the data and computation of the results were explained in Report No. 2 (see pages 23-4), and will not be repeated here. The particulars given in this Section shew variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index-numbers are also given shewing variations in effective wages in each State.

The total number of occupations for which particulars are available back to 1891 is 652. In 1913, however, the scope of the investigation was extended, and particulars for that and subsequent years are available for no fewer than 3948 male and 308 female occupations. The wages on which the index-numbers are based are, in the majority of cases, minimum rates fixed by industrial tribunals, but in some cases, particularly in the earlier years when no minimum rates had been fixed for many trades, either union or pre-dominant rates have been taken.

2. Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage in each State and Commonwealth, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1920.—In the following table the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage for adult workers (male and female separately), is shewn for each State and the Commonwealth, as at 30th April, 1914, and approximately quarterly intervals to the 31st December, 1920:—

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Workers for a Full Week's Work in each State and Commonwealth, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1920.

Dates.	 N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth
		MALES.					
30th April, 1914	. 58 11 . 59 6 . 61 11 . 62 7 . 63 9 . 64 8 . 64 9 . 65 0 . 65 11 . 68 0 . 68 9 . 76 9 . 81 2 . 82 9 . 87 0	s. d. 54 3 54 4 7 54 7 54 8 554 8 555 3 56 7 0 57 9 10 60 0 0 61 2 3 63 0 2 63 4 9 65 66 66 7 5 68 5 7 72 0 74 3 77 7 5 1 86 1	s. d. 52 8 52 10 53 4 53 54 4 53 54 56 56 56 56 57 11 662 4 665 70 669 6 670 0 672 6 670 672 6 670 689 5 689 5 91 6	s. d. 54 4 554 54 554 554 554 56 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	s. d. 62 2 62 9 62 10 62 10 63 1 63 1 63 4 63 4 63 8 65 2 65 5 66 65 5 67 10 68 11 69 0 69 70 4 70 7 71 2 73 11 77 8 78 10 81 0 85 9 89 9	s. d. 52 6 52 7 8 52 8 52 9 52 9 53 3 53 9 4 54 9 9 57 6 57 6 57 6 60 4 2 60 1 2 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	\$5.5 1 55.5 55.5 55.5 55.5 55.5 55.5 55.
	1	FEMALES	3				
Goth April, 1914 Soth June, 1914 Soth June, 1914 Soth June, 1914 Sist December, 1914 Sist December, 1915 Soth June, 1915 Soth September, 1915 Sist March, 1916 Soth June, 1916 Soth June, 1916 Soth June, 1916 Soth June, 1917 Soth June, 1917 Soth June, 1917 Soth June, 1918 Soth September, 1918 Sist March, 1918 Soth September, 1918 Sist March, 1918 Soth June, 1919 Soth September, 1918 Sist March, 1919 Soth September, 1919 Sist March, 1919 Soth June, 1919 Soth September, 1919 Sist March, 1920 Soth September, 1920 Sith December, 1920	26 9 26 10 26 10 27 2 27 3 27 7 27 7 11 28 7 1 29 3 30 5 31 1 0 31 3 5 31 1 5 31 1 0 33 4 0 0 44 1 9 43 8	s. d. 27 4 27 9 27 9 27 9 26 11 26 11 27 11 28 12 27 11 28 2 28 10 28 10 28 10 28 10 30 4 30 5 30 6 30 9 31 3 32 2 32 32 3 34 3 37 9 40 9 43 1	26 11 27 0 26 12 27 1 27 1 27 1 27 2 26 11 26 11 26 11 26 11 27 2 26 11 27 2 27 2 28 11 27 3 30 0 30 5 30 5 30 0 30 5 30 3 30 5 30 3 30 3 30 3 30 3 41 7 44 11 44 11	s, d, 24 1 24 1 24 1 24 1 24 1 24 0 24 0 24 0 24 6 24 6 24 10 24 6 24 10 24 10 25 9 27 8 27 9 27 8 27 9 28 6 28 29 5 29 5 29 7 33 3 9 35 9 40 7 40 7	8. d. 37 4 37 4 37 4 37 4 37 5 37 5 37 5 37 5 37 5 38 10 38 11 48 48 0 48 48 0 58 58 10 58 10	s. d. 25 10 25 10 25 10 25 10 25 10 26 3 28 0 28 28 28 4 27 9 27 9 27 9 28 4 28 4 28 5 28 5 28 5 28 5 28 9 28 9	8. d 27 2 27 2 27 5 27 1 27 2 27 3 27 2 27 3 27 4 27 9 28 1 28 1 29 1 30 0 30 5 30 5 30 11 31 3 31 9 32 8 32 8 33 0 37 1 38 0 39 30 39 10 42 5 44 6

<sup>(</sup>i.) Adult Male Workers.—It will be seen that the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage for adult male workers for the whole Commonwealth advanced during the period reviewed by 34s. 9d. In all

the States except Queensland and New South Wales the increase was below the average, being in Tasmania 33s. 3d., in Victoria 31s. 10d., in South Australia 28s. 4d., and in Western Australia 27s. 7d. The increase in Queensland and New South Wales amounts to 38s. 3d. and 38s. 10d. respectively. At the 30th April, 1914, the highest average rate of wage was 62s. 2d. in Western Australia, followed in the order named by New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania. At the 31st December, 1920, New South Wales had the highest average rate of wage, followed in the order named by Queensland, Western Australia, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia.

- (ii.) Adult Female Workers.—During the period covered by the investigation, the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage for adult female workers for the whole Commonwealth advanced 17s. 4d. The greatest increases occurred in New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia.
- 3. Variations in Nominal Wage Index-numbers in Industrial Groups, 1901 to 1920.—The following table shews variations in nominal wage index-numbers, the occupations having been classified in fourteen industrial groups. As already pointed out, these index-numbers are comparable throughout, and shew, not only the variations in wages in each industrial group, but also the relative wages as between the several groups:—

Variations in Nominal Wage Index-numbers (Adult Males) in different Industries in the Commonwealth, for years specified, 1901 to 1920. (Weighted Average Wage for all Groups in 1911 = 1,000.)

	No. occu tion inclu	pa- ns			]	Nomin	al Wa	ge Ind	lex-Nu	ımbers	3.		
Particulars.	1901 to 1912.	1913- 20.	1901.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. II. Engineering, Metal	27	270					1.5						1,855
Works, etc III. Food, Drink, etc IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots,		636 576		1,064 991	1,104 1,038	1,113 1,074	1,127 1,085	1,174 1,127	1,211 1,194	1,268 1,241	1,340 1,288	1,512 1,473	1,803 1,742
v. Books, Printing, etc.	10	205	996	1,149	1,188	1,234	1,246	1,259	1,328	1,376	1,446	1,576	1,687 1,941 1,736
VI. Other Manufacturing VII. Building VIII. Mining	67 71	190 161	1,050	1,213 1,194	1,245 $1,216$	1,270 $1,270$	1,276 $1,272$	1,285 1,299	1,359 $1,420$	1,413 1,528	1,449 1,532	1,554 $1,724$	1,865
IX. Rail & Tram Services X. OtherLandTransport XI. Shipping, etc.	74	70	795		993	996	1,026	1,187 1,041 1,026	1,128	1,210	1,237	1,431	1,702
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	17		598		894	918	935	948	995	1,052	1,104	1,338	1,699 1,571
XIV. Miscellaneous	36	3,948	759 848	-	-				-				1,656

<sup>\*</sup> The slight decrease in this group was due to a reduction in the award rates in the Furniture Trade in New South Wales, resulting from an appeal made by employers. † Weighted average; see graph on page 97 hereof.

4. Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers in States, 1901 to 1920.—The following table shews, by means of index-numbers, the variations in wages for all industries in each State, the weighted average wage for the Commonwealth in 1911 being taken as base (= 1000). These results are based generally upon rates of wage prevailing in the capital towns of each State, but in certain industries, such as mining, agriculture, etc., rates are necessarily taken for places outside the metropolitan areas:—

Variations in Nominal Wage Index-numbers (Adult Males) in different States, for years specified 1901 to 1920. (Weighted Average Wage for Commonwealth in 1911 = 1,000.)

Particulars.	No. occu tio inclu	pa- ns				Non	ninal	Wage	Index	-Numl	oers.			
	1901 to 1912.	1913- 20.	1901.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
N.S. Wales Victoria Queensland S. Australia W. Australia Tasmania	158 150 87 134 69 54		796 901 819 1,052	924 960 951 1,116	985 997 1,013 1,152	1,038 1,010 1,048 1,191	1,088 1,058 1,027 1,061 1,214 1,025	1,065 1,042 1,062 1,226	1,078 1,060 1,067 1,236	1,148 1,177 1,151 1,272	1,229 1,273 1,231 1,345	1,278 1,356 1,278 1,372	1,404 1,534 1,373 1,516	1,679 1,785 1,613 1,751
C'wealth*	652	3,948	×848	955	1,000	1,051	1,076	1,085	1,102	1,184	1,252	1,296	1,462	1,752

<sup>•</sup> Weighted average; see graph on page 97.

The significance of the above figures since 1906 can be better appreciated by reference to the graph on page 97 which shews, of course, not only variations in wages in each State from year to year, but also the difference in wage-level as between the several States. From this graph it is clearly seen that, excluding Western Australia, the difference between nominal wages in the several States has decreased very considerably since 1906. This difference is shewn at any point by the vertical distance between the graphs. Wages in Queensland and in New South Wales have increased since 1914 at a higher rate than in any other State. The graphs for Victoria and South Australia lie very close together throughout the period. In Tasmania the first determination under the Wages Boards Acts, 1910-1911, came into force in 1911. Since then wages in that State have increased rapidly, and their general level is now near the average for the Commonwealth.

5. Average Nominal Weekly Wage in the Several States, 1891 to 1920.—The following table shews the average weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1920. The wages given in this table are relatively identical with the index-numbers shewn in the table above.

Average Nominal Rates of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each State for the years specified from 1891 to 1920.

Particulars.	18	91.	18	96.	19	01.	19	10.	19	11.	19	12.	19	13.	19	14.	19	15.	19	16.	19	17.	19	18.	19	19.	19	20
	s.	d.	8.	d.	s.	d.	8.	d.	8.						8.	d.	8.							d.		d.	8.	d.
V. S. Wales	44	1	42	1	43	11	49	7	51	5	54	. 3	55	9	56	2	57	7	61	11	66	5	65	11	76	9	94	(
ictoria	40	5	38	9	40	9	47	4	50	6	53	2	54	3	54	7	55	3	58	10	63	0	65	. 6	72	0	86	
ueensland	46	6	44	8	46	2	49	2	51	1	51	9	52	. 8	53	5	54	4	60	4	65	3	69	6	78	7	91	
. Australia	41	7	41	8	42	0	48	9	51	11	53	. 9	54	4	54	5	54	8	59	0	63	1	65	6	70	5	82	
7. Australia	52	4	53	7	53	11	57	2	59	0	61	0	62	2	62	10	63	4	65	2	68	11	70	4	77	8	89	
asmania			35		36	10	39	6	41	0	47	10	52	6	$\overline{52}$	8	53		57		59	7	61	2	69	0	85	
C'wealth	43	5	41	10	43	5	48	11	51	3	53	10	55	1	55	7	56	6	60	8	64	2	66	5	74	11	89	1

The average weekly rate in 1920 was highest in New South Wales, followed in the order named by Queensland, Western Australia, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia. In each of the States of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, the rates shew an increase in each of the years specified except in 1896, when there was a decrease compared with 1891. In South Australia there was an increase in each of the years specified, while in Western Australia the average rates remained constant in 1901, 1906, and 1907, with increases in each other year. In Tasmania there was a decrease in 1896 and again in 1907, and substantial increases in 1912 and 1913. During the period 1911 to end of the year 1920, the average weekly rate of wage in New South Wales has increased 83 per cent., in Victoria 70 per cent., in Queensland 79 per cent., in South Australia 59 per cent., in Western Australia 52 per cent., in Tasmania 110 per cent., and the weighted average weekly rate for the Commonwealth has increased from 51s. 3d. to 89s. 10d., an increase of 75 per cent.

6. Average Nominal Weekly Wage Payable in Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1920.—The following table shews for each of the years indicated the average weekly wages payable in each of the fourteen industrial groups. The wages are *relatively* identical with the index-numbers shewn in the table on page 92.

Average Nominal Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group, for the years specified from 1891 to 1920.

Parti	culars.	18	91.	18	96.	19	01.	19	10.	19	11.	19	12.	19	13.	19	14.	19	15.	19	16.	19	17.	19	18.	19	19.	19	20.
Group	I. III. IV. VI. VII. VIII. IX. XII. XIII. XIV.	\$. 52 47 38 36 53 46 50 58 50 39 38 34 32 39	2 8 5 4 6 1 10 6 2 10 10	47 37 36 50 44 47 53 51 36 34 33	7 11 5 1 8 6 10 0 6 6 6	s. 52 48 44 36 51 46 53 54 52 40 38 32 30 38	57 30 5 10 8 4 9 5 1	s. 56 51 47 50 548 59 55 43 40 38 45	7 6 0 6 6 7 10 0 7 11 11 1	s. 57 54 50 50 58 51 62 61 57 44 43 45	6 9 3 11 11 1 2 0 7 7 0 5	\$. 58 56 53 50 60 53 62 59 50 48 48 45 52	7 9 11 10 4 7 10 3 4 10	s. 58 57 55 52 63 55 65 65 59 51 48 49 47 53	0 0 3 3 1 1 1 8 1 10 5 0	\$.59 57 55 53 63 65 65 59 49 47 54	9 8 0 10 0 5 2 8 10 5 11	s. 60 60 57 53 64 57 65 66 60 53 52 49 48	2 9 2 6 8 10 7 10 4 7 8 7	s. 63 62 61 56 68 61 69 72 63 55 55 55 55 55	2 7 1 8 8 9 4 10 1 0 0	s. 66 65 63 59 70 63 72 78 65 62 61 61 53 60	0 7 6 10 5 4 11 0 2 1	68 68 66 61 74 66 74 78	0 5 1 3 6 11 5 5 1 7	s. 75 77 75 73 80 75 79 88 78 77 70 68 71	6 6 5 9 4 8 4 6 4 9 3 7	\$. 95 92 89 86 99 88 95 103 87 88 87 80 84	1 5 3 5 6 11 7 10 1 3 0 1 6
ALL G	ROUPS	43	5	41	10	43	5	48	11	51	3	53	10	55	1	55	7	56	6	60	8	64	2	66	5	74	11	89	10

It may be seen that in 1920 the weekly rate of wage was highest in Group VIII. (Mining), 103s. 10d., while the lowest average weekly rate was in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), where the rate was 80s. 6d. The average weekly rate for all groups together increased in all the years since 1891 except in 1896. The rate in 1901 was the same as in 1891, (43.5d.), but in 1918 had increased to 66s. 5d., in 1919 to 74s. 11d., and in 1920 to 89s. 10d.

- Nominal Wages and Effective Wages.—Wages are said to be nominal when they refer to the actual amounts of money received in return for labour, and are described as effective when their equivalence in purchasing power is expressed, that is their purchasing power according to some definite "composite unit" or "regimen," the cost of which is ascertained at a particular date or during a particular period adopted as a datum for reference. From what was said in Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6, it is obvious that "effectiveness" of wages can be unequivocally ascertained only when changes in price vary normally, that is to say, when it is practicable and reasonable to regard the "composite unit" as continuously applicable. Estimates of the effectiveness of wages when the original regimen or composite unit ceases to be of reasonable application, as may be the case in times of severe drought, war, etc., become of more or less questionable validity. At such times some modification of the accustomed regimen may (or should) take place, and in the degree to which such modification may occur, effective wages will become involved in uncertainty. It should, consequently, be borne in mind that index-numbers of effective wages, computed on the supposition of the continual maintenance of a constant regimen cannot be taken to really represent unequivocally the actual effectiveness of wages: they represent rather what would have been the effectiveness of wages, had the "composite unit" throughout been virtually the one in use with the wageearning community. The limitations indicated in Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6, already referred to, apply also here. Fundamental changes in the usage of commodities vitiate this or any other method. as is obvious from the analysis of the technique for properly ascertaining price-indexes outlined in Report No. 1, Appendix VIII., pp. 23 to 38, and in Appendix I. of Labour Report No. 9. Just as there is no unequivocal means of comparing price-indexes, between say a rice-eating and a meat-eating community, or between a community living according to a very elementary standard of comfort, and one living according to a more advanced standard, so there is in its degree no unequivocal method of computing effectiveness of wages, when the circumstances of the time involve material changes in the "regimen," or are characterised by a temporary passing through abnormal conditions, profoundly affecting the conditions of living.
- 8. Variations in Effective Wages in each State, 1901 to 1920.— In comparing wages, two elements are of obvious importance, viz., (i.) hours worked per day or week, etc., and (ii.) the purchasing-power of money (in regard to the composite unit adopted). Thus 60s. per week of 60 hours is equivalent to 48s. per week of 48 hours on the time basis. Similarly, on the purchasing-power basis, if the purchasing-power fall one-fifth, i.e., if the index-number of the purchasing-power rise

from 1000 to 1250\*, then 60s. per week (the index-number being 1250), is effectively equal only to 48s. (when the index-number was 1000). Or, again, if the purchasing power rise one-third, as is implied by a fall in the index-number from 1000 to 750, then 60s. per week originally would, as regards the composite unit, be equal in purchasing power to 80s. Ignoring altogether for the present the number of hours worked, and subject to the limitations referred to in the preceding paragraph, and further assuming that the real value of the average wages is to be measured by their purchasing power in regard to the "composite unit" adopted, then we can reduce the actual average wages paid to their effective value by applying the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers to the nominal wages index-numbers. The following table shews the effective wage index-numbers in each State for each of the years indicated from 1901 to 1920.

In computing these effective wage index-numbers the nominal wage index-numbers given in paragraph 4 hereof have been divided by the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers in Section IV., paragraph 5 hereinbefore. The resulting index-numbers shew for each State and for the Commonwealth for the years specified the variations in effective

wages.

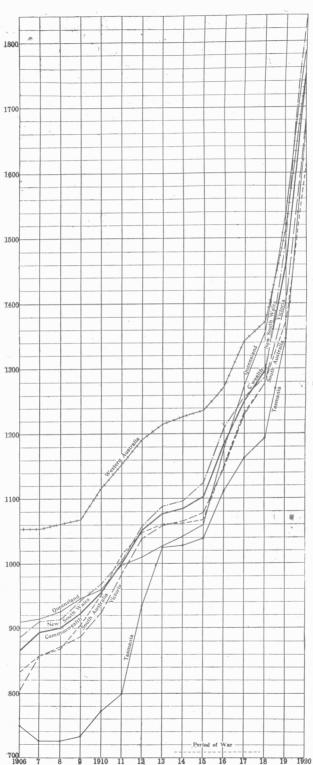
Particulars.	1901.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
N.S.W Victoria Queensland S. Australia W. Australia Tasmania	961 915 1,172 948 1,024 827	943	973 1,037 1,090 957 1,023 838	922 981 1,032 906 1,032 896	947	909 964 1,045 929 1,073 943	847	867 877 991 896 1,005 870	893 950 1,078 989 1,079 894	902 947 1,083 957 1,107 880	948 948 1,064 935 1,068	994 939 1,085 919 1,083 911
C'wealth	964	985	1,000	955	975	952	862	. 894	950	952	968	982

<sup>†</sup> As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6.

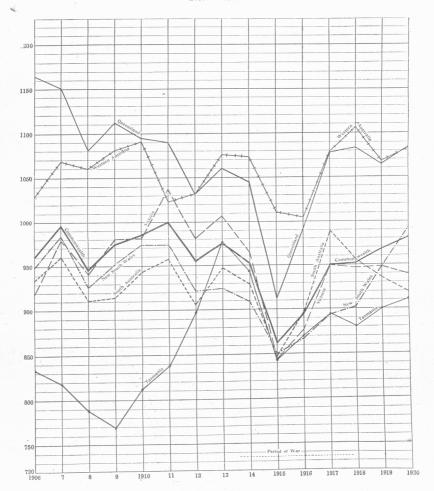
The figures in the above table from the year 1906 onwards are shewn in the graph on page 98. A comparison between this graph with that on the preceding page shews that the difference between nominal and effective wages is very marked. In the first place, the whole nature of the graphs is entirely different. Instead of having a series of lines shewing a practically continuous and rapid upward trend, the effective wages shew a series of fluctuating points, in which (except for Tasmania) no very marked tendency is immediately discernible. It will be seen that, generally speaking, the years 1907, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1913, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, were marked by increases in effective wages, but that in each of the years 1908, 1912, 1914 and 1915, there were rapid In 1920 effective wages decreased in Victoria and decreases. South Australia, and increased in the remaining States. In each of these years in which effective wages declined there was a rapid increase in cost of food and groceries (see graphs on pp. 31-34).

<sup>·</sup> Or from any value to one-fifth greater.

NOMINAL WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH STATE. AND COMMONWEALTH, 1906 to 1920.



EFFECTIVE WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH STATE, AND COMMONWEALTH, 1906 to 1920.



One important feature common to both graphs (nominal and effective wages) is the manner in which the graphs for the individual States have, on the whole, approached more closely together. With the adoption of differential rates of wage fixed according to the relative purchasing-power of money, it appears probable that this tendency will continue in the future.

In the table on page 96 the effective wage index-numbers are all computed to the one base, that of the Commonwealth for 1911. The index-numbers, however, are comparable in all respects, and comparisons may therefore be made as to the increase or decrease in the effective wage index-number for any State over any period of years. Thus it will be seen that, comparing 1920 with 1901, there has been an increase in the index-numbers in New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and a decrease in the remaining States. Similarly, comparing

1920 with 1911 the index-numbers shew that there has been an increase in three of the States, New South Wales, Western Australia and Tasmania, while the index-numbers for the remaining States shew decreases.

9. Variations in Effective Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1920.—In the preceding paragraph particulars are given as to variations in effective wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in the purchasing-power of money, though not for unemployment. Attention has also been drawn to the limitations to which they are subject in abnormal times.

If 48 hours per week be the time for which a given wage is paid, say 60s., then for the purpose of estimating the aggregate average earnings, account must be taken of the proportion of time spent in unemployment. For example, if the working days be 300 per year, and the time unemployed be 6 per cent., the actual proportion of working time is 94 per cent., i.e., 18 days are idle in every 300, or 6 per cent. of the period. Similarly, if of the employable an average of only 94 per cent. are employed, the measure of unemployment is again 6 per cent., and the employment index-number is 940, i.e., 940 in 1000, or 94 per cent.

For years prior to 1913 the data available as to unemployment are so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in the purchasing-power of money and in unemployment cannot be accurately computed for the several States. In the subjoined table, however, the percentage of unemployment for the whole Commonwealth at the end of the years specified has been used in order to obtain results shewing the variations in unemployment upon effective wages. Column I. shews the nominal rate of wage index-numbers (see paragraph 5 hereof), and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed (see Section III.). Applying these percentages to the numbers shewn in Column I., and deducting the results from each corresponding index-number, so as to allow for relative loss of time, the figures in Column III. are obtained. These figures are then recomputed with the year 1911 as base, and are shewn in Column IV. In Column V. the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers are shewn, and in Columns VI. and VII. the effective wage index-numbers are given, firstly, for full work, and secondly, allowing for lost time. These are obtained by dividing the figures in Column I. and IV., respectively, by the corresponding figures in Column V. The resulting index-numbers shew for the Commonwealth for the years specified the variations in effective wages or in what may be called the "standard of comfort."\*

A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and VI. shews the relation between the nominal rates of wage and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VII. (see graph on page 101) shew variations in *effective* wages after allowing not only for variations in purchasing-power of money, but also for the relative extent of unemployment.

<sup>\*</sup> This expression must not be confused with "standard of living." A change in the standard of living necessarily involves a change in regimen (see Labour Report No. 1), that is, a change in the nature or in the relative quantity of commodities purchased, or both. A change in the "standard of comfort" merely implies a variation in effective wages, which variation may, or may not, result in, or be accompanied by, a change in the "standard of living."

Unemployment, and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-numbers, for the Years specifiel, 1901 to 1920.†

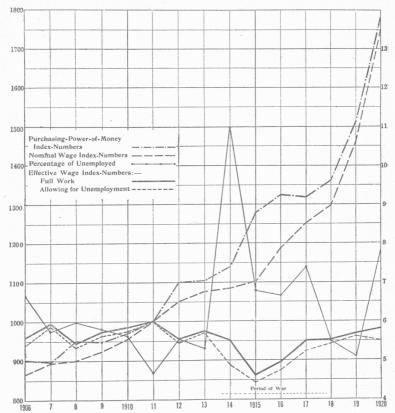
		1.	II.	Numbers	age Index- allowing t Time.	v.	Effective Index-Nu	
	Year.	Nominal Wage Index- Numbers.	Percentage Unem- ployed.	III.	IV.  Recomputed. (1911 = 1,000).	Purchas- ing Power of Money Index- Numbers.	VI. Full Work.	VII. Allowing for Unemployment.
1901 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913		848 866 893 900 923 955 1,000 1,051 1,076 1,085	6.6 6.7 5.7 6.0 5.8 5.6 4.7 5.5 5.3 11.0	793 808 842 846 870 901 953 993 1,021	832 848 884 888 913 945 1,000 1,042 1,071 1,014	880 902 897 951 948 970 <b>1,000</b> <b>1,101</b> <b>1,104</b> <b>1,140</b>	964 960 996 946 974 985 1,000 955 975	945 940 986 934 963 974 <b>1,000</b> 946 970 889
915 916 917 918 919 920		 1,102 1,184 1,252 1,296 1,462 1,752	6.8 6.7 7.4 5.5 5.2 7.8	1,027 1,105 1,159 1,225 1,386 1,615	1,078 1,159 1,216 1,285 1,454 1,695	1,278 1,324 1,318 1,362 1,510 1,785	862 894 950 952 968 982	844 875 923 943 963 950

<sup>†</sup> As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6.

The above figures for the years 1906 to 1920, inclusive, are shewn in the graph on page 101. It may be seen from the graph that the nominal wage index-number has steadily increased, and that the increase has been at a somewhat greater rate (except in the years 1908, 1912, 1914, 1915, and 1918) than the increase in the purchasingpower-of-money index-numbers. Owing to the decreases in these years the effective wage index-numbers (both "Full Work" and "Allowing for Unemployment") do not, on the whole, shew any general increase, but fluctuate between a range which reached its maximum in 1911, and its minimum in 1915. In 1907 there was a large decrease in unemployment, which is reflected in the "peak" in the effective wage index-number for that year. The rise in the purchasingpower-of-money index-number in 1908, which was a drought year, caused a considerable fall in effective wages. From that year, however, until the year 1911, the effective wage index-number steadily increased from 934 to 1000, but this increase was almost counterbalanced by the fall in 1912, which was due to the large increase in the purchasing-power-ofmoney index-number and the smaller increase in unemployment. 1913 the purchasing-power-of-money index-number was practically the same as that for 1912, while nominal wages increased and unemployment decreased, with the result that the effective wage index-numbers, both for full work and allowing for unemployment, shew an increase. effective wage index-numbers for 1914 both shew a decrease on the preceding year. This decrease is particularly marked in the case of the index-numbers in which allowance is made for unemployment. In 1915 there was a decrease in unemployment when compared with the preceding year, but on the other hand the cost of food and groceries shewed a very substantial increase, so that while nominal wages increased slightly, effective wages index-numbers, both for full work and allowing for unemployment, shew a large decrease, and are, in fact, lower

than for any other year covered by the investigation. In 1916, 1917, 1918, and again in 1919 the effective wage index-numbers both for full work and allowing for unemployment shew an increase, due to the fact that the increase in nominal wages index-number has been greater than the increase in the index-numbers shewing cost of food, groceries, and house rent. In 1920 the effective wage index-number for full work shews an increase, but owing to the somewhat large increase in unemployment, the effective wage index-number allowing for unemployment shews a decrease.

Unemployment, Purchasing-Power of Money, and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, 1906 to 1920.



EXPLANATORY NOTE.—Each space in the horizontal scale represents one year. The vertical spaces on the left represent the scale for the index-numbers for purchasing-power of money and wages, while the scale on the right from 4 to 11, represents the percentage of unemployment.

10. Relative Productive Activity and Effective Wages, 1871 to 1920.—
The preceding tables refer to the matter of variations in effective wages, having regard to fluctuations in purchasing-power of money and extent of unemployment. Another important matter in any investigation into increases in rates of wage is the question of increase in relative output or production per head of population, measured quantitatively. If measured by mere value, increase of price would have the effect of making an equal-

production with that of a time when prices were lower, shew an increase which would, of course, be misleading. For example, the annual figures shewing the estimated value of production from the Commonwealth industries do not directly shew whether there has been any increase in the quantity produced, since the price-level at the time is itself a factor in the determination of the values. Before, therefore, any estimate of the relative increase or decrease in production (that is, in the relative quantity of output) can be formed, the variations due to the price element must be eliminated. This is done in the table on page 103, in which Column I. shows the estimated value of production (a) in the aggregate and (b) per head of mean population. In Column II. the estimated value of production per head of population is shewn in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base; that is to say, the production per head in 1911 is made equal to 1000, and the values for the other years computed accordingly. In Column III. Wholesale and Production price index-numbers are given; it is assumed that these index-numbers reflect, with substantial accuracy, variations in Wholesale and Production prices in the Commonwealth as a whole. The figures in Column IV. are obtained by dividing the figures for each year in Column II. by the corresponding figures in Column III. They shew the estimated relative productive activity per head of population, taking the year 1911 as the basic or standard year, the fluctuations due to variations in prices having been eliminated. The results given by the application of the Wholesale price-index numbers may be regarded as merely confirming the results given in the final column which are to be taken as the best measure of the relative productive activity per head of population.

It should be observed that the index-numbers for the years from 1914 to 1920 cover a period which in several respects was abnormal. At the beginning of that period there was a severe and extensive drought, and again in 1918 drought conditions were prevalent. Further, the enlistments for war service took from industry over 300,000 adult males in the prime of life, while the dislocation of industry owing to the altered conditions arising out of the war must also have adversely affected the productivity of the Commonwealth. It is impossible to measure these effects quantitatively, but steps are being taken to further investigate

the matter.

Estimated Value of Australian Production, 1906 to 1920.

Year.		Agricul- tural.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry, and Bee Farming.	Forestry & Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufac- turing.	Total.
		£1000.	£1000.	£1000.	£1000.	£1000.	£1000.	£1000.
1906		25,349	45,389	13,611	4,879	26,643	31,172	147,043
1907		30,500	50,660	15.584	4,826	28,317	36,155	166,042
1908		37,150	47,259	15,045	4,286	24,557	36,637	164,934
1909		41,056	50,864	15,064	4,462	23,036	39,713	174,195
1910		39,752	56,993	17,387	4,789	23,222	45,598	187,741
1911		38,774	50,725	19,107	5,728	23,494	50,767	188,595
1912		45,754	51,615	20,280	6,432	25,645	57,022	206,748
1913		46,162	57,866	20,341	6,338	25,810	61,586	218,103
1914		36,052	60,265	21,562	6,419	22,275	62,922	209,495
1915		73,769	65,607	21,156	5,777	22,428	62,883	251,620
1916		60,207	89,939	26,949	5,505	23,606	64,205	270,411
1917		57,967	93,435	31,326	5,523	25,581	69,797	283,629
1918		58,080	98,297	33,738	7,137	26,156	75,261	298,669
1919-20		72,234	109,062	38,830	10,170	19,725	98,162	348,183

Estimated Relative Productive Activity in Commonwealth for the Years specified, 1871 to 1920.

	Estimata						
Year.		d Value of luction.	Relative Value of Production	(a) Wholesale Price- Index-	(b) Production Price- Index-	Estimated Relative Productive Activity per head	
	(a) Total. (000 omitted.)	(b) Per Head of Popula- tion.	per head Year 1911= 1,000.	Number Year 1911 == 1,000.	Number Year 1911 = 1,000.	Index- Numbers Year 1911 $=1,000.$	
	£	£				* +	
1871	46,700	27.46	665	1,229		541	
1881	71,116	30.83	747	1,121		666	
1891	96,087	29.65	718	945		760	
1901	114,585	29.96	<b>72</b> 6	974		745	
1906	147,043	35.94	871	948		919	
1907	166,042	39.90	967	1,021		947	
1908	164,934	38.97	944	1,115	1,070	847 882	
1909	174,195	40.29	976	993	995	983 981	
1910	187,741	12.43	1,028	1,000	973	1,028 1,057	
1911	188,595	41.28	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 1,000	
1912	206,748	43.68	1,058	1,170	1,101	904 961	
1913	218,103	44.77	1,085	1,088	1,050	997 1,033	
1914	209,495	42.40	1,027	1,149	1,266	894 81	
1915	251,620	51.02	1,236	1,604	1,426	771 867	
1916	270,411	55.47	1,344	1,504	1,498	894 897	
1917	283,629	57.47	1,392	1,662	1,604	838 868	
1918	298,669	59.37	1,438	1,934	1,763	744 816	
1919-20	348,183	66.36	1,608	2,312	2,110	696 762	

<sup>\*</sup> Relative Production per head if computed by application of Wholesale Price Index-numbers, † Relative Production per head (computed by application of Production Price Index-numbers, the basis being indicated in Production Bulletin No 13).

## SECTION X.—OPERATIONS UNDER ARBITRATION AND WAGES BOARD ACTS.

1. **General.**—Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts and the various State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of labour, shewing the number of boards authorised and constituted, also those which had and which had not made any award or determination in each State, the number and territorial scope of awards or determinations, and the number of industrial agreements, in force, were first compiled to the 31st December, 1913.\*

These particulars have from time to time been revised, and reviews to the end of approximately quarterly periods have been published in the periodical Labour Bulletins and Quarterly Summaries to the 31st December, 1920. Information has also been compiled and included in the later issues of the Labour Bulletin and Quarterly Summary respecting the estimated number of workpeople affected by awards or determinations and industrial agreements in each State. The following tabular statement gives particulars of the operations in each State and under the Commonwealth Statutes during each quarter of the years 1916 to 1920†:—

<sup>\*</sup> Information as to the main provisions of the various Acts in force may be found in the Official Year Book No. 13, pages 992 to 995.
† For particulars for previous years see Labour Reports, Nos. 6 to 10.

Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed in each Quarter of the Years 1916 to 1920.

		-	Quart	er or	тие т	cars 1	SIO IC	1920	•	17.		7
State.			1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Whole Yea	
			Awards or Determina- tions made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determina- tions made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements
					1	916.						
N.S. Wales Victoria Queensland S. Australia W. Australia Tasmania Commonwealth			28 34 11 5 3	7  2 3 2  2	53 21 26 7 6 7 5	14  27 2 3  3	53 18 18 10 1 3 4	14  8  3	66 13 14 7 4 1 5	14  5 1 5	200 86 69 29 14 .14	49 42 6 13
TOTAL			84	16	125	49	107	30	110	36	426	131
						1917.						
N.S. Wales Victoria Queensland S. Australia W. Australia Tasmania Commonwealth		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	35 18 15 13 	14 3 1 *65	23 19 6 11 2	11 12 11 5	31 22 21 11  3 12	7 16 1 8 	19 6 21 4 2 3 10	11 11 2 8 56	108 65 63 39 4 7 33	43 42 3 28
TOTAL	٠		83	83	71	39	100	41	65	88	319	251
						1918.			1	1		1
N.S. Wales Victoria Queensland S. Australia W. Australia Tasmania Commonwealth	::		18 13 9 3 4 2 3	8 12 2 7  5	25 12 35 2 1 3 5	5 24 5 3 	21 20 26 7 3 6 4	14 19 2 9 151†	33 31 55 17 1 4 10	12  6 1 7  51‡	97 76 125 29 9 15 22	39 61 10 26 213
Total	• •	• •	52	34	83	43	87	195	151	77	373	349
3			1	- 1		1919.						
N. S. Wales Victoria Queensland S. Australia W. Australia Tasmania Commonwealth			20 21 18 9  6 3	10  5 2 3  13	35 17 22 8 3 4 2	12  4 2 7  3	32 13 28 19 1 5 6	10      44 §	45 18 59 15 2 6	16 13 2 11 100	132 69 127 51 6 21 21	48 29 8 37 160
TOTAL			77	33	91	28	104	79	155	142	427	<b>2</b> 82
					1	920.						
N.S. Wales Victoria Queensland S. Australia W. Australia Tasmania Commonwealth		•	19 48 42 10 21 5	17 14 19 66**	52 28 44 8 · · 9 8	6 3 18 	38 18 46 25 15 2	12  2 12  9	30 31 36 31 2 9 17‡‡	29 3 6 16 21	139 125 168 74 2 54 32	64 23 11 65 183
TOTAL			145	116	149	120	144	35	156	75	594	346

<sup>\*</sup> Including 55 separate agreements made between the Australian Saddlery and Leather Workers Trades Employees' Federation and various employers. † Including 140 separate agreements made between the Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association and various employers. † Including 37 separate agreements made between the Federated Coopers' Association and various employers. § Including 29 separate agreements made between the Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association and various employers. || Including 68 separate agreements made between the Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association and various employers. \*\* Including 29 separate agreements made between the Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association and various employers. †† Including 33 separate agreements made between the Wool and Basil Workers Federation and various employers, and 33 between the Amalgamated Food Preserving Employees' Union and various employers. †† Including 16 separate agreements made between the Bank Officials' Association and vari us employers.

Particulars are furnished in the foregoing table of the number of awards and determinations made and industrial agreements filed during the five years 1916 to 1920. Corresponding figures for the years 1914 and 1915 were published in Labour Report, No. 9, p. 108.

Owing to the prevailing drought conditions and the advent of war during the year 1914, varying restrictive measures were introduced either for the suspension or curtailment of the operations of industrial tribunals in each of the States.\* The number of awards and determinations made by Commonwealth and State tribunals throughout the Commonwealth during 1914 was 208, and the number of industrial agreements filed totalled 130. The restrictions were most effective in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland during the fourth quarter of 1914 and the first quarter of 1915. During the second quarter of 1915 the restrictions referred to were somewhat relaxed in New South Wales and Queensland, and early in the third quarter operations gradually assumed normal conditions in all the States. During the third and fourth quarters of 1915 greater activity was evidenced in each State, and the number of awards and determinations made by industrial tribunals exceeded those made during any similar period of the two years. The total number of awards and determinations made during the year 1915 was 274, while industrial agreements numbering 243 were filed.

Industrial tribunals were very active during the years 1916 to 1919, due mainly to applications for review of existing awards and determinations, owing to the continued increase in the cost of living.

During 1920 this activity continued, the number of awards and determinations made exceeding the number for any previous year. As compared with 1919, the number of agreements also shewed an increase. The numbers of awards and determinations made in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania, and of agreements filed in South Australia and Western Australia are the highest that have been recorded in these States during any previous annual period. In regard to the reduction during this and the previous year in the number of Queensland agreements filed, it is pointed out that certain industries formerly regulated by industrial agreements are now covered by Awards of the State Court. It will be observed that the awards made in Western Australia have shewn a decrease during the last two years, whereas the number of agreements filed has steadily increased. As compared with the year 1919 the number of agreements filed in this State during 1920 was practically doubled. A large number of these agreements have been made common rules by order of the Court of Arbitration, and thus have the same effect as an award of the Court, binding all employers and workers, whether members of an industrial union or association or not, engaged in the industries within the localities specified in the agreements.

The figures in the preceding table are exclusive of variations of awards, of which there was a large number made during each year. The total variations made by the State and Commonwealth Courts and Wages Boards during 1920 numbered no less than 581, of which number 304 were made during the fourth quarter of the year. Of the total number of variations during the year mentioned, the New South Wales, Queensland and Commonwealth Courts were respectively responsible for

<sup>\*</sup> A brief account of the effect of these restrictions was given in "Labour Bulletin" No. 9 (pp. 62-4)

375, 127 and 58. In Victoria and Tasmania any alteration in the determination of a Wages Boards is incorporated with the existing determination, and the whole gazetted as a new determination, so that the numbers shewn in the table for these States represent the new determinations and variations made during the periods.

2. Boards Authorised and Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.—In the following table particulars are given for all States, excepting Western Australia, of the number of boards authorised and constituted, and, including operations under the Commonwealth and the Western Australian Arbitration Acts, of the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force in all States at the 31st December, 1913, and at approximately quarterly intervals during the succeeding seven years:—

Particulars of Boards, and of Awards, Determinations and Industrial Agreements in Force at 31st December, 1913, and at Approximately Quarterly Periods to 31st December, 1920.\*

	-			Boards which	Awards	Industria
		Boards	Boards	had made	or	Agree-
Dates.		Author-	Con-	Awards or		ments
		ised.	stituted.	Deter-	minations	in Force.
				minations	in Force†	
31st Dec., 1913		505	501	387	575§	401
30th April, 1914		525	509	422	575	415
30th June, 1914		537	523	457	584	429
30th Sept., 1914		549	539	474	599	409
31st Dec., 1914		553	544	478	5761	369
31st March, 1915		560	551	486	589‡	371
30th June, 1915		568	557	495	638	481
30th Sept., 1915		582	570	495	644	498
31st Dec., 1915		573¶	$554\P$	498	663	546
31st March, 1916		580	558	495	651	553
30th June, 1916		589	571	512	678	581
30th Sept., 1916		591	573	519	683	596
31st Dec., 1916		594	572	525	706	609
31st March, 1917		475**	470**	529	722	666
30th June, 1917		476	471	530	714	663
30th Sept., 1917		478	473	441††	734	666
31st Dec., 1917		478	473	442	744	732
31st March, 1918		478	473	444	767	722
30th June, 1918		478	473	445	799	722
30th Sept., 1918		480	475	445	843	812
31st Dec., 1918		267‡‡	260‡‡	445	866	833
31st March, 1919		488	483	453	888	848
30th June, 1919		489	484	456	915	845
30th Sept., 1919		492	485	463	932	739
31st Dec., 1919		505	498	465	942	843
31st March, 1920	• • • • • • •	508	502	471	935	923
30th June, 1920		523	518	490	970	1,011
30th Sept., 1920		527	521	486	1,008	1,005
31st Dec., 1920		475 § §	470 § §	440 § §	1,041	972

It will be observed from the particulars set out in the foregoing table that considerable expansion of the principle of the fixation of a legal minimum rate of wage and of working conditions took place during the seven years ending 31st December, 1920. Including the operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts\* and of the Western Australian Industrial Arbitration Court, 466 additional awards or determinations were in force at the end of 1920. The number of industrial agreements† made and in force under the various Acts increased during the seven years under review by 571.

The total number of awards of Industrial and Arbitration Courts and determinations of Wages Boards in force throughout the Commonwealth at the end of December, 1920, was 1041, while the number of industrial agreements filed under the provisions of the various State and Commonwealth Acts at the same date was 972.

There is a wide difference in the various provisions in the industrial Acts in the several States in regard to the terms for which awards, determinations and agreements may be made. In Labour Report No. 10 (pp. 105 to 107) an account was given of the provisions of the various Acts with respect to this matter.

From the particulars set out in the following table, ready comparison can be made with respect to the progress in each of the States during the years specified, regarding the number of Industrial and Wages Boards operating, and the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force at the end of each annual period.

<sup>\*</sup> The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-20, and the Commonwealth

<sup>(</sup>Public Service) Arbitration Act 1911.

† The registration of industrial agreements is not provided for under the Act in force in Victoria, but such agreements may be registered and filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

<sup>\*</sup> Details for each quarter have already been published in Labour Bulletins, in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 10, and in Quarterly Summaries.

<sup>†</sup> Including awards made by Arbitration Courts.

<sup>‡</sup> Owing to certain restrictions being imposed on the operations of Industrial Boards in each State, a number of awards which expired in New South Wales during these periods were not immediately ately reviewed.

<sup>§</sup> Excluding awards or determinations which expired in New South Wales (under the Act of 1908) on 31st December, 1913.

<sup>||</sup> Owing to a number of Awards made under the N.S.W. Industrial Disputes Act (1908) being still in force, the Boards constituted for such industries under the Industrial Arbitration Act (1912) had not made any awards.

See remarks with respect to re-authorisation of Boards in New South Wales, Labour Bulleting No. 12, p. 47.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Reduction in the number of Boards authorised and constituted, is due to the dissolution of all Boards appointed under the Queensland Industrial Peace Act 1912.

<sup>††</sup> Exclusive of Queensland Boards appointed under the Industrial Peace Act 1912. The work of these Boards is now undertaken by the Court of Arbitration constituted under the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1916.

<sup>‡‡</sup> On the 13th December, 1918, an order was made by the New South Wales Court of Industrial Arbitration recommending the reconstitution of 220 Industrial Boards which had expired by effluxion of time, and on the 19th February, 1919, such Boards were constituted.

<sup>§§</sup> Reduction in the number of Boards authorised, etc., is due to the dissolution on the 9th December, 1920, by the Industrial Code, 1920, of Wages Boards in South Australia appointed under the Factories Acts 1907 to 1915. Provision is made in the Industrial Code, 1920, for the appointment of Industrial Boards.

Boards Authorised and Constituted, Awards, Determinations and Agreements in Force at 31st December, in each of the Years 1913 to 1920.\*\*

Particulars.	At 31st Dec.	C'wlth.	N.S.W	. Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
Boards Authorised, etc.*									
	1913		216		75	56		23	505
	1914		230		101	56		27	553
Boards authorised	1918		237 17	149 153	2 2	§ 57 § 58		33	478 267
	1919		241	158	2	§ 58		37 46	503
	1920		265	161		0.1	† ::	47	471
	1913		223		74	51		21	50
	1914		238		94	51		26	54
Boards constituted	] 1917		237	147	2	§ 55		32	473
Dourds constituted	1918		17		2	§ 56		36	260
	1919		241	154	2	§ 56		45	498
	1920		265	159		2†	†	44	47
	1913		123	123	74	47		19	38
Boards which have	1917		186 219	130 140	92	§ 47 50		23 32	47
made Awards or	1918		219	142	2	§ 50		32	44
Determinations	1919		226	147	2	§ 53		37	46
Awards and Determina-	1920		245	150		2†	†	43	440
tions—	1913	17	265	127	73	54	18	21	57
	1914	18	242	133	89	55	46	26	609
Awards and Deter-	1917	64	251	145	125	71	56	32	744
minations in force	1918	85 96	284 316	147	184	80	54	32	866
	1920	106	359	151 155	$\frac{206}{212}$	88 100	48 64	37	945
State Awards and De-	1913	100	32	8	3			45 15	1,041
terminations—	1914		17	10	4			19	50
Applying to Whole	1917		17	16	14			25	72
State	1918		24	16	23		. 5	26	94
	1919		23	1.9	30		5	36	118
	1920		31	30	44	1	5	43	154
	1913		58		28	53	13	1	153
A 1 4 - 35 4	1914		63		30	54	25	1	173
Applying to Metro-	$\begin{cases} 1917 \\ 1918 \end{cases}$		80	1	31	62	30	1	205
politan area	1918		86	1	46	66	32		231
	1920		94 106	1	54 56	70 72	30 46		249 281
	1913		49	105	1	12	1	5	161
A1-1 4 35.4	1914		41	109	12		5	6	173
Applying to Metro-	1917		89	118	26	2	5	6	246
politan and Country areas	1918		108	120	39	4	3	6	280
wicks	1919		120	121	40	5	2	1	289
	1920		133	114	43	5	2	2	299
	1913		$\frac{126}{121}$	14	41	1	16		186
Applying to Country	1917		65	14 10	43 54	7	21		195
areas	1918		66	10	76	10	14		157 176
	1919		79	10	82	13	11		195
ommonwealth Awards	1920		89	10	69	22	11	- ::	201
onemonatura Awaras	1913		13	17	15	16	9	13	
A	1914		16	17	15	15	8	12	
Awards in force in	1917		41	41	30	37	25	34	
each State	1918		63	62	48	57	41	51	
	1919		71 71	70 77	49 50	63	44	56	
ndustrial Agreements	1913	228	75	11	5	11	82	62	401
	1914	179	78		10	17	85	::	369
In force	1917	465	82		75	18	92		732
	1918	569	79		71	26	88		. 833
	1919	570	89		6.5	28	91		. 843
	1920	673	107	::.	56	31	105		972
	1913		132	129	68	62	57	61	
C'wealth Agreements	1914		96 137	76	28	34 50	29	30	
in force in each -	1917		145	281 359	$\frac{43}{74}$	93	36	37	
State	1919		141	282	58	56	54 26	54 91	
	1920		220	305	57	71	37	107	
Number of Persons	2040		220	300	01	11	01	101	30.00
working under State									
Awards and Deter-	1920			165,000		27,000	35,000	15,000	617,000

<sup>\*</sup>The figures for New South Wales are exclusive of demarcation boards. † Including boards which were subsequently dissolved, owing to alteration in the sectional arrangement of industries and callings. † Including one board subsequently superseded by three boards. § In pursuance of the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1916, all Industrial Boards appointed under the Industrial Peace Act of 1912 were dissolved on the 12th January, 1917, with the exception of those Boards which had matters pending or partly heard. At the 31st December, 1917, these Boards had also been dissolved. The work of the Boards appointed under the old Act is being undertaken by a Court of Arbitration constituted under the new Act. | Omitting a number of awards which expired on the 31st December, 1913. ¶ On the 13th December, 1918, an order was made by the N.S. Wales Court recommending the reconstitution of 220 Industrial Boards which had expired by effluxion of time, and on the 19th February, 1919, such Boards were constituted.

\*\*\* For particulars relating to the years 1915 and 1916, see Labour Report No. 9, p. 113. † Wages Boards appointed under the Factories Acts, 1907 to 1915, with the exception of those which had any matter part heard, were dissolved by the Industrial Code, 1920, on the 9th December, 1920. Provision is mage in the new Act for the appointment of Industrial Boards.

Information as to the main provisions of the various Industrial Acts in force throughout the Commonwealth was given in Labour Bulletin No. 1. In later issues, brief reviews have also been furnished respecting new legislation of an industrial character, as well as information respecting noteworthy pronouncements or procedure by industrial tribunals, and any special application or conditions of the terms of awards or determinations. In this report, brief particulars are given regarding new industrial legislation and special reports and tribunals connected with industrial matters during the year 1920.

(1) New South Wales.—During the year 1920 six awards and one variation were made by Industrial Boards, while 133 awards and 374 variations were made by the Court of Industrial Arbitration. Of the 374 variations, 233 were made during the fourth quarter of the year; most of these variations were the result of applications to the Industrial Court to vary awards in accordance with the declaration of the Board of Trade, which fixed the male living wage at 85s. per week. Since 1917 the work of the Court has increased considerably, as under the provisions of Section 14 of "The Industrial Arbitration Act 1912, as amended," the Court has been exercising the functions of Boards.

At the end of the year 1920, 265 Boards were in existence. four new Boards were authorised and constituted during the period under review for the following industries or callings: Engine-drivers and deckhands employed by the Government on the National Ferries throughout the State; type foundry, etc., employees, moving picture employees, cutters (male and female) of female and juvenile outerclothing, dyers and clea ers, cement, etc., pipe makers, billiard markers, employees on privately-owned railways, and horticultural and garden employees in the State, excluding the County of Yancowinna; warehouse employees within the Counties of Cumberland and Northumberland; time payment collectors in the Metropolitan area; paint and varnish makers, etc., lead workers, etc., and motor drivers and conductors in the County of Cumberland; temporary clerks, clerical officers, professional officers, teachers and court reporters in the State Public Service (five separate Boards); wharf labourers at Newcastle and Morpeth; bank officers in the State, excepting Savings Bank employees; hospital employees, and dredge, tug, etc., employees in the Public Service, and clerks, timekeepers, etc., in the State, excluding the County of Yancowinna and the Metropolitan area.

The constitutions of 28 Boards were also varied during the twelve months.

New legislation of industrial import enacted in this State during the year includes the following measures:—"Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act 1920," and "Eight Hours (Amendment) Act, 1920." The first-named Act provides for declarations by the Board of Trade as to living wages taking effect throughout the State. "The Eight Hours (Amendment) Act 1920" was assented to on 29th December, 1920, subsequent to the Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry (His Honour G. S. Beeby), dated 22nd November, 1920, into the proposed reduction of the standard working week from 48 to 44 hours. The Act provides for the appointment of a special court of enquiry constituted by one of the judges of the Court of Industrial Arbitration sitting with or

without assessors, to consider any application from an industrial union of employees for a reduction in the working hours of employees engaged in any industry. The special court shall, on the completion of each inquiry, report and recommend to the Minister respecting the following matters:—

- (a) Whether the adoption of a working week of forty-four hours or, in the case of workmen employed below ground in mines, of less than forty-four hours will seriously injure the trade of any of the said industries or result in serious public mischief, or in a serious increase in the cost of living.
- (b) Whether, if the working hours of employees or any of them are reduced as aforesaid, there will result a diminution of output, and if so, to what extent.
- (c) Whether by any means production can be increased to an extent sufficient to make up for the decrease of production (if any) arising from the reduction of working hours as aforesaid.
- (d) Whether any increase in the cost of production of any goods, commodities or articles of trade or commerce or the supply of any service will result from the reduction of working hours as aforesaid, and if so, to what extent.
- (e) Whether any, and if so what, means can be adopted to prevent or minimise any increase in the cost of production or the supply of service which may be found as above mentioned.
- (f) Whether, owing to competition between any of the said industries as carried on in this State and similar industries as carried on in other States or abroad, the interests of (a) the State, (b) employers in such industries, or (c) employees in such industries will be prejudiced by the reduction of working hours as aforesaid, and if so, to what extent.
- (g) Whether any, and if so what, means can be adopted to prevent or minimise any prejudicial operation of such reduced working hours.
- (h) Whether the conditions, health, comfort, or well-being of any employees justify a reduction of working hours as aforesaid.
- (i) Whether the reduction of working hours as aforesaid should be accompanied by a reduction of wages or by a prohibition of overtime or by either a qualified or an unlimited right to work overtime.
- (j) Whether a reduction of working hours as aforesaid should be accompanied by any condition or provision for the adoption or continuance of more than one shift of employees with the object of providing employment in any of the said industries, or reducing the cost of production, or maintaining output, or otherwise.
- (k) Generally whether any reduction of working hours as aforesaid is necessary or expedient, and to what extent and subject to what limitations, restrictions, qualifications or conditions (if any).

The special court may, without further inquiry, confirm and adopt as its report any report made or to be made in relation to the working hours of employees in any industry by virtue of the Royal Commission issued

to His Honour Judge Beeby during September 1920. All the powers of the Court of Industrial Arbitration are given to the special court except the power to make or vary an award. The Governor may, by proclamation in the "Government Gazette," adopt the recommendations of the Court, and declare the date upon which the working hours recommended shall come into operation. It is also provided that wages fixed by any award on a weekly basis shall not be reduced by reason only of a reduction in the ordinary working hours by proclamation unless a reduction of wages is provided for by such proclamation as a condition of any reduction of hours. Wages fixed by any award upon a daily or hourly basis shall, without any further award of the Court or other variation of the award. be increased to such amounts as will provide each employee working full time the same amount of wages as he would have received for working full time under the provisions of the award, unless a continuance of the award rates of wage is provided for by the proclamation as a condition of the reduction of hours The Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the proposed reduction of the standard working week from 48 to 44 hours per week was published as a Special Supplement of the N.S.W. Industrial Gazette during December, 1920. The various questions submitted to the Commission are dealt with exhaustively, and recommendations are made in regard to the reduction of hours of work per week to 44 in the building and iron trade, with certain reservations.

During the year 1920, the Board of Trade made several living wage declarations. On the 19th April the living wage to be paid to adult male employees within the Newcastle District was declared to be 76s. 6d. per week, 12s. 9d. per day, and 1s.  $7\frac{1}{8}$ d. per hour. On the 11th May, for the same class of employees in the South Coast District, the wage awarded was 77s. 6d. per week, 12s. 11d. per day, and 1s.  $7\frac{3}{8}$ d. per hour. living wage for adult male employees within the Central Tablelands area was, on the 8th July, fixed at 78s. per week, 13s. per day, and 1s 7½d. per hour. On the 8th October the Board declared the living wage to be paid to adult male employees throughout the State excepting the County of Yancowinna and the Newcastle, South Coast and Central Tablelands, areas, to be 85s. per week, 14s. 2d. per day, or 1s. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per hour. wage was brought into effect by the regulations of the 22nd October. later declaration of the Board on the 12th December, in effect, extended the above wage to the three areas last mentioned; this wage was brought into operation by regulations of the 24th December. On the 23rd December the living wage for adult female employees in the State, excluding the County of Yancowinna, was declared to be 43s. per week, 7s. 2d. per day, or  $10\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour, and was brought into operation by regulations gazetted on the 24th December. At the close of the year the County of Yancowinna (Broken Hill) was the only portion of the State in which the living wage declarations for male and for female employees did not apply. No pronouncement with respect to the rural wage was made during the year, although evidence was taken at many country centres. Other matters which engaged the attention of the Board during the year were (a) the regulation of the conditions of apprenticeship, and (b) occupational diseases. A committee of the Board submitted a report which has been issued, on the question of apprenticeship. The Report contains a comprehensive review of apprenticeship in various countries. The systems of apprenticeship adopted in the United Kingdom, United States, New South Wales and Victoria are reviewed, while the legal, historical and educational phases are mentioned. A feature of the Report is a chronological table of British, Commonwealth, New South Wales and Victorian Statutes, in which provision is made for the regulation of apprenticeship.

Notices of intention to constitute conciliation committees under the Industrial Arbitration Act were published during the year for the following employees:—Public school teachers in the State; certain storemen and packers within a radius of ten miles from the post and telegraph office, Newcastle, and in the towns of East and West Maitland; certain shop assistants and others within the county of Northumberland, the parish of Stockton, and the municipality of Raymond Terrace; gas employees in the Metropolitan area and also in the country; and for employees in banks throughout the State.

(ii.) Victoria.—The number of determinations made by Wages Boards in this State during the year 1920 was 125, as compared with 69 during the previous twelve months. During the period under review, three new Wages Boards were authorised for the following industries or callings, not previously under any Board:—(a) Making flock or mungo; (b) selling softgoods in wholesale warehouses; and (c) nickel ware. The constitutions of the undermentioned boards were varied during the year:—Agricultural Implements; Knitters; Hardware (twice); Straw Hat; Chemists' Shops; Factory Engine-drivers; Storemen and Packers; Country Printers; Provincial Printers; Nickel; Carriage, and Quarry Boards.—The constitutions of ten Boards covering employees in the building trades were extended to cover the whole of the State, as from the 1st day of December, 1920.

The Sugar Refiners, Dairy Produce, and Umbrella Wages Boards issued first determinations during the year.

Owing to an industrial dispute in the building trade, the determinations of the Builders' Labourers; Plasterers; Bricklayers; Carpenters; Plumbers; Painters; Slaters and Tilers, and Tuckpointers' Wages Boards were suspended by Order-in-Council for twelve months from the 24th February, 1920. This suspension was subsequently revoked on the 20th July, 1920. The determination of the Stonecutters' Board also was suspended on the 11th May, 1920; the removal of this suspension was made on the 1st June, 1920.

During June a Board of Inquiry was appointed to inquire into the rates of wage to be paid to the different classes of persons employed by the State Government at Morwell, also as to the conditions relating to change rooms, night shift, overtime, shelter sheds and housing accommodation in connection with mining for brown coal in that locality. The determination of the Board provided for a basic wage of 13s. per day.

Two amendments to the Factories and Shops Act were passed by the legislature during the year. "The Factories and Shops Act 1920" relates to the appointment of Wages Boards and provides that the Governor-in-Council may appoint boards without resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, and may revoke, alter, or vary any Order-in-Council or resolution for the appointment of a wages board. The second

measure, "The Factories and Shops Act 1920 (No. 2)" relates to the hours for the closing of shops within the metropolitan district for the sale of fresh uncooked meat.

Since the issue of the last Labour Report, the Railways Classification Board has made a number of awards dealing with the remuneration and working conditions of the railway staff. The basic rate of pay for adult employees was increased, as from 1st January, 1921, from 11s. 9d. to 13s. 6d. per day, and a corresponding increase made in the salaries and wages of all grades of officers and employees within the scope of the Board's jurisdiction.

An award was also made which fixed the hours of duty for the wages staff generally at 96 per fortnight; although in the case of shunters and certain classes of signalmen 88 hours were prescribed as the standard fortnight's work. The hours of telegraph operators were reduced from 84 to 73½ per fortnight, but otherwise the hours worked by salaried officers remain practically unchanged.

Overtime, which was previously paid for at single rate, is to be paid for under an Award of the Board at time and a-half, with double rates after 12 hours' work. Time and a-half has also been prescribed for Sunday work, and double rates for all time worked on certain public holidays.

Increases ranging from 12 per cent. to 30 per cent. have been made in the scale of travelling and relieving expenses, and other concessions of a similar nature have been granted.

In addition, a number of disputes relating to the payment of Wages Board rates to employees of the Department have been heard and determined, and the Board is now investigating a series of claims for special allowances made on behalf of employees whose work is performed under exceptional conditions.

(iii.) Queensland.—In this State during 1920 the Court of Industrial Arbitration was particularly active, issuing 168 new awards and varying 127 existing awards. Several industries and callings not previously subject to awards or agreements were covered for the first time during the year.

Certain industries which have previously been subject to awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration were provided for by awards of the State Court of Industrial Arbitration during the year. The most important of these awards were those relating to shearers, station hands and waterside workers.

The reason for the small increase in the number of awards in force at the end of the year 1920, as compared with the previous year, is that the Court of Industrial Arbitration consolidated many awards during the year.

Consolidated awards which took effect during 1920 numbered 14, and repealed 47 awards and 7 industrial agreements previously in force. The industries covered by these fourteen awards were—biscuit making; printing; gas making; engineering; hotel; butter and cheese making, &c.; building; local authorities; retail meat; sawmilling; saddle and harness making; wool, &c. stores; and sugar refining.

By an Order-in-Council of the 4th August, persons employed by or under the State whose annual salary, including bonuses, allowances, &c., is £300 or more, were, from the 1st July, 1920, brought under the operation of the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1916. These persons were previously excepted from the operation of the Act.

During the year the two Boards, Miscellaneous, No. 1 and No. 2, appointed under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act, expired by effluxion of time. These Boards were the only Boards which were appointed under the present Act.

(iv.) South Australia.—During the year 1920, 74 awards and determinations were made by the Industrial Court and Wages Boards, and the industrial agreements filed under the provisions of the State Act numbered 11. In this State no Wages Boards were authorised during the year. By the provisions of "The Industrial Code, 1920," all Boards appointed under "The Factories Act 1907 to 1915," with the exception of those which had any matter part heard, were dissolved on the 9th December, 1920. Only two Wages Boards continued in existence after the passing of the Industrial Code, viz., the Stove, Oven, Range and Safe-makers' Board and the Millinery Board.

The Government Workers' Tribunal, the constitution of which was indicated in the previous Labour Report, made several awards during the year providing increased rates of wage to employees in the State Government departments and works.

The most notable event industrially was the passing by the legislature of "The Industrial Code 1920." This measure consolidates and amends the law relating to industrial matters, the constitution and working of Industrial Boards, and the regulation, control, inspection and working of factories. It applies to all employees in any business, manufacture, etc., carried on for trade or for purposes of gain (except agriculture), and includes government and municipal employees. Provision is made for the constitution of an Industrial Court, which may have the assistance of assessors. In making an award the Court has no power to award preference of employment to any section of employees. Appeals from the determinations of Industrial Boards may be heard by the Court. Severe penalties are provided in the case of a lock-out or strike. A new departure, as far as this State is concerned, is contained in the provisions of the Act relating to the appointment of a Board of Industry having somewhat similar powers to the Board of Trade in New South Wales. This body shall comprise a President, who will be the President or Deputy President of the Industrial Court, and four Commissioners, two representing the employers and two the employees. The functions of the Board will be :—(a) To schedule and/or group industries for the purpose of the appointment of Industrial Boards, and to make recommendations to the Minister as to what (if any) new Industrial Boards should be appointed, and what Boards should be dissolved; (b) to deal with applications to transfer any class of employees from the jurisdiction of an Industrial Board to that of another Board; (c) to declare the living wage; and (d) to exercise and perform such other functions and duties as may be directed by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

The Board is to declare, after public inquiry, a living wage for adult male employees and for adult female employees. No new determination can be made until at least one year has elapsed since making the previous living wage determination. The determination of the Board is to be published in the "Government Gazette," and takes effect on the fourteenth day after such publication.

The above brief review sets forth some of the interesting provisions of this important measure, which repeals the State "Industrial Arbitration Act 1912," and amendments thereof, and also "The Factories Act 1907," and amendments.

(v.) Western Australia.—During the twelve months under review only two awards and four variations were made by the Court of Arbitration. The industrial agreements filed during the same period numbered sixty-five, twenty-eight of which were made common rules by the Court. Retirements from awards during the year numbered six, and the number of retirements from industrial agreements was fourteen.

The first amendment to the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912, was passed by the legislature during the year, and was entitled, "Industrial Arbitration Act Amendment Act 1920." It provides, inter alia, for the appointment of a special commissioner who may require the attendance of any persons to meet in conference whenever any question has arisen that in his opinion may lead to a lock-out or a strike, or whenever a lock-out or a strike has occurred. At such conference the commissioner shall preside and endeavour to induce the parties to arrive at an agreement.

(vi.) Tasmania.—Wages Boards in this State were particularly active during the year, 54 determinations being issued. This number is greatly in excess of the number (21) made last year, and is considerably higher than the number which has been recorded during previous annual periods.

Four new Wages Boards were authorised during the year for the undermentioned industries or callings:—Electrical working; engineering and moulding; butter and cheese making; and chemists and druggists' employees. The Board for engineers, moulders, etc., replaces two Boards.

"The Wages Boards Act 1920," assented to on the 24th December, 1920, consolidated and amended the law relating to Wages Boards. It does not apply to persons carrying on, or employed in, agricultural, horticultural or pastoral pursuits. Existing Wages Boards were abolished by the Act and, in regard to the appointment of new Boards, it is provided that they may be authorised by resolution of both Houses of Parliament, but when Parliament is not in session Boards may be established by proclamation of the Governor. Hitherto there has been no reference in the Wages Boards Acts with respect to industrial agreements, but in the new measure it is provided that they may be filed in the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories. The date on which the Act came into operation was 19th January, 1921.

Commonwealth Court.—Awards made during the year by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration numbered 32, and the number of variations was 58. Industrial agreements numbering 183 were also filed during the year.

The awards made and varied, and industrial agreements filed during the year covered many important sections of industry. The following list shews certain of the industries, in which rates of wage and working conditions were regulated:—Flour milling, storemen and packers (oil stores), fruit growing, ship painting and docking, artificial manure making, marine stewards and pantrymen, mining, coachbuilding (railways), station hands (pastoral industry), tanning and leather dressing, tramway employees, theatrical, saddlery, timber working, Commonwealth railway employees and Public Service (Commonwealth) employees. It is pointed out that many other occupations and industries are covered by awards and agreements made under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, but the diverse nature of the industries regulated is apparent from the above list.

An important and interesting judgment, relating to hours of labour in the timber working industry, was delivered by the President on the 12th November, 1920, Included in the plaint lodged by the Australian Timber Workers' Union was a claim for a working week of 44 hours. The Court, seeing that any reduction of hours in this industry must affect other industries, especially those which involve the tending of machines, allowed employers' and employees' associations and others to take part in the hearing, under section 25 of the Act. After an exhaustive hearing during which a mass of evidence was submitted, relating to the ruling hours of labour in the Commonwealth and other countries, the effect of reduced hours on output and production, the effect of the increased use of machinery, and also in regard to fatigue and efficiency, etc., the President granted the claim of the Union.

- "The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1918," was amended by "The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1920," assented to on 11th October, 1920. An important provision in the new measure is that relating to the matter of increasing or reducing the standard hours of labour, which provides that "notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Court shall not have jurisdiction to make an award—
  - (a) increasing the standard hours of work in any industry; or
- (b) reducing the standard hours of work in any industry to less than forty-eight hours per week, or, where the standard hours of work in any industry are less than forty-eight hours per week, reducing the standard hours of work in that industry,

unless the question is heard by the President and not less than two Deputy Presidents, and the increase or reduction, as the case may be, is approved by a majority of the members of the Court by whom the question is heard.

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply to any case in which the hearing of the claim and the taking of evidence in the Court were commenced before the commencement of this section."

Other important sections of the new Act are those which provide for (a) a penalty of one thousand pounds for lock-outs and strikes by persons or organisations affected by awards (Sec. 3, 6a); (b) a penalty of fifty pounds for injuring employee (5, 1a). This section reads:—"An

employer shall not threaten to dismiss an employee, or to injure him in his employment, or to alter his position to his prejudice—

- (a) by reason of the circumstances that the employee is, or proposes to become an officer or member of an organisation, or of an association that has applied to be registered as an organisation, or that the employee proposes to appear as a witness or to give evidence in a proceeding under this Act; or
- (b) with the intent to dissuade or prevent the employee from becoming such officer or member or from so appearing or giving evidence."

Section twenty-eight (form and continuance of award) of the principal  $\operatorname{Act}$  is amended by adding at the end of sub-section 2 the following words:—

"Provided that where in pursuance of this sub-section an award has continued in force after the expiration of the period specified in the award, any award made by the Court for the settlement of a new industrial dispute between the parties may, if the Court so orders, be made retrospective to a date not earlier than the date upon which the Court first had cognizance of that dispute.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, if the Court is satisfied that circumstances have arisen which affect the justice of any terms of an award, the Court may, in the same or another proceeding, set aside or vary any terms so affected."

Arbitration—Commonwealth Public Service.—"The Arbitration (Public Service) Act" was assented to on the 7th October, 1920. The main features of the Act are set forth hereunder. The Act provides for the appointment of an Arbitrator, who shall be appointed for a term of seven years. The duties of the Arbitrator shall be to determine all matters submitted to him relating to salaries, wages, rates of pay, or terms or conditions of service or employment of officers and employees of the Commonwealth Public Service. All awards and orders made by the Court, under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1911, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to be determinations made by the Arbitrator under this Act. Any organisation of employees in the Public Service shall be entitled to submit to the Arbitrator by memorial any claim relating to salaries, etc. The powers of the Arbitrator as regards any claim or application submitted to him are as follow:—

- (a) to vary any determination, and to re-open any question and to give an interpretation of any determination;
- (b) to summon any witness before him, and to compel the production before him of books, documents and things for the purpose of reference to such matters only as relate to the matter of the claim or application;
- (c) to take evidence on oath or affirmation, such evidence unless otherwise ordered by the Arbitrator for reasons affecting the public interest to be taken in public;
  - (d) to allow the amendment of the claim or application;
- (e) to declare by any order that any term of a determination shall, subject to such conditions, exceptions, and limitations as are declared in the order, be a common rule of the Public Service, or of any branch or part of the Public Service:

Provided that before any common rule is so declared, the Arbitrator shall by notification published in the "Gazette," and in such other publications, if any, as the Arbitrator directs, specifying the matter in relation to which it is proposed to declare a common rule, make known that all persons and organisations interested and desirous of being heard may, on or before a day named, appear or be represented before the Arbitrator; and the Arbitrator shall, in manner prescribed, hear all such persons and organisations so appearing or represented; and

(f) generally to give all such directions and do all such things as the Arbitrator deems necessary or expedient in the premises.

Provision is contained in the Act that no person or organisation shall in any proceeding under the Act be represented by counsel or solicitor. No determination of the Arbitrator shall be challenged, appealed against, reviewed, quashed, or called in question, or be subject to prohibition or mandamus, in any Court on any account whatever. Any determination shall be expressed to come into operation as from a date to be fixed by the Arbitrator not earlier than after the expiration of thirty days after the determination has been laid before both Houses of the Parliament.

Industrial Peace Act, 1920.—This Act, which was assented to on the 13th September, 1920, applies to industrial matters in relation to conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State.

The following sections are quoted from the Act. It will be noticed that certain of the sections are new features in industrial legislation.

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears, "Industrial Dispute" means an industrial dispute extending beyond the limits of any one State, and includes:—

- (a) any dispute as to industrial matters; and
- (b) any dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by or under the control of the Commonwealth or a State, or any public authority constituted under the Commonwealth or a State; and
- (c) any threatened or impending or probable industrial dispute.

It is provided in Section 5 inter alia that "(1) The Governor-General may establish a Commonwealth Council of Industrial Representatives.

- (2) The Commonwealth Council shall consist of a Chairman and an even number (not less than six nor more than eight) of other members.
- (3) The Chairman shall be chosen by agreement between the representatives of employers and employees or, in default of agreement, shall be appointed by the Governor-General.
- (4) Of the members, other than the Chairman, one-half shall be representative of employers, and one-half shall be representative of recognised organisations of employees.
- (5) The members representative of employers and of recognised organisations of employees respectively shall be recommended for appointment in the prescribed manner by the respective employers and organisations of employees.

(6) The members of the Commonwealth Council shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General, and shall receive such remuneration by way of salaries or fees, and allowances, as the Governor-General directs,"

The powers and functions of the Commonwealth Council are specified in Section 7, and include the following :—

"(a) to consider any matters, conditions and tendencies in any part of the Commonwealth leading or likely to lead to industrial disputes, or in any way affecting or likely to affect industrial peace;

(b) to inquire into any industrial matter brought before it by a member, or referred to it by the Governor-General, and to

declare its opinion thereon;

(c) to confer with any persons or associations as to any matters affecting the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes;

(d) to appoint Committees of the Commonwealth Council for the

purpose of any inquiry or conference;

- (e) to summon any person before the Commonwealth Council or a Committee thereof for the purpose of conference or of giving evidence;
- (f) to make reports to the Governor-General concerning any industrial matter."

Provision is made in Section 9, inter alia, that—"(1) The Governor-General may establish District Councils of Industrial Representatives for any State or part of the Commonwealth.

- (2) A District Council shall consist of a Chairman and an even number (not less than six nor more than eight) of other members.
- (3) The Chairman shall be chosen by agreement between the representatives of employers and employees, or in default of agreement, shall be appointed by the Governor-General.
- (4) Of the members other than the Chairman, one-half shall be representative of employers and one-half shall be representative of recognised organisations of employees.
- (5) The members representative of employers and of recognised organisations of employees respectively shall be recommended for appointment in the prescribed manner by the respective employers and organisations of employees.
- (6) The members of a District Council shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General, and shall receive such remuneration, by way of salaries or fees, and allowances, as the Governor-General directs."

Section 11 provides that :—'' The powers and functions of a District Council shall include the following :—

(a) to inquire into any industrial matter brought before it by a member, or referred to it by the Commonwealth Council or by any employers or employees or association of employers or recognised organisation of employees;

(b) to confer with any persons or associations as to any matters affecting the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes;

(c) to appoint Committees of the District Council for the purpose of any inquiry or conference;

(d) to summon any person before the District Council or a Committee thereof for the purpose of conference or of giving evidence;

(e) to make reports to the Commonwealth Council concerning any industrial matter."

The Governor-General may appoint a Special Tribunal or Tribunals for the prevention of or settlement of any industrial dispute or disputes.

The following sections of the Act with respect to Special Tribunals are of interest:—

"Section 14.—(1) A Special Tribunal shall consist of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees respectively, together with a Chairman.

(2) The Chairman shall be chosen by agreement between the representative of employers and employees, or, in default of agreement, shall

be appointed by the Governor-General.'

"Section 15.—(1) A Special Tribunal shall have cognizance—

(a) of any industrial dispute between an organisation of employees on the one hand, and employers or associations of employers on the other hand, referred to it by the persons or organisations

parties thereto; and

(b) of any industrial dispute as to which a conference has been held under section eighteen of this Act, and as to which agreement has not been reached as to the whole of the dispute, and which has been referred to the Special Tribunal in accordance with section twenty of this Act,

and have power to inquire into all matters relevant to the dispute from the point of production to the final disposal of the commodity by the employer (in the case of a producing industry), and the decision of the

Tribunal on the question of relevancy shall be final:

Provided that no dispute as to which the hearing has commenced in the Court shall be referred to a Special Tribunal."

- "Section 16.— A Special Tribunal shall have power to hear and determine any industrial dispute of which it has cognizance; and for that purpose shall have (in addition to any other powers conferred on it under this Act) all powers which by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1918, are expressed to be given to the Court or the President as regards an industrial dispute of which the Court has cognizance."
- "Section 17.—Any order or award made by a Special Tribunal shall be binding on the parties, and may be enforced as an award of the Court."
- "Section 18.—(1) A Special Tribunal or the Chairman thereof, or the Minister, or any person thereto authorised in writing by the Minister, may, for the purpose of preventing or settling industrial disputes, summon any person to attend, at a time and place specified in the summons, at a conference."
- "Section 19.—Where, at the hearing before a Special Tribunal, or at any conference summoned in pursuance of this Act, an agreement as to the whole or part of any industrial dispute is made in writing between parties thereto, the agreement may be filed with the Industrial Registrar, and shall thereupon have effect in all respects and be binding on the parties and enforceable as if it were an award of the Court."

Section 21 provides that "In relation to any Special Tribunal, the Governor-General may appoint a Local Board or Boards to exercise jurisdiction, within such limits as are prescribed, or as are defined by the Special Tribunal, for the settlement of any industrial dispute or disputes, or for the prevention or settlement of disputes which have arisen or which may arise in any industry."

With regard to the constitution of the Local Board, it is provided in Section 21 that "(1) A Local Board shall consist of a Chairman, and an even number (not less than four nor more than eight) of other members.

- (2) Of the members, other than the Chairman, one-half shall be representative of employers, and one-half shall be representative of recognised organisations of employees."
- Section 27 of the Act contains, *inter alia*, the following provisions:—
  "(1) When an alleged industrial dispute is referred to a Special Tribunal or a Local Board, any party to the proceeding may apply to the High Court for a decision on the question whether the dispute or any part thereof exists, or is threatened or impending or probable, as an industrial dispute extending beyond the limits of any one State or on any question of law arising in relation to the dispute or to the proceeding or to any award or order of the Court."
- "(2) The High Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the question."
- "(4) The decision of the High Court or the Justice on the question shall be final and conclusive, and shall not be subject to any appeal to the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction and shall not be challenged, appealed against, reviewed, quashed, or called in question, or be subject to prohibition mandamus or injunctions, in any Court on any account whatever."

During the year 1920 the following Special Tribunals were appointed under the provisions of "The Industrial Peace Act 1920":—

- (1) Coal Industry Special Tribunal—"for the prevention or settlement of any industrial dispute or disputes which have arisen or which may arise in the coal and shale industry."
- (2) Engine-drivers' and Firemen's (Coal Industry) Special Tribunal— "for the prevention and settlement of any industrial dispute which has arisen or which may arise in relation to engine-drivers and firemen engaged in the coal and shale industry."
- (3) Coke Industry Special Tribunal—"for the prevention or settlement of any industrial dispute or disputes which have arisen or which may arise in the coke industry."

At the close of the year each of the Tribunals had made awards for the industries to which they relate.

No action in regard to the appointment of Commonwealth or District Councils of Industrial Representatives under the provisions of the Act had been taken at the end of the year, 1920.

In December 1919, a Commission was appointed by the Commonwealth Government known as the Basic Wage Commission. This Commission was instructed to enquire into the cost of living of a family consisting of man, wife and three children under 14 years of age. It issued its report in November 1920. For further reference to this matter, see Section IV., pp. 28 and 29.

## SECTION XI.—CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGE.

- 1. General.—The collection of information regarding changes in rates of wage throughout the Commonwealth dates from the 1st January, 1913, and the statistical results for the first complete year (1913) were published in Labour Report No. 5. The annual figures for subsequent years were given in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 10. The annual figures for the year 1920 are given in the following tables.
- (i.) Definition of a Change in Rate of Wage. For the purpose of these statistics a change in rate of wage is defined as a change in the weekly rates of remuneration of a certain class of employees, apart from any change in the nature of the work performed, or apart from any revision of rates due to increased length of service or experience. It is obvious that under this definition certain classes of changes are excluded, such, for example, as (a) changes in rates of pay due to promotion, progressive increments, or, on the other hand, to reduction in pay or grade to inefficient workers, and (b) changes in average earnings in an occupation due to a change in the proportions which higher paid classes of workers bear to lower paid classes. Each single change recorded relates to a change in the rates of wage effected in a specific industry or calling, and includes any and all changes to workers in that industry, irrespective of the different number of separate occupations or trades affected. Further, it should be observed that in some instances a change may relate to the employees of a single employer or to those of a number of employers, according to the instrument or method operating to bring about the change. In a few instances, a number of separate arrangements, all of which have not necessarily affected rates of wage, but all of which relate to a specific industry or craft, are grouped and taken as a single change This course is adopted in order to obviate a multiplicity of changes affect ing only a small number of workers in each instance.
- (ii.). Sources of Information.—Primary information merely as to the fact that a change in rate of wage has occurred is obtained through the following channels:—(a) The Commonwealth and State Industrial Registrars and the Chief Inspector of Factories in each State; (b) Reports from Labour Agents and Correspondents; (c) Quarterly reports from Secretaries of Trade Unions; (d) Returns relating to industrial disputes which resulted in changes in rates of wage; (e) Reports in newspapers, labour and trade reviews, and other publications.
- (iii.). Collection of Particulars concerning Changes.—On the occurrence of a change in rate of wage, forms\* (prescribed under the Census and Statistics Act 1905) are issued to employers' associations (if any)

<sup>\*</sup> As these forms are issued under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act 1905, it is compulsory upon prescribed persons to furnish the information required.

and also to the secretaries of the trade unions, the members of which are affected by the change. In certain cases forms are also issued, if necessary, to individual employers. The particulars which have to be inserted in these forms furnish information regarding the occupations of the workers affected, the number of workers in each occupation, the rates of wage paid before and after the change, the locality affected, and the date on which the change took effect. Information must also be furnished regarding employers and employers' associations concerned, if any, and the method by which the change was effected.

On receipt of the completed forms at this Bureau, the particulars are checked and compared with each other and with copies of awards, determinations, and agreements. In all cases when the information furnished on the forms is incomplete or unsatisfactory, further inquiries are made, and the figures checked by reference to Census results, industrial statistics, factory reports, etc.

(iv.).—Summary of Particulars Tabulated.—The particulars thus obtained are summarised under the following headings:—(a) Number of workpeople affected; (b) the total net amount of increase\* in the weekly wage distribution; (c) the consequential average increase per week to each of the workpeople affected; (d) the method by which the change was brought about; and (e) if effected with or without a stoppage of work. As regards the number of persons affected, the particulars summarised refer to the total number of persons ordinarily engaged in the specific industry or calling. As to the total net amount of increase in wages, this is computed for a full week's work for all persons ordinarily engaged in the specific industry or calling, and includes particulars of any decreases In cases of changes in the minimum rates of wage payable under awards or determinations of industrial tribunals, it has ordinarily been assumed (in the absence of any definite information to the contrary) that the whole of the workers in each designated occupation received the minimum rates of wage before and after the change.

It should be clearly understood that the computations (amount of increase per week) do not relate to the increase each week, but only to the increase in a single week on the assumption that the full number of persons ordinarily engaged in the particular trade or occupation affected by the change is employed during that week. It is obvious, therefore, that the aggregate effect per annum cannot be obtained without making due allowance for unemployment and for occupations in which employment is seasonal or intermittent. It is also obvious that since unemployment and activity in all branches of industry may vary from year to year and in many branches from season to season also, no accurate estimate of the actual effect of the changes in the total amount of wages received or paid per annum can be made, until the determining factors have been investigated. These factors are (a) the amount of unemployment, and (b) the period of employment in seasonal industries.

Further, it may be pointed out that the aggregate of the particulars given in the Labour Bulletins and Quarterly Summaries relating to each of the four quarters of any year, will not necessarily agree with those given in the annual figures published for that particular year. This

<sup>\*</sup> After making allowance for any decreases involved.

is due to the inclusion, as far as possible, in the annual figures of particulars of all changes effected within the year. In some instances the advice of a change is not received in time to allow in the quarterly figures of the inclusion of the full particulars relating thereto.

2. Number and Effect of Changes in each State for the Years, 1913 to 1920.—The following table gives particulars relating to all changes in rates of wage, recorded for each State, Territory, and the Commonwealth during the years specified. It should be observed that changes brought about by awards and agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, Arbitration (Public Service) Act, and Industrial Peace Act, are necessarily included hereunder as changes in each State to which such awards and agreements apply. The total net amount of increase per week, as tabulated, is subject to the qualifications mentioned in the fourth paragraph of the preceding sub-section. The average increase per head per week is computed to the nearest penny.

Changes in Rates of Wage.—Number and Effect of Changes in each State and Territory, 1913 to 1920.

	a	na Teri	ntory, 1	913 to	1920.				
Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T	*All States.	C'wealth
No. of Changes $\begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\end{pmatrix}$	913 149 914 185 915 169 916 †381 917 201 918 229 919 457 <b>920 73</b> 4	69 87 168 106 201 218	60 134 142 236 216	26 18 31 98 78 113 136 231	20 42 25 42 55 63 112 <b>209</b>	12 19 24 37 38 46 128 154	3 4 16 4 13 7	4	329 384 401 870 637 896 1,284 1,999
$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{No. of Persons} \\ \textbf{Affected} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1 \end{array} $	913 89,618 914 56,469 915 109,260 916 242,72 917 101,158 918 146,399 919 280,031 920 454,610	29,876 39,087 119,878 68,272 110,027 125,698 258,211	20,198 22,864 72,079 72,843 74,174 116,627 -145,464	4,574 5,624 10,206 40,925 20,209 16,239 35,377 76,605	3,036 8,399 2,661 5,848 12,997 9,871 26,673 <b>55,489</b>	3,005 4,262 3,147 7,232 5,288 3,631 16,108 28,317	185 258 1,143 624 1,287 <b>70</b> 3	10,000 3,546 11,000 616 2,095 7,887	361,581 603,891 <b>1027286</b>
$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{Total Net Amount} \\ \textbf{of Increase per} \\ \textbf{Week} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right. $	\$13   21,788   914   13,556   915   29,522   916   56,876   917   28,896   918   32,196   920   228,186	6,688 8,078 30,566 15,129 25,514 43,930 119,706	5.128 6,398 40,451 20,083 19,699 43,718 69,748	£ 1,279 1,941 3,539 9,930 6,070 3,885 11,989 <b>30,316</b>	£ 428 2,423 562 1,440 3,407 2,133 10,249 25,195	£ 635 804 778 1,980 1,987 1,323 7,350 14,593	87 88 635 273 618 <b>684</b>	1,593 4,800 239 949 6,280	494,708
Average Increase per Head per Week	913 4 10 914 4 10 915 5 5 916 4 8 917 5 918 4 5 919 9 10 920 10 0	8. d 4 0 4 6 4 2 5 1 4 5 4 8 7 0 9 3	8. d. 4 5 5 1 5 7 11 3 5 6 5 4 7 6 9 7	8. d. 5 7 6 11 6 11 4 10 6 0 4 9 6 9 7 11	8. d. 2 10 5 9 4 3 4 11 5 3 4 4 7 8 9 1	8. d. 4 3 3 9 4 11 5 6 7 6 7 3 9 2 10 4	9 5 6 10 11 1 8 9 9 7 19 6	5. d. 7 4 5 11 9 0 8 9 7 9 9 1 15 11	8. d. 4 6 4 11 5 3 5 10 5 6 4 9 8 6 9 8

<sup>\*</sup> Changes recorded in this column are common to all States, as the particulars relating to the number of workpeople affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable. † Including four changes which affected 157 workpeople in the Federal Capital Territory.

In point of number of changes in each State, New South Wales was first, Victoria second, and Queensland third, in each of the years 1913 to 1916. During the year 1917 the number of changes in Queensland exceeded the number recorded in Victoria, while during the year 1918, the number of changes in Queensland was greater than the number

recorded as having taken place in New South Wales. In the year 1919 the number of changes recorded for New South Wales was greatly in excess of the number for any other State. The upward movement of wages during the year 1920 is shewn by the exceptionally large number of changes which were recorded. In all States the number of changes is greatly in excess of those for any previous year. The relative position of the States in point of the numbers of changes effected, and also in regard to the numbers of workers affected in each year depends, of course, largely on differences in population and on the magnitude of the different industries and callings in which changes took place.

Included in the particulars contained in the foregoing table are those relating to five decreases during the year 1914, seven during the year 1915, eight during the year 1916, eleven during the year 1917, four during the year 1918, six during the year 1919, and eleven during the The six decreases in rates in 1919 affected 4293 work-people to the extent of £886 per week. Three decreases were recorded in Queensland, two in South Australia and one in Victoria. The most important of these decreases affected metalliferous miners at Moonta and Wallaroo, South Australia, and at Mount Morgan, Queensland, where wage agreements provided that the rates of wage should fluctuate according to the price of copper. In the other cases the reduced weekly wage was due to a reduction in the number of hours in the working week, without a corresponding (if any) increase in the hourly rate of pay, or to the result of appeals against recent awards or determinations, the effect of which had already been taken into the tabulations. Of the eleven decreases recorded during the year 1920, six occurred in New South Wales, four in Western Australia and one in Tasmania. The total number of workpeople affected by these changes was 2845, and the amount of decrease per week was £728. Of these eleven decreases, three were caused by reduction in the weekly rate of wage owing to the number of working hours per week being reduced without a corresponding increase in the hourly rate of wage; five were due to lower rates for unskilled workers and employees at certain ages being inserted in awards which previously specified flat rates; while the other decreases were caused by awards shewing lower rates of wage than the ruling or predominant rates which were being paid prior to the awards or determinations coming into force.

The number of changes in rates of wage during the year 1920 was 1999, which is the highest number recorded since the systematic collection of these particulars by the Bureau was instituted. It will be observed, also, that in addition to the number of separate changes being higher in the year 1920, the number of workpeople who were affected by changes in rates of wage during that year was considerably higher than the number affected during any previous year. The total net amount of increase per week was also higher than for any prior period.

The number of workpeople who were affected by changes in rates of wage during the year 1920 was 1,027,286, and the total net amount of increase per week was £494,708. The corresponding figures for the year 1919 were 603,891 workpeople and £256,445, net amount of increase per week. Only eleven decreases in rates of wage were recorded during 1920, so that 1988 of the changes recorded gave increased rates of pay. The number of workpeople affected by the eleven decreases was 2845.

The average increase per head per week during the year 1920 was 9s. 8d., as compared with 8s. 6d. during the previous year, 4s. 9d. during 1918, and 5s. 6d. during the year 1917.

3. Changes in Rates of Wage in Male and Female Occupations, Number and Effect of Changes in each State, 1913-1920.—Included in the changes in rates of wage recorded in the tables on pages 124 to 134 are those which in the whole or part thereof affected female occupations. Particulars in respect to these changes in so far as they relate to the numbers of male and female workers affected, etc., are set out hereunder for each State during the years 1913 to 1920 inclusive:—

# Changes in Rates of Wage.—Male and Female Occupations.—Effect of Changes in each State and Territory, 1913-1920.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	All States.*	C'wlth.
							1		

#### NUMBER OF MALE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.

$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		128,728 253,077				12,788 8,452 24,185		624 $1,287$		152,434 111,907 180,892 449,533 240,337 306,562 532,198 862.036
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### NET AMOUNT OF INCREASE PER WEEK TO MALE EMPLOYEES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	20,682	9.317	3,647	1,127	428	512			35,713
1914	12,158	6,146	5,055	1.941	2.157	797		143	28,397
1915	26,975	7,572	6.250	3,431	545	730	87	2,938	48,528
1916	53,395	26,877	39,874	9.774	1.414	1,937	82	1,593	134,946
1917	25,773	11.080	17,106	5.244	3,329	1,878	635	4,800	69,845
1918	29,410	22.574	16,186	3,311	1,889	1,284	273	239	75,166
1919	132,237	38,115	38,200	10,690	9,560	6,560	618	920	236,900
1920	207,403	98,778	63,432	27,498	22,157	13,105	684	6,192	439,249

## AVERAGE INCREASE PER HEAD PER WEEK TO MALE EMPLOYEES.

1	8.	d.	8	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.										
1913	4	11	4	2	4	6	6	3	2	10	6	9			· .		4	8
1914	5	0	4	10	5	2	6	11	5	8	3	9			7	4	5	1
1915	5	6	4	2	5	9	7	0	4	3	5	3	9	5	5	11	5	4
1916	4	9	5	5	11	8	4	11	5	0	5	8	6	7	9	0	6	0
1917	6	3	5	7	5	5	6	3	5	2	7	11	11	1	8	9	5	10
1918	4	7	4	11	5	5	5	2	4	6	7	4	8	9	7	9	4	11
1919	10	5	7	2	7	8	6	8	7	11	9	5	9	7	9	1	8	11
1920	10	9	9	9	10	1	8	3	9	3	10	10	19	6	15	10	10	2

<sup>\*</sup> Changes recorded in this column are common to all States as the particulars relating to number of workpeople affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable. † Including 4 changes which affected 157 workpeople in the Federal Capital Territory.

# Changes in Rates of Wage.—Male and Female Occupations.—Effect of Changes in each State and Territory, 1913-20—cont.

Year. N.S.W. Vic. Q'land. S.A. W.A. Tas. N.T. All States.* C'wlth	Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	All States.*	C'wlth.
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#### NUMBER OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.

		1	1		1	1			1
1913	6,148	4,562	550	958		1,480			13,698
1914	7,696	4,232	570		783	30			13,311
1915	11,588	3,065	1,033	399	73	360			16,518
1916	16,915	20,211	3,954	1,339	179	347	9		42,954
1917	18,557	20,136	9,777	3,365	209	529			52,573
1918	17,671	18,170	14,265	3,350	1,419	144			55,019
1919	26,954	19,304	17,460	3,215	2,488	2,202		70	71,693
1920	69,492	55,239	19,158	9,781	7,401	4,104		75	165,250

#### NET AMOUNT OF INCREASE PER WEEK TO FEMALE EMPLOYEES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	1,107	563	55	152		123			2,000
1914	1,400	542	73		266	7			2,288
1915	2,550	506	148	108	17	48			3,377
1916	3,480	3,689	577	156	26	43	6		7,977
1917	3,123	4,049	2,977	826	78	109			11,162
1918	2,784	2,940	3,513	574	244	39			10,094
1919	5,405	5,815	5,518	1,299	689	790		29	19,545
1920	20,783	20,928	6,316	2,818	3,038	1,488		88	55,459

## AVERAGE INCREASE PER HEAD PER WEEK TO FEMALE EMPLOYEES.

	8.	d.	s. d.	8.	d.	8.	d										
1913	3	7	2	6	2	0	3	2			1	8				2	11
1914	3	8	2	7	2	7			6	9	4	8				3	5
1915	4	5	3	4	2	10	5	5	4	8	2	8				4	1
1916	4	1	3	8	2	11	2	4	2	11	2	6	13 4			. 3	9
1917	3	4	4	0	6	1	4	11	7	6	4	1				4	3
1918	3	2	3	3	4	11	3	5	3	5	5	5				3	8
1919	4	0	6	0	6	4	8	1	5	6	7	2	7.	8	3	5	5
1920	6	0	7	7	6	7	5	9	8	3	7	3		23	6	6	9

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote on preceding page.

4. Number and Effect of Changes in Rates of Wage in each State, Classified according to Industrial Groups, 1920.—(i.) Changes in Rates of Wage according to Industrial Groups, 1920.—In the following table particulars are given as to the number and effect of changes in rates of wage in 1920, in each State, classified according to the fourteen industrial groups adopted by this Bureau for the classification of current rates of wage, industrial disputes, etc. Particulars concerning changes in rates of wage during the year 1913, and subsequent years to 1919, classified according to industrial groups, were published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 10.

# Changes in Rates of Wage, Number and Effect of Changes in each State and Territory, classified according to Industrial Groups, 1920.

							INDUST	RIAL GR	OUP.						
Particulars.	I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	IX. Rail and Tram Services.	X. Other Land Transport.	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellane ous.*	ALL GROUPS.
New South Wales— Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week £	19 10,101 6,083	55 36,814 15,280	83 36,764 19,804	19 15,895 6,123	7,330 4,064	109 36,875 16,006	29 34,565 24,687	23 24,445 19,766	35 46,418 19,795	33 12,963 5,116	33 5,339 3,142	3,700 2,440	20 17,6 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5,40</b> 3	230 165,746 80,477	454,610
Victoria— Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week £	16 11,410 4,874	28 24,728 8,765	62 25,476 11,3 <b>4</b> 2	13 31,176 11,723	15 6,760 3,915	62 24,118 10,187	13 10,852 8,383	4,270 2,885	27,3 <b>0</b> 7 10,473	8,820 3,519	1,095 731	4,896 1,383	5,275 3,027	107 72,028 38,499	354 258,211 119,706
Queensland— Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week £	7,514 1,992	7,181 2,091	31 9,573 5,962	3,466 1,464	12 2,188 1,351	32 3,101 1,930	15 10,441 4,786	10 5,835 3,279	31,877 10,110	5 2,189 1,124	9 571 314	$15,500 \\ 15,329$	6,422 1,893	126 39,606 18,123	
South Australia— Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week £	2,280 988	18 3,976 1,864	25 2,944 1,1 <b>1</b> 9	2,575 970	2,390 911	5,120 1,870	2,490 1 <b>,1</b> 96	8 4,99 <b>4</b> 1,349	20,126 7,782	1,700 638	13 985 612	1,624 516	2,095 494	85 23,306 10,007	231 76,6 <b>0</b> 5 30,316
Western Australia— Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week £	13 10,573 3, <b>1</b> 51	1,199 758	23 2,896 <b>1,</b> 591	5 1,356 650	7 632 443	18 1,424 677	1,669 1,153	10 5,501 1,949	9,165 <b>5</b> ,664	1,300 555	6 328 233	1 200 180	5 2,188 1,076	93 17 <b>,058</b> 7,115	
Tasmania— Number of Changes	2,854 1,927	5 95 <b>5</b> 387	18 3,905 1,194	5 8 <b>7</b> 7 341	2 457 404	1,033 456	1,515 838	2,820 1,157	5 1,891 1,078	1,560 653	5 562 456	500 771	650 365	74 8,738 4,56 <b>6</b>	154 28,317 14,593
Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week £ All States—	::		318 371				1 20 16		1 70 57		75 103	160 82	::	2 60 55	7 703 684
Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week £ Commonwealth—	::					::			::		7,8 <b>8</b> 7 6,280	::			7,887 6,280
Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week £	†68 44,732 19,015	123 74,853 29,145	†241 81,876 41,383	56 55,345 21,271	83 19,757 11,088	†245 71,671 31, <b>1</b> 26	82 61,5 <b>5</b> 2 41,059	†61 47,865 3 <b>0,</b> 385	†82 136,854 54,959	52 28,532 11,605	†76 16,842 11,871	†19 26,580 20,701	55 34,285 12,258		‡1,724 1027286 49 <b>4,</b> 708

<sup>\*</sup> Miscellaneous (Group XIV.) includes Commonwealth and State Public Servants, clerks, shop assistants, theatrical employees, and others.

† See paragraph on page 129. 

‡ Including particulars of changes which involved decreases in rates of wage.

It should be observed that industrial awards made, and agreements filed, under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the Arbitration (Public Service) Act, and Industrial Peace Act, which extend in their operation to more than one State, are counted as a change in each State affected. This is necessary in order that the total number of changes in each State may be obtained. The particulars for the whole Commonwealth, however, record each award and agreement once only. For example, an award affecting a section of the Commonwealth Public Service is operative in each State, and is accordingly included in the State table as a change in each State, but in the total for the Commonwealth the award is recorded as one change only. totals of the changes recorded as operating in each State are, therefore, in some cases in excess of the totals given for the Commonwealth. On the other hand an award or agreement affecting marine engineers, cooks or stewards, where the persons affected are not working solely in any one State, the award or agreement is not recorded as a change operating in each State, but is added to the number of changes for all States.

The total number of changes during the year 1920, according to State distribution, was 1999, but on classifying the changes according to occupation and industry, and taking into consideration the fact that awards and agreements made and filed under the provisions of the Acts mentioned in the preceding paragraph cover, in the majority of cases, more than one State, the number of separate changes was reduced to 1724. Of this number no less than 481 changes affected workpeople engaged in occupations and industries classified in Group XIV.\* (Miscellaneous). number of employees who were affected by these changes was 326.542. and the amount of increase per week in wages was £158,842. Eighty-two changes, affecting 136,854 workpeople, were classified in Group IX. (Railway and Tramway Services); 241 changes affecting 81,876 employees were classified in Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), while the groups next in order according to workpeople affected were:—Groups II. (Engineering, Metal Works, etc.), with 123 changes, affecting 74,853 workpeople; Group VI. (Other Manufacturing), with 245 changes, affecting 71,671 workpeople; Group VII. (Building), with 82 changes, affecting 61,552 workpeople; Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.), with 56 changes, affecting 55,345 workpeople; Group VIII. (Mining, etc.), with 61 changes, affecting 47,865 workpeople, and Group I. (Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc.), with 68 changes, affecting 44,732 workpeople.

(ii.) Changes in Rates of Wage in Female Occupations according to Industrial Groups, 1920.—The particulars set out in the immediately preceding table shew the total number of workpeople (male and female) affected by changes in rates of wage. In the following table the number of female employees is shewn, classified according to the industrial groups in which the changes took place in each State during the year 1920. Similar information for the years 1913 to 1919 was published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 10.

Changes in Rates of Wage.—Female Occupations in each State classified according to Industrial Groups, 1920.

			INDU	STRIA	GR	OUP.						
Particulars.	L. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing. etc.	VI. Other Manu- facturing.	IX.—Rail and Tram Services.	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
New South Wales— Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week £	100	37 21	3,303 1,157	10,301 2,255	1,529 823	1,764 433	64 18		300 45		39,477 12,966	
Victoria— Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week £	250 66	12 3	4,540 1,208	23,441 7,928		2,744 766	8 2		500 75	2,650 1,287	18,662 8,392	55,239 20,928
Queensland— Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week £	70 25		966 264	2,740 1,014	601 214	15 <b>5</b> 89	159 58			4,430 1 067	10,037 3,585	
South Australia— Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week £	20 6	50 6	311 48	2,320 761	740 201	182 49	35 4		200 30	1,654 328		9,781 2,818
Western Australia— Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week £	20 5		45 11	1,207 510	130 33	25 13	$\frac{11}{7}$			1,338 662		7,401. 3,038
Tasmania— Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week £	35 9	::	590 124	673 189	96 63	31 14	57 16	20 11		200 107	2,402 955	
All States— Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week £								75 88				75- 88-
Commonwealth— Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week £	495 141	30 99	9,755 2,812	40,682 12,657	5,528 2,535	4,901 1,364			1000 150	22,889 6,486	79,472 29,080	16525 <b>0</b> 55,459

It will be seen from the above table that 165,250 female employees were affected by changes in rates of wage during the twelve months under review. The total net amount of increase per week received by these employees was £55,459. In Victoria 55,239 females received increased wages during the year, as compared with 69,492 in New South Wales, 19,158 in Queensland, and 9781 in South Australia. Employees engaged in the manufacture of clothing, hats, boots, etc. (Group IV.), to the number of 40,682, were granted higher rates of pay during the year. The group in which the largest number of females who were affected by changes in rates of wage was Group XIV. (Miscellaneous),\* no less than 79,472 employees being classified under this heading.

(iii.) Changes in Rates of Wage in the Commonwealth, classified according to Industrial Groups, 1913-1920.—In the following table, particulars are shewn relating to the number of changes, number of work-people affected, and the total amount of increase per week resulting from such changes in the Commonwealth, classified according to industrial groups during the eight years 1913-1920. It must be borne in mind that the numbers of changes shewn in the following table are subject to the qualifications mentioned on page 129 in regard to the awards made and agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the Arbitration (Public Service) Act and the Industrial Peace Act.

# 5. Changes in Rates of Wage classified according to Methods by which Effected, Commonwealth and States, 1913-1920:—

(i.) Changes in Rates of Wage and Methods by which effected, Commonwealth, 1913-1920.—Comparative particulars are contained in the following table, of the total number and effect of all changes in rates of wage brought about throughout the Commonwealth during the years indicated, as a result of the application of one or other of the specified methods:—

Changes in Rates of Wage, according according to Methods by which Effected.

Commonwealth, 1913-1920

			,					
Particulars.	By Voluntary Action of Employers.	By Direct Negotiations.	By Negotiations, Intervention or Assistance of Third Party.	By Award of Court under C'wealth Act.	By Agreement Registered under C'wealth Act.	By Award or Determination under State Act	By Agreement Registered under State Act.	Total *
1913. Number of Changes Number of Workpeople affected Amount of Increase per week £	12,011 1,543	30 4,336 1,120	101 20	3 4,487 1,679	3,387 831	213 136,702 31,328	36 5,108	312 166,132 37,713
1914. Number of Changes	3,042 478	57 8,357 2,503	1 60 18	5 21,412 7,451	31 3,180 953	197 87,131 18,719	2,036	365 125,218 30,685
1915. Number of Changes Number of Workpeople affected Amount of Increase per week £	21 17,727 3,941	63 11,593 2,872	20 2,587 593	9 16,386 4,317	14 11,620 3,080	202 128,531 34,290	8,966	365 197,410 51,905
1916. Number of Changes	51 55,560 10,831	175 46,633 12,114	9 4,984 1,518	17 40,978 14,965	30 25,081 6,800	467 305,340 94,005	13,911	821 492,487 142,923
1917. Number of Changes	9,531 3,097	75 15,827 5,429	14 19,500 10,996	35 20,759 7,654	28 16,443 5,579	310 198,723 44,477	12,127	574 292,910 81,007
1918. Number of Changes Number of Workpeople affected Amount of Increase per week £	14 12,916 2,396	132 43,428 9,473	3 591 334	39 20,502 4,481	142 6,764 1,683	354 270,777 64,642	95 6,603 2,251	779 361,581 85,260
1919. Number of Changes Number of Workpeople affected Amount of Increase per week £	36 10,285 4,373	238 84,535 28,937	29 45,049 24,233	42 67,741 29,584	141 27,244 10,017	582 337,625 148,632	100 31,412 10,669	1,168 603,891 256,445
1920. Number of Changes Number of Workpeople affected Amount of Increase per week £	28 15,193 4,597	333 169,973 85,469	23 64,691 38,441	64 75,048 24,807	163 26,733 11,603	978 648,083 315,728	135 27,565 14,058	1,724 1027286 494,708

<sup>\*</sup> In this table an Industrial Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, an Order of the War Precautions Coal Board, the Arbitration (Public Service) Act or the Industrial Peace Act, is counted as one change only, although such Award, Agreement or Order may be operative in more than one State. See also remarks on page 122 with respect to the inclusion of a number of Industrial Agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Act being recorded as a single change only.

It will be seen from the preceding table that, during each year for which particulars are furnished, the most frequent method by which changes in rates of wage were arranged was by award or determination under State Industrial Acts. Direct negotiations between employers and employees, or their representatives, were responsible for numerous changes during each of the years. Awards and agreements made and filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act brought about large numbers of changes during the last four years. It

# Changes in Rates of Wage in the Commonwealth according to Industrial Groups, 1913-1920.

	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.														
Particulars.	I. Wood, Furni- ture, Timber, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	IX. Rail and Trani Services.	X. Other Land Transport	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellane- ous.	ALL GROUPS.*
1913. Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week £	10 7,975 1,569	20 6,594 1,607	45 17,428 4,255	15 11,727 2,062	11 4,602 1,126	55 17,110 3,480	21 19,237 5,696	6,112 1,210	16 20,046 3,219	12 7,335 2,324	19 1,839 543	3 828 436	9 6,481 1,922	59 38,818 8,264	
Number of Changes	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 10,762 \\ 2,516 \end{array}$	30 9,582 1,834	58 22,692 4,958	10 14,970 2,461	$2,686 \\ 523$	9,061 2,181	19 8,380 2,471	25 7,776 1,581	15 5,313 1,334	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 4,020 \\ 716 \end{array}$	26 16,758 6,933	590 120	939 188	94 11,689 2,869	365 125,218 30,685
Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week £ 1916.	18 4,912 1,131	51 32,322 8,835	48 18,214 4,204	1,023 339	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 1,724 \\ 539 \end{array}$	61 15,451 2,921	13 6,616 1,173	37 19,925 5,507	19 27,140 4,629	15 5,468 2,082	21 13,154 3,702	2, <b>3</b> 00 852	5,011 1,095	54 44,150 14,896	51,905
Number of Changes	35 16,111 4,255	74 27,412 6,894	107 38,171 16,383	21 30,918 6,858	27 10,210 2,270	$\begin{array}{c} 108 \\ 34,037 \\ 9,172 \end{array}$	37 37,536 12,400	63 63,308 17,827	64 83,526 17,450	31 19,232 5,282	12,898 3,411	11 16,266 16,858	9,882 2,016		821 492 487 142,923
Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week £	14 10,495 2,568	60 16,994 3,394	66 30,515 2,015	21 25,652 6,104	31 6,386 1,981	53 12,585 4,046	38 11,426 3,477	28 25,022 12,544	50 37,264 12,711	19 10,261 3,054	25 12,613 5,629	3,440 1,096	15 15,359 3,720	144 74,898 18,668	574 292,910 81,007
Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week £	61 14,651 4,343	31,804 10,565	93 32,411 9,025	26 23,215 5,252	8,707 1,804	78 15,160 3,944	30 17,419 5,420	25 14,285 2,988	38 59,625 10,320	25 12,782 2,185	1,990 719	1,717 350	9,230 2,167	26,178	,
Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week £	39 13,616 4,890	89 44,133 2 <b>0,</b> 381	$\begin{array}{c} 156 \\ 72,603 \\ 23,551 \end{array}$	31 2 <b>6</b> ,905 11,308	9,335 4,449	138 50,530 17,829	19,053 8,941	29 34,501 17,434	74 114,365 56,872	37 20,871 8,701	59 34,294 18,168	9,030 5,739	25,799 7,620		1,168 603,891 256, <b>4</b> 45
Number of Changes  Number of Persons affected  Amount of Increase per week  £	68 44,732 19,015	123 74,853 29,145	241 81,876 41,383	56 55,345 21,271		$\begin{array}{c} 245 \\ 71,671 \\ 31,126 \end{array}$	82 61,552 41,059	61 47,865 30,385	82 1 6,854 54,959	52 28,532 11,605	76 16,842 11,871	19 26,580 20,701	55 34,285 12,258		$\begin{array}{c} 1,724 \\ 1027286 \\ 494,708 \end{array}$

<sup>\*</sup> In this table an Industrial Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, an Order of the War Precautions Coal Board, the Arbitration (Public Service) Act, or the Industrial Peace Act, is counted as one change only although such Award, Agreement, or Order may be operative in more than one State.

must be mentioned that, so far as possible, the effect of awards or agreements are recorded in the figures for the year in which such awards or agreements are made and filed. In certain cases, however, the awards or agreements are made retrospective to the date on which the increased rate of wage has to be paid, while in others the particulars as to the number of workpeople affected and the effect of the change are difficult to ascertain.

(ii.) Changes in Rates of Wage and Methods by which Effected in each State and Territory, 1920.—The following tables set out particulars of the results of all changes in rates of wage which were recorded for the year 1920, according to the method by which the changes were effected. The particulars relating to changes effected with or without a stoppage of work are given separately, and include those involving any decrease in rates of wage. For comparative information for the years 1913 to 1919 see Labour Reports, Nos. 5 to 10.

Changes in Rates of Wage-Methods by which Effected, 1920.

	WIT	HOUT ST			R STOP		ALL CHANGES.			
METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES WERE EFFECTED.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work- people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work- people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work- people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	
New South Wales— By voluntary action of employers By direct negotiations	5 50	646 34,042	£ 300 20,276	20	2,21	£ 1,012	5 70	646 36 <b>,25</b> 9		
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party By award of court under Com-	5	18,696	17,055	3	687	439	8	19,383	17,49	
monwealth Act  By agreement registered under	47	<b>2</b> 3,982	8,059				47	23,982	8,05	
Commonwealth Act By award under State Act By agreement registered under	$\frac{61}{477}$	6,073 349,998			200	70	$\frac{61}{478}$	6,073 3 <b>50,19</b> 8	3,49 166,93	
State Act	64	18,004	10,577	1	65	39	65	18,069	10,61	
TOTAL	709	451,441	226626	25	3,169	1,560	734	454,610	228,18	
Victoria— By voluntary action of employers By direct negotiations By negotiations, intervention or	96	3,924 78,711	1,459 36,396	·i5	5,205	3,485	9	3,9 <b>24</b> 8 <b>3</b> ,916	1,45 39,88	
assistance of third party By award of court under Com-	6	23,017	10,521	1	1,120	392	7	24,137	10,91	
monwealth Act By agreement registered under	5 <b>2</b>	24,948	7,733				52	24,948	7,73	
Commonwealth Act By determination under State	60	12,667	4,510				60	12,667	4,51	
Act	114	108,319	54,915	1	300	295	115	108,619	55,21	
TOTAL	337	251,586	11 <b>5</b> 534	17	6,625	4,172	354	258,211	119,70	
Queensland— By direct negotiations	16	1,270	618	4	103	38	20	1,373	65	
assistance of third party  By award of court under Com-	4	2,931	2,228				4	2,931	2.22	
monwealth Act	<b>3</b> 8	<b>5</b> ,328	1,520				38	5,328	1,52	
Commonwealth Act By award under State Act By agreement registered under	$\frac{3}{218}$	66 134,692	64,893			::	3 218	66 134,692	<b>6</b> 4,89	
State Act	17	1,074	389				17	1,074	38	
TOTAL	296	145,361	69,710	4	103	38	300	145,464	69,74	

Changes in Rates of Wage-Methods by which Effected, 1920-continued.

Changes in Rates of Wa	ige-	Metho	ds by	which	Effec	ted, 1	920—	continu	ed.	
	WITH	OUT STO	PPAGE	AFTER OF	STOPP WORK.	AGE	ALL	ALL CHANGE		
METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES WERE EFFECTED.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work- people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work- people Affected.	Total Net Amount of increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work- people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	
South Australia— By voluntary action of employers By direct negotiations	3 45	2,685 22,320	£ 420 11,338	15	1,681	£ 728	3 60	2,685 2 <b>4,</b> 001	£ 420 1 <b>2</b> ,066	
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party By award of court under Com-	5	11,691	2,297				5	11,691	2,297	
monwealth Act	47	7,594	2,095				47	7,594	2,095	
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act	20	4,167	1,600				20	4,167	1,600	
By award or determination under State Act	81	22,423	10,593	1	. 128	37	82	22,551	10,630	
By agreement registered under State Act	14	3,916	1,208				14	3,916	1,208	
TOTAL	215	74,796	29,551	16	1,809	765	231	76,605	<b>3</b> 0,3 <b>1</b> 6	
Western Australia— By voluntary action of employers By direct negotiations	7 50	6,806 15,103	1,946 5,929	15	733	464	7 65	6,806 15,836	1,946 6, <b>39</b> 3	
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party By award of court under Com-	7	1,611	1,295	4	925	636	11	<b>2,</b> 536	1,931	
monwealth Act	- 45	5,896	1,857	1	28	†5	46	5,924	1,852	
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act By award under State Act; By agreement registered under	7 29	567 17,586	$\frac{362}{9,716}$	1 4	$^{200}_{1,528}$	$^{68}_{1,082}$	8 33	767 $19,114$	$\frac{430}{10,798}$	
State Act	38	4,306	1,725	1	200	1 <b>2</b> 0	39	4,506	1,845	
TOTAL	183	51,875	22,830	26	3,614	2,365	209	55,489	2 <b>5</b> , <b>19</b> 5	
Tasmania— By voluntary action of employers By direct negotiations By negotiations, intervention or	4 72	1,132 7,390	<b>47</b> 2 3,926	4	93		$\frac{4}{31}$	1,132 7,483	472 3,985	
assistance of third party By award of court under Com-	4	339	230	2	444	88	- 6	783	318	
monwealth Act	45	4,147	1,962				45	4,147	1,962	
Commonwealth Act By determination under State	16	1,8 <b>6</b> 3	590				16	1,863	590	
Act	52	12,909	7,266				52	12,909	7,266	
TOTAL	148	27,780	14,446	6	537	147	154	28,317	14,59	
Northern Territory— By direct negotiations	7	703	684				7	703	684	
All States— By direct negotiations	2	402	516				2	402	510	
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party By award of court under Com-	1	2,500	2,625	1	730	635	2	<b>3,</b> 230	3,260	
monwealth Act	.2	3,125	1,586				2	3,125	1,58	
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act	4	1,130	918	3			4	1,130	918	
TOTAL	9	7,157	5,645	1	730	635	10	7,887	6,28	
Commonwealth*—  By voluntary action of employer By direct negotiations	s 28 260	15,193 159,941			10,032	5,786	28 333		4,59° 85,46°	
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party	12	60,788	36,25	11	3,906	2,190	23	64,691	38,44	
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act*	63	75,020	24,812	1	28	†5	64	75,048	24,80	
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act*	162	26,53	11,540	) 1	200	68	163	26,733	11,60	
By award or determination unde State Acts	971	645,927	314244	1 7	2,156	1,484	978	648,083	315,72	
By agreement registered under State Acts	133	27,300	13,899	9 2	265	159	135	27,565	14,05	
TOTAL*	1629	1010699	48502	95	16,587	9,682	1,724	1027286	494,70	

<sup>\*</sup> In this section of the table an Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and the Commonwealth (Public Service) Arbitration Act is counted as one change only, although such Award or Agreement may be operative in more than one State.

\* An Industrial Agreement which has been made a Common Rule is classified in this table as an award of the Court of Arbitration.

The total number of changes recorded during the year 1920, was 1,724, of which 978, or 57 per cent. of the total number, were brought about by award or determination under State Industrial Acts. number of workpeople who were affected by these 978 changes was 648,083, and the total amount of increase per week was £315,728. The number of changes in New South Wales brought about by State awards or variation of awards was 478. The number of workpeople affected was 350,198 and the increase in wages per week was £166,931. In Victoria 115 Wages Board determinations were made, affecting 108,619 workpeople, as compared with 218 State awards or variations of awards in Queensland; 82 in South Australia; 33 in Western Australia, and 52 in Tasmania. The number of changes in rates of wage brought about by direct negotiations between employers and employees or their representatives was 333, the number of employees affected being 169,973, for an increase per week of £85,469. Twenty-three changes were effected after negotiations with the assistance of a third party not connected with Commonwealth or State Industrial Courts. The number of changes in rates of wage which were recorded as having been made by awards or variations of awards by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration was 64, while the number of industrial agreements affecting wages filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Act was 163. Industrial agreements numbering 135 were filed under the provisions of State Industrial Acts. Included in the total number of changes were 95 which were arranged after stoppages of work.

## SECTION XII.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

- 1. General.—The systematic collection of statistical information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs) occurring in each State and Territory throughout the Commonwealth was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. (Strikes and Lock-outs). An examination of the available data contained in official reports, newspapers, and other publications during past years shewed that insufficient material existed, for the compilation of anything like complete or comprehensive statistics regarding industrial disputes in the Commonwealth for years prior to 1913.
- (i.) Collection of Particulars.—Under the system initiated in 1913 information as to the occurrence of an industrial dispute is derived from a number of sources, of which the following are the most important:—
  (a) Reports by labour agents and correspondents who have been appointed in all the most important industrial centres of the Commonwealth; (b) official notifications from heads of various Commonwealth and State Departments; (c) quarterly reports sent in by secretaries of trade unions, and (d) newspapers, trade and labour journals, and other publications.

Upon information being furnished as to the existence of an industrial dispute involving stoppage of work, forms\* are despatched to the several parties concerned, viz., secretaries of trade unions, employers' organisations, and individual employers. The first parts of these forms are

As these forms have been prescribed under the Census and Statistics Act 1905, it is compulsory for prescribed persons to furnish the information required.

required to be returned immediately, and provide for the insertion of information as to (a) the locality in which the dispute exists; (b) its cause or object; (c) the date of commencement; and (d) the number of persons involved directly and indirectly. The second parts of the forms, which must be returned as soon as the dispute is terminated, provide for information regarding (a) the date of termination; (b) the conditions or terms on which work was resumed; (c) the method by which settlement was effected; (d) the estimated loss in wages; and (e) particulars as to the number of workpeople affected, etc., if the terms of the settlement involved a change in rates of wage or hours of labour.

- (ii.) Methods of Tabulation.—Where the information furnished by one party to the dispute substantially agrees with that furnished by the other, the facts are considered to be accurate, and the particulars are accepted for tabulation. In all cases where discrepancies or inconsistent accounts are received, special enquiries are instituted, ordinarily through the labour agents and correspondents. The whole of the available information is then tabulated as fairly as possible, and the summarised results agree not necessarily with the testimony of a single individual, but harmonise with the concurrent evidence of the majority, or of those whose returns appear to be the most reliable. It may, therefore, happen that the particulars, as presented in these Reports concerning certain disputes, do not agree with those submitted by the participants in such disputes. Certain stoppages of work are, however, excluded from the tabulations, for the reason that they are not of sufficient magnitude. Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, or which lasted for less than one day, except where the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 10 days, are excluded. In tabulating the particulars thus received and compared, the information is divided under four headings:—(a) Number of establishments involved; (b) number of workpeople involved (i.) directly and (ii.) indirectly; (c) number of working days lost; and (d) estimated loss in wages.
- (iii.) Definitions and Explanations of Terms.—Industrial Disputes involving **stoppage of work** may be classified under three main headings, viz., (a) a strike, (b) lock-out, or (c) a sympathetic strike. For the purposes of these investigations the following definitions† have been accepted:—
  - (a) A strike is defined as a concerted withdrawal from work by a part or all of the employees of an establishment or of several establishments, with a view to enforcing a demand on the part of the employees, or of resisting some demand made by their employers.

<sup>†</sup> It must be observed, however, that certain stoppages of work do not come within these definitions, such as those where the relationship of employer and employee does not exist, e.g., rabbit trappers who refused to continue to supply certain freezing companies with rabbits owing to the companies refusing to pay an advanced price; and labourers refusing to commence work at the rate of wage offered. It has been held judicially that a refusal to commence or to continue work does not constitute a strike, unless such refusal is a breach of an existing contract of employment. Again, stoppages of work for the purpose of holding meetings are not designated industrial disputes, seeing that the stoppages are not necessarily for the purpose of enforcing or resisting demands. The majority of these meetings are held during working hours so as to ensure a full attendance, and are generally called to discuss some question with a view to ascertain whether any definite action should be taken.

- (b) A lock-out is a refusal on the part of an employer or several employers, to permit a part or all of the employees to continue at work, such refusal being made to enforce a demand on the part of the employers, or to resist some demand made by their employees.
- (c) A sympathetic strike is one in which the employees of an establishment, or of several establishments, make no demand for their own benefit, but leave work in order to assist employees of some *other* establishment or establishments, on strike or locked out, for the purpose of enforcing or resisting a demand.

In view of the difficulty which may often occur in distinguishing clearly whether a stoppage of work constitutes a strike or a lock-out, for the purposes of these investigations all stoppages coming within the definitions adopted, are grouped under the generic term "industrial disputes."

"Establishment" means the place of work or business carried on by a person, firm, company, or Government Department. Shops, factories, places of business or construction or repairing works of different employers in the same locality, or of the same employer in different localities, are considered as separate establishments.

"Workpeople directly involved in dispute" includes only those workpeople who actually joined in the demand and who, on refusal of such demand, ceased work. In the case of a lock-out the term is used to include the number of workpeople whom the employer refused to allow to work unless they complied with his demand.

"Workpeople indirectly involved in dispute" refers only to those employees who were involuntarily thrown out of work as the result of an industrial dispute, caused by certain other employees going on strike or through an employer or employers locking out certain other employees, whose absence from work rendered it impossible for work to proceed in the establishment or establishments affected by the dispute. It often occurs also that when one section of employees is engaged in an industrial dispute, the effect of such dispute is to cause loss of time to other employees following occupations which are dependent upon those followed by the workpeople actually on strike or locked out.

"Working days lost" refers to working time lost in consequence of the dispute, and is obtained by multiplying the number of workpeople directly and indirectly involved by the duration of the dispute in working days.

In computing the duration of a dispute in working days, Sundays (except where continuous processes are carried on) and holidays are excluded. It is generally considered that had a dispute not occurred, the employment would have been constant, and allowance is not made for short time work due to slackness of trade, etc. This course is not precisely correct, but until a complete investigation can be made as to the amount of unemployment due to seasonal trades, or intermittency in trade activity, no definite allowance can be computed and allowed.

<sup>\*</sup> The same persons may, of course, be involved in two or more disputes in a single year in which case they would be duplicated in the statistics of the number of workpeople involved in disputes. This remark also applies to those workpeople involuntarily thrown out of work.

"Estimated loss in Wages" is computed, and represents the amount in wages which would have been earned by the workpeople involved had a stoppage not taken place. It is admitted that the element of unemployment also enters into this phase of the statistics. Further, in some industrial work (e.g., shearing and sugar-cane cutting) the amount of work available is definite, and the amount to be earned in wages, in executing the work, is not reduced by reason of it not being entered upon and finished within a certain reasonable period. For some purposes, therefore, it may be contended that a loss in wages is not necessarily incurred if only the commencement or completion of the work is delayed through a stoppage of work.

In all quarterly tabulations, particulars of disputes which commenced within the quarterly period (so far as they relate to the number of working days and wages lost) are separated from those respecting disputes which had commenced in a previous quarter but which had not been settled within that period.

In annual tabulations, particulars are included only with respect to industrial disputes which commenced during any calendar year.\* This course requires the elimination of such data as relates to disputes which commenced during an earlier period, but which remained unsettled during some portion of the succeeding year. On the other hand, it necessitates the inclusion of the number of working days and wages lost during the following year in connection with disputes commenced during the calendar year to which the statistics relate. For this reason the aggregate of the particulars relating to the four quarters of any year will not necessarily agree with the annual results.

- (iv.) Other Particulars.—The information obtained from the beforementioned tabulations forms the basis for further analysis, and data are thus afforded with respect to the following:—(a) The duration of disputes; (b) the causes of disputes; (c) the results of disputes; and (d) the methods by which settlements of disputes are effected. The main features of and the extent of each analysis are fully dealt with in succeeding sub-sections, and are accompanied by relative tables.
- 2. Industrial Disputes (involving Stoppage of Work), Number and Magnitude in each State and Territory, 1913-1920.—In the following table complete particulars are given with respect to the number and magnitude of industrial disputes which commenced in each State and Territory in the years indicated. The annual figures for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 5, and those for the years 1914 to 1919, were shewn in detail in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 10. In order to allow of a ready comparison of the results of the investigations, particulars are furnished in the following table for the eight years, 1913 to 1920. It is pointed out that the losses in working days and wages, shewn in the table, do not represent the losses during each calendar year, but shew the total losses caused by the industrial disputes which commenced during each year. A table shewing the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the losses in working days and wages during each calendar year, 1913 to 1920, is given on page 169 of this Report.

<sup>\*</sup> Any tabulation as to causes, duration, etc., based on disputes which were in existence in any given year, and not on those which commenced in that year, would inevitably result in confusion, seeing that particulars relating to the same dispute would probably occur in two successive years.

Industrial Disputes (involving Stoppage of Work).—Number and Magnitude in each State and Territory, and for the Commonwealth, 1913-1920.

State or		No. of	Estab- lishments	No. of W	orkpeople l	No. of Working	Total Estimate	
Territory.	Year.	Disputes		Directly.	In directly.	Total.	Days Lost.	Loss in Wages
N.S. Wales	1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	134 235 272 336 296 138 267	466 908 694 717 918 182 678	25,647 33 955 47,006 91,762 118,515 24,417 64,956	14,364 22,326 22,608 31,638 15,508 8,624 35,040	40,011 56,281 69,614 123,400 134,023 33,041 99,996	468,957 836,948 464,343 1,145,222 3,308,869 181,639 4,324,686	£ 216,368 419,656 240,322 674,064 1,929,405 112,894 2,856,259
Y	1920 1913 1914 1915 1916	349 29 44 38 55	650 63 164 154 449	68,033 4,151 5,699 5,434 13,576	22,349 2,026 1,352 809 2,092	90,382 6,177 7,051 6,243 15,668	587,156 85,212 84,106 64,878 228,269	432,988 35,744 39,619 28,476 114,683
Victoria	1917 1918 1919 1920 1913 1914	52 33 62 53 17 18	636 190 <b>372</b> <b>809</b> 20 42 39	15,976 4,235 15,169 15,274 1,781 1,280	2,114 1,513 7,437 <b>24,534</b> 225 406	18,090 5,748 <b>22</b> ,606 <b>39,808</b> 2,006 1,686	760,410 165,020 733,333 783,286 55,288 25,703	378,946 99,346 392,796 465,244 28,374 11,747
Queensland	1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1913	17 64 39 84 69 55	252 202 696 295 71	1,477 17,367 12,074 8,803 9,078 3,775 272	589 2,951 971 1,875 6,336 2,033	2,066 20,318 13,045 10,678 15,414 <b>5,808</b> 288	19,934 170,690 317,699 183,883 586,661 68,298 2,412	9,505- 96,976 178,125 131,142 327,537 44,943 1,029
South Australia	1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	13 15 21 24 17 32 40	45 25 45 44 25 75 126	616 1,314 1,037 3,958 1,576 4,437 4,732	575 169 606 146 429 3,409 1,067	1,191 1,483 1,643 4,104 2,005 7,846 5,799	15,275 19,877 10,583 57,446 18,276 238,378 232,402 6,772	7,677 14,442 6,004 30,306 10,515 127,303 140,326
W. Australia {	1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	18 6 24 23 22 20 45	324 19 20 35 128 56 157	967 1,117 578 4,318 2,401 3,368 5,516 9,095	3,292 68 4,782 547 1,435 4,460 2,918	967 4,409 646 9,100 2,948 4,803 9,976 12,013	6,772 124,175 4,068 102,357 102,078 31,145 359,987 146,640	3,515 70,552 2,294 64,325 53,004 17,792 213,867 108,055
Casmania	1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	8 6 2 6 8 1 5 12	30 22 2 36 11 127 14	3,033 444 288 922 366 1,062 42 1,098 1,610	25 25 68 623 	12,016 464 313 922 434 1,685 42 1,686 1,756	987 3,286 4,808 21,389 52,541 462 63,271 54,283	434 1,459 2,174 11,207 24,502 250 32,738 32,160
Fed. Cap. Terr.	1913 1914 1915 1916 to 1920	1 1 1	1 1 1	100 50 20	100	200 50 20	1,400 350 80	600 170 55
	1913 1914	1 2 7	4 2 7	131 68 254	 44	170 68 298	<b>2,5</b> 00 552 <b>5,2</b> 37	1,675 348
Nth. Territory	1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	7 2 2 3 5	2 2 4 9	254 120 75 112 46	10 21	120 75 122 67	5,237 420 615 428 1,910	2,365 345 520 395 1,436
Commonwealth	1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	208 337 358 508 444 298 460 554	921 1,203 942 1,536 1,941 1,154 1,713 2,104	33,493 43,073 57,005 128,546 154,061 42.553 100,300 102,519	16,790 27,976 24,287 42,137 19,909 13,886 57,291 53,047	50,283 71,049 81,292 170,683 173,970 56,439 157,591 155,566	623,528 1,090,395 583,225 1,678,930 4,599,658 580,853 6,308,226 1,872,065	287,739 551,228 299,633 967,604 2,594,808 372,334 3,951,936 1,223,716

It will be seen from the foregoing table that industrial disputes throughout the Commonwealth were most frequent during the year 1920. when particulars concerning 554 dislocations of work were recorded. This number is considerably higher than that for any previous year. In 1916 the number of disputes was 508, and during the years 1917 and 1919 stoppages of work numbering 444 and 460 respectively were recorded. Since the systematic collection of particulars concerning industrial disputes was commenced in 1913, information relating to 3167 stoppages of work has been collected and tabulated. The period during which this number of disputes occurred was eight years 1913 to 1920. It is, of course, obvious that the mere number of disputes cannot by itself be accepted as a proper basis of comparison, nor does the number of workpeople involved afford a satisfactory basis, if it is desired to compare the effect of dislocations during certain periods or within certain areas; a better idea as to the signflicance and effect of industrial disputes may be obtained from the number of working days lost and the estimated loss in wages.

The number of workpeople who were involved in the industrial disputes which commenced during the year 1920 was 155,566, as compared with 157,591 during 1919; 173,970 during 1917; and 170,683 during 1916. During each of the other years for which particulars are shewn, the number of workpeople affected by dislocations of work was comparatively low.

The greatest losses in working days and wages were occasioned by disputes which began during the year 1919. The number of working days lost on account of the 460 disputes during 1919 was 6,308,226, causing an estimated loss of wages of £3,951,936. Comparatively heavy losses were caused by disputes commencing during the years 1916, 1917 and 1920. During 1916, disputes numbering 508 caused a loss of 1,678,930 working days, and a consequential estimated loss of £967,604 in wages; in 1917 the number of disputes was 444, the loss in working days 4,599,658, and the loss in wages £2,594,808, and in 1920 the corresponding figures were 554 disputes, 1,872,065 working days, and £1,223,716 lost in wages.

It must be mentioned, however, that the figures for 1914 and 1916 include particulars of abnormal disputes which occurred in the coal mining industry during those years, while particulars relating to the "card system" dispute at the Government Railway Workshops in New South Wales are included in the figures for the year 1917. Three serious dislocations occurred during the year 1919. Miners and others at Broken Hill ceased work during the second quarter of the year, and the dispute continued until November, 1920. Seamen and marine engineers were also involved in protracted disputes, which caused heavy losses of working days and wages during the year. Detailed particulars of these important disputes have been published in previous Labour Reports, but in view of the magnitude of the dislocations of work it is of interest to mention the main features of the troubles.

In 1914, a protracted dispute occurred in the coal mining industry in New South Wales over the refusal of the miners to work the afternoon shift. The number of working days lost owing to this dislocation was 523,000, and the estimated loss in wages was approximately £259,000.

In the year 1916, another dispute of considerable magnitude was recorded, when coal mining employees in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania ceased work over the question of "eight hours bank to bank." The total losses caused by these stoppages were 409,000 working days and £240,850 in wages.

The dislocation of work during the year 1917, following on the "card system" dispute at the New South Wales Government Railway Workshops, was very far-reaching in its effect. After careful consideration of the data it was ascertained that 79 disputes throughout the various States were directly associated with the action of the employees at the Government Railway Workshops. The originating dispute, which commenced on the 2nd August, 1917, when the employees at the workshops ceased work—such action, according to statements of their representatives, being a protest against the introduction of a time-card system—rapidly extended to other industries throughout the Commonwealth. Railway employees in other branches of the service, coal and metalliferous miners, seamen, waterside workers, and others left work, most of them stating that they did so in sympathy with the railway men, while other bodies of workpeople, including carters, storemen, and artificial manure makers, stated that they refused to handle "black" goods and coal, and acted accordingly. Of the 79 disputes, which were the outcome of the original stoppage, 52 occurred in New South Wales; 18 in Victoria; 3 in South Austalia; and 2 in each of the remaining States. The total number of workpeople involved in these dislocations was 97,507, the loss in working days was 3,982,250, with a consequent estimated loss in wages of £2,233,000. addition a large number of employees in various industries, who were not directly connected with the dispute, were involuntarily thrown out of work, owing to the restrictions placed upon the use of coal, gas and electricity. It will be seen, therefore, that the losses occasioned by the "card system" dispute greatly exceed any previously recorded.

Detailed particulars of the three serious dislocations of work which commenced during the year 1919, were given in Labour Report, No. 10. As these disputes were responsible for exceptionally heavy losses in working days and wages, it is of interest to again mention briefly the main features of each dispute. The stoppage of work at Broken Hill, in which metalliferous miners and others were involved, was the most prolonged dispute which has been recorded by this Bureau. The mines closed down during May 1919, and work was not resumed until 11th November, 1920. The carpenters at the mines were involved in a sectional dispute prior to the 1st May, but the general stoppage of operations dated from the 19th During the early stage the dispute resolved into a struggle between unions as to which organisation engine-drivers at the mines should belong. Claims for increased rates of wage, reduction of hours of labour, abolition of contract system, abolition of night shift, and compensation for occupational diseases in addition to existing provisions, were made by the miners, engineers and engine-drivers. These claims were refused, and the result was that over 7000 workpeople were thrown out of work. In addition, the number of employees at the smelting works, Port Pirie, was reduced from 2000 to 800. Great distress existed in Broken Hill and Port Pirie during the currency of the trouble, and many of the workpeople left the districts. Numerous conferences were held with a

view of settling the dispute. The employers stated in reply to the miners log that whilst increased wages were quite possible, the industry could not be carried on if all the terms of the log were granted. The companies offered to assist in getting a speedy hearing of the claims in the Commonwealth or State Arbitration Court; to continue existing rates of pay and conditions; to make any increases granted retrospective; to grant annual leave on full pay to employees who attended regularly; and to re-adjust wages periodically on the basis of the Commonwealth Statistician's indexnumbers. The Miners' Union, however, declared its intention to abide by the log. After a compulsory conference under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, held in Sydney during June, 1919, the enginedrivers agreed to resume work, pending the hearing of their case, which was referred into Court. The miners and carpenters refused to offer themselves for work, and the number of men employed, owing to the absence of mining operations, was very limited. During October, the carpenters declared the strike off, but the miners' dispute continued. A conference held at Melbourne during September failed to agree as to wages and conditions. In December a Technical Commission of Inquiry to investigate occupational diseases at Broken Hill was appointed by the New South Wales Board of Trade, the companies and the Government agreeing to share equally the cost of the Commission.

Negotiations between the parties involved continued without successuntil July, 1920, when an agreement was arranged between the representatives of the companies and the unions to submit the claims of the men to an independent tribunal consisting of a Judge of the Federal or State Arbitration Court and five representatives of each side; the selection of the Judge to be made by the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premier of New South Wales. Mr. Justice Edmunds was appointed Chairman of the tribunal on 26th July. After a conference extending over some weeks an award was issued. The terms of the award, as first announced, were not satisfactory to the parties, and the Arbitrator was requested to interpret certain sections, especially those in regard to hours of labour, before finality was reached. The sections of the award relating to hours and wages are given hereunder.

"44 Hours Underground.—If, before work is recommenced on the mines, the inquiry by the Technical Commission is resumed and has proceeded so far as to enable the commission to give a list of the men incapacitated by disease who shall be withdrawn from work in the industry, and if those men are so withdrawn and compensated as herein provided, and if, after the resumption of work, other recommendations of the said commission included in its report or reports are carried into effect, provided that any disputes about so carrying such recommendations into effect shall be referred to this tribunal, the hours to be worked underground shall be 44 a week, whistle to whistle, including 30 minutes for crib, and the hours to be worked on the surface shall be :—Shift men, 44 hours a week, including 30 minutes for crib; all day shift men, 46 hours a week, including 30 minutes for crib, working from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mondays to Fridays, and 8 a.m. to noon on Saturdays."

"35 Hours Underground.—Pending or failing the happening of the contingencies set out in the above conditions the hours to be worked underground shall be five shifts of seven hours on Mondays to Fridays,

including 30 minutes for crib, upon the conditions existing at the cessation of work, *i.e.*, one winding in the employers' time and one winding in the employees' time. The hours to be worked on the surface shall be:—Shift men, 44 hours a week, including 30 minutes for crib; all day shift men, 46 hours a week, including 30 minutes for crib, working from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mondays to Fridays, and 8 a.m. to noon on Saturdays."

"Wages.—Wages shall be based upon a minimum of 15s. a day in lieu of 13s.—basic wage under the awards of the Barrier Workers' Association and the Trades and Trade Labourers' Union of September 12, 1919, and of September 5, 1919. The wages are to be those set out in the said awards, increased by 2s. in all rates for adults. Boys are to be classed in the wage rates according to their age, and the rates for boys in the said awards shall be increased by two-thirteenths."

The strike was declared "off" on the 10th November, 1920, and the men decided to offer themselves for work. During the month the various mines resumed operations, but before many weeks had passed the market price for lead and silver declined considerably, and consequently only few of the mines were able to continue working. It is estimated that the loss in wages to workpeople at the mines at Broken Hill and at the smelters, Port Pirie, exceeded £2,500,000. In addition to this loss, large numbers of workpeople at Broken Hill, who were not directly connected with the dispute, were thrown out of employment or were working part time. The distress at Broken Hill was so serious that it was necessary to open relief depots.

The seamen's dispute also commenced during May 1919, and continued until August 1919. The cause of the cessation of work was the refusal of the owners to concede the men's demand for an increase of 35s. per month in their rates of pay. The result was a general cessation of work by seamen engaged in the coastal trade. The Commonwealth Line of steamers was also involved. Work on the wharves was suspended, with the exception of the loading and unloading of oversea vessels. Owing to the inability to obtain coal and power many factories were closed, and thousands of workpeople engaged in manufacturing and other industries in the several States were thrown out of employment. Female employees were most severely affected. War Precautions (Coal) Regulations were issued by the Department of the Navy, prohibiting the use or supply of coal or coke without the consent of the Coal Board. The use of electric current and gas in private houses or boarding houses was prohibited between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when they were permitted to be used between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. Railway and tramway services were curtailed and in the metropolitan areas the trams stopped running during the evenings and on Sundays. During the last week of August, after negotiations, the men agreed to man the ships and to meet the owners in conference. As a result of the conference the men were granted an increase of 35s. per month.

During December 1919, the marine engineers employed on interstate vessels took individual action to obtain higher rates of pay. The men gave notice of their intention to leave the vessels at their home ports, and did so. The approximate date of commencement of the dispute was the 13th December. The dislocation of work continued after the close of the

year, and work was not resumed until the end of February 1920. War Precautions (Coal) Regulations on similar lines to those issued during the seamen's dispute were gazetted. Large numbers were thrown out of work, but not to the same extent as during the seamen's dispute. After a stoppage of work extending over 10 weeks, the engineers decided, by ballot, to give their executive complete control of the strike. The shipping controller's terms were accepted. Increased rates of pay were granted, and it was also provided that a tribunal should be appointed with an independent chairman to consider the men's claims.

In regard to extensive dislocations of industry which occurred prior to the institution of systematic inquiries by the Bureau, efforts have been made to obtain statistical data relating to the shearers' disputes in 1890, 1891 and 1894, and also concerning the number of workpeople involved and the losses caused by the maritime dispute in the early part of 1891, but precise information which could be utilised for statistical purposes regarding such particulars was not obtainable.

A noticeable increase in the number of stoppages of work took place during the year 1920. In all the States, with the exception of Victoria and Queensland, the numbers of disputes were more than those recorded during 1919.

The predominance of industrial disputes in New South Wales, as compared with the other States, continued during the year 1920.

The position which New South Wales occupies in comparison with the other States is practically wholly due to the prevalence of disputes in connection with coal mining. Apart from these stoppages, the number of disputes in all other industries whilst still in excess of that for each of the other States, does not compare unfavourably when the number of workpeople in each State is taken into consideration.

During the year, 1920, the number of disputes in New South Wales was 349, or 63 per cent. of the total number of dislocations. The number of cessations of work (53) in Victoria represented 10 per cent., while those in Queensland (55) equalled 10 per cent. of the total number of stoppages during the period. Forty disputes were recorded as having occurred in South Australia, and forty-five in Western Australia. These numbers represented 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. of the total number of stoppages respectively. Twelve disputes occurred in Tasmania during the year.

3. Particulars of Principal Industrial Disputes recorded during the Year 1920.—(i.) New South Wales—The total number of cessations of work in this State during the year was 349, and the number of workpeople involved was 90,382, of whom 68,033 were directly and 22,349 indirectly affected. The loss in working days was 587,156, while the estimated loss of wages was £432,988. These losses shew a considerable reduction compared with those for the previous year, when the figures were exceptionally high owing to the heavy losses caused by the dispute in which metalliferous miners and others at Broken Hill were involved.

The number of disputes which occurred in this State during the year 1920 is higher than the number recorded for any previous year. Many of the dislocations were of short duration, especially those which involved employees at the collieries. There was no general dislocation of work at the coal mines, but during the period under review the number of disputes affecting employees in the mining and quarrying industry (Group VIII.) was 279. With very few exceptions these stoppages occurred at the coal mines. The colliery disputes which caused the greatest losses in working days and wages occurred at the Mount Kembla, Metropolitan, Burwood Extended, North Bulli, Cessnock No. 2, South Clifton, Rothbury, Duckenfield, and Neath collieries

The disputes which were mainly responsible for the losses of working days and wages classified in Group II. (Engineering, Metal Works, etc.), affected vertical pipe moulders at Ultimo and Rhodes; ironworkers at Lithgow; stove moulders at Sydney, and iron trade employees at Sydney. The dispute at Lithgow occurred in June, and arose over the dismissal of three workmen. The other employees demanded their reinstatement. After a stoppage of two weeks the employers agreed, after negotiations, to re-employ the dismissed men on other work. The dispute in the iron trade at Sydney occurred during the third quarter of the year. The cause of the dislocation was the refusal of the employers to concede a reduction of 4 hours per week from 48 to 44. As the employers declined to meet representatives of the workpeople to discuss the matter in dispute, stop-work meetings were called on Saturday mornings, work being resumed as usual on following Mondays. Certain employers, however, after the second week, did not re-open their establishments, and the men claimed that they were locked out. A compulsory conference was convened by the Labour Department, and work was resumed on the 48 hours per week basis. A Royal Commission of Inquiry into the proposed reduction of the standard working week from 48 to 44 hours was appointed in this State during September, and the Commission's Report was in favour of a 44-hour week for iron trade employees, but a recommendation was added that the date on which such hours should operate be deferred for six months.

Building trade employees were involved during the year in a dispute of a similar character concerning the question of hours of work per week. The men refused to work on Saturday mornings; stop-work meetings were called, and were largely attended. A feature of the trouble was the case brought against the Bricklayers' Union for taking part in an illegal strike. The judge decided that the Union had taken part in an illegal strike, and inflicted a fine of £100. The Royal Commission of Inquiry recommended that the working week in the building trade should be reduced to 44 hours per week, to be worked in five days of eight hours each and a Saturday of four hours.

During the year a number of stoppages of work occurred on vessels engaged in the interstate trade over the question of manning. These disputes did not cause heavy losses of working days, as the employers conceded the demands, so that the vessels could proceed to sea. Particulars concerning the marine stewards' dispute which caused heavy losses of employment and wages, are given later on in this Section. During April workmen engaged on the construction of an embankment

at Lake Victoria demanded an increase in wages, which was refused. Work was not resumed till November, when, after negotiations, a compromise was effected, the men being granted 1s. per day increase and certain concessions. Waterworks construction labourers at Rufus Creek demanded payment of rates of wage specified in the New South Wales award, instead of payment at the rates of the South Australian award. After a stoppage of work for a month the contractors paid the New South Wales rates of wage, and work was resumed.

(ii.) Victoria.—During the year 1920 fifty-three stoppages of work were recorded in this State. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 39,808, of whom 15,274 were directly and 24,534 indirectly affected. The total loss in working days was 783,286, and in wages £465,244. These losses are larger than those recorded during any previous year in this State. The disputes which were mainly responsible for these heavy losses were those in which the undermentioned workpeople were involved:—Factory engine-drivers and firemen, Melbourne, Geelong, etc.; gas works employees, Melbourne and suburbs; printers, Melbourne; carpenters, painters and others, Melbourne and Geelong; marine stewards on interstate vessels; coal miners, Wonthaggi; brown coal miners, Morwell; and waterworks construction labourers at Murray Weir and Torrumbarry Weir.

The factory engine-drivers' dispute occurred in June, and lasted for two weeks. The cause of the trouble was the refusal of the employers to concede the demand of the men for an increase of four shillings per day. The industrial position was rendered more serious owing to the gasworkers being involved in a dispute concerning rates of wage during the same period. The effect of the two stoppages was most disastrous, as thousands of factory workers were thrown out of employment. The engine-drivers at the electric light and power works were amongst those who ceased work. The immediate result of the stoppages at these establishments was that the electric tramways were affected. Owing to the absence of gas or electric lighting in the streets, the cable trams on practically all lines ceased running after 6 p.m. The dispute at the electric light works was settled within a week, the men being granted increases of 3s. and 3s. 6d. per day. The factory engine-drivers and gasworkers, however, continued on strike. It is estimated that considerably over 20,000 workpeople were involuntarily thrown out of employment on account of the restrictions on the use of coal and power. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining proper lighting, many shops in the city and suburbs closed earlier than usual. The manufacturing industries which were most seriously affected by the disputes were confectionery, brick and tile, rubber, tanning, timber working, boot making, wool and basil, manufacturing grocery, and ironworking. Tramway employees were not working full time during the currency of the dislocation. The stoppage of the trams at night and the want of proper lighting seriously interfered with the attendances at theatres and other places of amusement. Coal at the gas works and electricity generated by non-union labour were declared "black." The engine-drivers' dispute terminated on the 28th June, after a conference between the employers' executive committee and the industrial disputes committee of the Trades Hall Council. The tentative agreement reached at the conference was accepted by the men, who resumed work at existing rates

of pay on the understanding that five representatives of each side would meet at once to determine rates of wage and working conditions, any increases agreed upon to be made retrospective to date of resumption of work. The gasworkers' trouble remained unsettled until the 26th July. A compulsory conference under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act was called during the early stage of this dispute, but proved abortive. A further conference was held, but it was not successful in settling the dispute. Towards the end of June the Trades Hall disputes committee and officials of the transport unions waited upon the State Premier, and suggested that he should assist to bring about a round table conference with a view to settle the dispute. The Premier promised to consider the representations, but stated that he could not depart from the attitude the Government had already taken up with regard to settlement of the dispute by constitutional means. At the end of June the Premier submitted proposals to the employers and to the disputes committee for a settlement of the trouble. These proposals included the offer to appoint a Wages Board for gas workers. posals as submitted were not acceptable to the parties. Negotiations continued, and after a conference at the Premier's Office, at which the industrial disputes committee, the executive of the union and representatives of the companies were present, the men decided to accept the terms of the companies' offer and work was resumed after a stoppage of 44 days. Briefly, the terms of settlement provided for an increase in the basic wage in the gas industry from 12s. to 13s. per day, such increase to be paid retrospectively from 1st May, and to be reviewed at quarterly intervals according to the variation in the cost of living statistics

The dispute in the printing trade commenced on the 1st March, and continued until the 17th May. The cause of the dislocation was the refusal of the employers to grant the claim of the unions for a reduction in the weekly working hours from 48 to 44. A claim for increased rates of wage was also submitted and refused. The jobbing printing trade was practically at a standstill, as approximately 2000 employees, including a large number of females, were involved in the dispute. After a conference, work was resumed, the employers granting substantial increases in the rates of wage, but no concessions were made in regard to the number of hours in the working week.

Building trade employees in this State during the early part of the year refused to work on Saturdays. Stop-work meetings were called, and were held on Saturday mornings. The workpeople presented themselves for work as usual on the following Mondays. The employers resented the action of the men, and decided to refuse work to those who absented themselves on Saturdays. The dispute continued on these lines for some weeks, when the workpeople decided, by ballot, to work on Saturdays. The agitation for a reduced number of working hours per week was general, as similar disputes occurred in New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia.

A serious dislocation of work occurred at the brown coal mine, Morwell, during November. The cause of the trouble was the refusal of the Victorian Government to pay at Morwell the rates of wage fixed by the Coal Tribunal appointed under the Industrial Peace Act. The mine was rendered idle until April, 1921, when work was resumed on conditions fixed by the employers. A condition of re-employment was that all men had to sign a form waiving claim to the extra rates of wage specified in the Coal Tribunal award. Higher rates of wage than those previously paid at the mine were granted by the Government, but such rates were considerably lower than the rates specified in the tribunal's award. The State coal mine at Wonthaggi was idle from 10th November, 1920, to 25th January, 1921, owing to the trouble at the Morwell mine, as the miners of black coal ceased work in sympathy with the Morwell men.

Waterworks construction labourers at Murray Weir and Torrumbarry Weir were involved in protracted disputes during the year. The men claimed payment of the rates of wage specified in a New South Wales award for the class of work on which they were engaged. These rates were considerably higher than the Victorian rates. The authorities in charge of the works refused the claim, and construction was delayed for months. A number of the men left the district, and obtained work elsewhere. Work was ultimately resumed at the rate of 13s. 9d. per day.

- (iii.) Queensland.—In this State 55 dislocations of work occurred during the year 1920. The number of workpeople involved was 5808, as compared with 15,414 involved during the previous year. The loss in working days and the estimated loss in wages during 1920 were considerably lower than those for the year, 1919. Very few serious dislocations of work were recorded. The principal disputes were those in which furniture makers, Brisbane; railway construction workers, Proserpine-Mackay line; waterside workers at Innisfail, Goondi and Mourilyan Harbour; State butchery employees at Townsville; and marine stewards on interstate vessels were involved.
- (iv.) South Australia.—The number of disputes in this State during the year 1920 was 40, which is the highest number recorded during any annual period. These stoppages affected 5799 workpeople, who lost 232,402 working days, and £140,326 in wages The dislocations of work mainly responsible for these losses involved the following workpeople:-Liquor trade employees, Adelaide; building trade employees, Adelaide; marine stewards on interstate vessels; ironmoulders and ironworkers, Adelaide: ironstone quarrymen and others, Iron Knob and Whyalla; and waterworks construction labourers, at Cobdogla, Cadell, Blanchetown Weir and Jervois. The stoppage of work by the employees of the Broken Hill Proprietary Co. at Whyalla and Iron Knob began on the 15th December, and work was not resumed until 8th March, 1921. As a consequence of this dispute the blast furnaces at Newcastle, N.S.W., ceased working during February owing to stocks of crude iron ore not being available. The furnaces were idle until 7th April. The dispute at Iron Knob and Whyalla arose over the dismissal of an official of the union for disobeying orders. The man who was dismissed left the district, and the strike was declared off. Ironmoulders and ironworkers at Adelaide were involved in a dispute concerning wages during the year. This dislocation of work lasted for nearly three months. The settlement of the trouble

was delayed owing to the refusal of the employers to meet union representatives, until certain statements in a letter had been withdrawn. After negotiations between the parties an agreement was arranged, increases on existing rates of wage being conceded.

(v.) Western Australia.—The number of disputes (45) recorded in this State during the year 1920 is greatly in excess of the number which occurred during any previous year. The number of work people involved in the 45 disputes was 12,013, who lost 146,640 working days, with a consequential loss of £108,055 in wages. It will be seen from the table that, although the numbers of disputes and workpeople were in excess of those for the year 1919, the losses in working days and wages during the year 1920 were considerably lower than the figures for that year. most serious dislocations of work involved workpeople in the undermentioned industries or occupations: - Iron trade employees, Perth; butchers' employees, Perth; firewood cutters, Gwalia; State public servants; tin miners, Greenbushes; lead miners, Northampton; gold miners, North Murchison, Meekatharra, etc.; wool, skin and hide store employees, Fremantle; and insurance agents, Perth. Other disputes which caused considerable losses in working days and wages involved superphosphate workers, at Fremantle; coal miners and others at Collie; plumbers, at Perth; and firewood cutters on the Kurrawang wood line. The State civil servants ceased work during July, and were absent from their offices for over two weeks. The object of the cessation of work was to obtain higher remuneration in view of the increased cost of living. Considerably over 3000 employees were involved in the dispute, including teachers, professional, clerical and general division officers. Over 1000 female employees were included in the number who ceased work.

Gold miners on the North Murchison field were out of work for nine days during October, owing to a difference of opinion concerning the reading of a clause in the award relating to time of starting and ceasing work. The men contended that the clause read that all underground workers should be lowered and hauled in the mine time. The matter was referred to arbitration, and the decision was in favour of the men. Lead miners at Northampton were successful in enforcing a demand for 13s. 4d. per shift for a week of 44 hours, instead of 48 hours per week. Work was resumed after a cessation of one month's duration. Tin miners at Greenbushes were involved in a dispute concerning wages and hours during July and August. After a conference between representatives of the parties involved, with an independent chairman, work was resumed. The matters in dispute were referred to the State Arbitration Court for final settlement.

(vi.) Tasmania.—Twelve stoppages of work occurred in this State during the year 1920. These disputes affected 1756 workpeople, and caused a loss of 54,283 working days, and an estimated loss in wages of £32,160. The disputes which were mainly responsible for the losses involved tin miners at Storey's Creek; timber workers at Oakwood and Stingaree Bay; miners and others, at Renison Bell; tin miners and others at Mount Bischoff; and engine-drivers at the Pioneer mine, Moorina. The marine stewards' dispute, particulars of which are given in this Section, seriously affected the holiday traffic from the mainland to Tasmania.

4. Industrial Disputes, Classified in Industrial Groups, 1920.— In the following tables particulars are given for each State and Territory, as well as for the Commonwealth, of industrial disputes which commenced during the year 1920, classified according to industrial groups. Similar information for the years 1913 to 1919 was published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 10.

Industrial Disputes, Classified according to Industrial Groups, 1920.

				No. of		WORKP			
Industrial Grou	Ρ.		No. of Dis- putes.	Estab- lish- ments in- volved	Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.	Total.	No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages
New South Wales								-00	£
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, of II. Engineering, metal work III. Food, drink, &c., manuf	кс кв, &с.		4 9	8 102	152 4,644		181 <b>5,94</b> 7	789 40,121	$\frac{476}{24,611}$
distribution		and	3		97		97 6	125 12	103
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, &c. V. Books, printing, &c			$\frac{1}{2}$	11	52	19	71	1.357	998 3,808
VI. Other manufacturing			12		2,544	1.5	2,74 <b>5</b> 2,559	27,740	19,09 <b>2</b> 238,201
VII. Building VIII. Mines, quarries, &c.			279	284		14,982 118	70,200	5,947 27,740 274,239 4,716	3,529
IX. Railway and trailway a	&c.		18	34	1,590	5,511	7,101	220,050	134,190 178
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, d XIV. Miscellaneous	tc		8				970		7,799
Total			349	650	68,03	3 22,349	90,382	587,156	432,988
Wisharia									
Victoria.  II. Engineering, metal wor III. Food, drink, &c., manu	ks, &c.	 band		1 2	2 1	2	12		
distribution				7 1		61	1,10	5,3 <b>4</b> 8 6,076	2, <b>6</b> 7
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, et V. Books, printing, &c.				2 23	1,94	0	1,940	0 113,140	63,66
VI. Other manufacturing	• •			6 26	3 2,62	5	2,62	<b>5</b> 8,860	39,48
VII Building VIII. Mines, quarries, &c X. Other land transport XI. Shipping, wharf labour XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &				7	1	2		9 10	)
XI. Shipping, wharf labour	, &c.			8 1	4 3 <b>5</b>	8 2,219	2,57	76,72	t (8
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, o XIV. Miscellaneous				8 25			22,36		
Total			5	80	9 15,27	4 24,53	4 39,80	8 783,28	6 465,24
Queensland.  I. Wood, sawmill. timber	&c.			1	7 1	.4. 50	0 6	4 2,97	8 2,03
III. Food, drink, etc., man	ufacturin	g and		7	7 59				3 4,05
distribution VII. Building			١.,	1 1	1 1,2	0	9 1,29	6 3,72	9 3,58
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c IX. Railway and tramway	services			8	8 52 1,07	20 27	0 79	4,63	3,40 5 30,52
XI. Shipping, wharf labour XII. Pastoral, agricultural,	, ozc		1	4	7 1	53	5 15	1,04 1 4	2 1,08
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c XIV. Miscellaneous				1 4		39			
Total			Į.	55 7	71 3,7	75 2,03	3 5,80	68,29	8 44,94
South Austra	lia.			1	1	17	1	17 96	9 79
I. Wood, sawmill, timber,	&c ks. &c.			2		40 8	32		
III. Food, drink, etc., man	ufacturin	ng and		4			2 56		
VI. Other manufacturing.						42	34	76 4,06 42 7,96	5,1
VII. Building				4	5 6	77 45	70 7	32,86 45 18	30
						55 83			15,8
VIII. Mines, quarries, etc.	, &c.		1					57 01	57 7
	, &c.			2		47 1	1,7	57 9	57 7

Industrial Disputes, Classified according to Industrial Groups, 1920-continued.

Two property of	No. of Dis-	No. of estab-		F Worl	KPEOPLE ED.	No. of Working	Estimat
INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	putes	1m-	Di- l rectly	Indi- rectly	Total.	Days Lost.	ed Loss in Wages
						-	
Western Australia I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c	5	11	570	20	590	1,964	£ 1.235
II. Engineering, metal works, &c III. Food, drink, &c., manufacturing and	2	38					
distribution	3	102	645		645	9.190	5,654
V. Books, Printing, &c. VI. Other manufacturing	1	1	72		72	288	152
VII. Building	3 4	$\frac{36}{117}$	212 970		212	4,252	2,643
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c.	8	33			991 2.084	5,019 23,578	3,746 17,636
IX. Railway and tramway services	2	2	77		77	358	225
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c.	3	4	77		77	805	597
YIV Missollandous	5 9	69 21	$\frac{545}{3,903}$		545	4,375	1,429
				-,		83,448	66,058
Total	45	434	9,095	2,918	12,013	146,640	108,055
Tasmania.							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c.	9	3	62		62	0.054	4 400
VI. Other Manufacturing	2	ĭ	850		850	2,954 850	1,629 656
VIII. Mines, quarries. &c	6	7	587	146	733	49,707	29,322
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c	3	3	111		111	772	553
Total	12	14	1,610	146	1,756	54,283	32,160
All States.							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c.	13	30	815	99	914	9,654	6,167
II. Engineering, metal works, &c.	14	160	5.911		7,312	73,108	44,702
III. Food, drink, &c., manufacturing and distribution	0.4			,			11,100
IV Clothing boots at	24	139	2,877	293		24,734	15,207
V. Books, printing, &c.	5	242	271 2,064	19	271 2,083	6,088	3,405
VI. Other manufacturing	31	107	5,683	1,659	7,342	114.785 109,709	64,810 65,965
VII. Building	17	579	6,491	36		99,599	67,501
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c IX. Railway and tramway services	316		64,731		81,043	495,981	407,515
X. Other land transport	18	21	957	388		9,884	7,231
XI. Shipping, wharf labour &c	56	87	3,667	10 020	13 <b>,6</b> 96	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 373,329 \end{array} $	225,572
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c	11	14	346	23	369	3,157	2,824
XIV Miscellaneous	6	70	556		556	4,419	1,449
	40	296	8,148	22,788	30,936	547,608	311,362
Total	554	2,104	102519	53,047	155566	1,872,065	1 993 716

Any comparison as to the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can only be reasonably made after omitting those which are recorded for mining, quarrying, etc. (Group VIII.). For the year 1913 the proportion of disputes in those industries represented practically 50 per cent. of the total number recorded. During the year 1914 this proportion rose to 55 per cent., and during 1915 to 57 per cent. In 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919, however, the proportion of disputes in Group VIII. shewed a decrease, the figures representing 47, 45, 45, and 50 per cent. of 1920, 316 disputes, or 57 per cent. of the total number during the year, occurred in the mining industry. In recognising this preponderating influence, attention has frequently been drawn to the considerable proportion contributed by the coal mining industry in New South Wales. In making any comparison as to the number of disputes in this industrial class in each State, it should be observed that the number of workers engaged in the mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales

than in any of the other States, although even after allowance is made on this account it will be found that there is still an excessive proportion of industrial trouble in that State. Of the 316 dislocations of work which involved employees in the mining industry during the year 1920, 279 occurred in New South Wales, 7 in Victoria, 12 in Queensland, 4 in South Australia, 8 in Western Australia, and 6 in Tasmania.

In Labour Bulletin No. 9, Section XIV., "Prohibition of Strikes and Lock-outs in Australia," the prevalence of industrial disputes in the mining industry was investigated, vide pp. 103-4. Further investigation on these lines has not been continued, as the figures for subsequent years include particulars of disputes of such magnitude as to make comparison valueless.

Of the total number of working days lost and the estimated total loss in wages due to disputes which commenced during the year 1920, 26 per cent. and 33 per cent. respectively were due to stoppages which involved employees in the mining and quarrying industries (Group VIII.), as compared with 53 per cent. and 60 per cent. during the year 1919.

The number of disputes which occurred in the shipping industry (Group XI.) during the year 1920, was 56, involving 13,696 workpeople, and causing losses of 373,329 working days and £225,572 in wages. dislocation of work in which the marine stewards on interstate vessels were involved caused the greater part of these losses. This dispute commenced on the 15th December and continued until the 25th January, 1921, when the men declared the strike off. The trouble arose over the refusal of the shipping companies to concede the men's demand for a reduction of time in which their daily hours of work were to be performed. An important point in the men's claim was that the "spread" of hours in which a period of eight hours was worked, should start at 6.30 a.m, and end at 8 p.m., which meant a reduction of "spread" from fifteen to thirteen and a half hours, but the shipowners, while agreeing to the claim for an eight-hour day's work at sea, stipulated a "spread" of fifteen hours. Negotiations having failed, the men gave 24 hours' notice of their intention to leave the vessels at their home ports, and did so. The Tasmanian boats were first affected, and the trouble extended until interstate shipping was entirely suspended. People who had arranged to visit Tasmania during the Christmas holidays were unable to do so, and hotel and boarding-house keepers in that State catering for tourists suffered serious financial loss. Wharf labourers, tally clerks, carters and other employees closely connected with the shipping industry were immediately thrown out of employment. Restrictions placed upon the use of coal, gas, and electric power, caused many factories to close down, and thousands of workpeople were entirely out of work or working part time. In Victoria, although the industrial position was bad, it was not so serious as during previous dislocations. Many proprietors of factories had installed oil and other engines, with the object of carrying on during periods when coal or power was not available. These provisions lessened somewhat the number of unemployed. The dispute, so far as the marine stewards were concerned, terminated on the 25th January, when the men decided in favour of resuming work unconditionally. The shipping trouble, however, had not yet ended, as the shipowners required a guarantee from the officials of the Seamen's Union that "job control" would cease. It will be seen, therefore, that a new dispute arose on the 26th January. The losses caused by the second dispute are not included in the tabulations for the year 1920. Interstate shipping was not resumed until the 26th February. A number of disputes occurred on vessels during the latter part of the year 1920, over the question of "manning." The men refused to take the vessels to sea until the demand for the employment of additional assistance was conceded. The owners had in most cases granted these claims, but on the termination of the marine stewards' dispute they declined to recommission the ships until the executive council of the Seamen's Union gave an assurance that no similar demands would be made in future, but that when an augmentation of the crew or stokehold manning, increased accommodation, or other concessions were desired, they would be sought by constitutional means only, and not by the exercise of job control or direct action. Further details in regard to the effect and result of the combined disputes will be given in the next Report.

Employees in the printing trade were implicated in 5 disputes during the year 1920. The principal dispute in this industry occurred Forty dislocations of work were classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous). The number of workpeople affected these stoppages was 30,936, of whom 8148 were directly and 22,788 indirectly involved. The loss in working days (547,608) caused by these disputes was greater than the loss (495,981 days) caused by the 317 dislocations classified in Group VIII. (Mines, Quarries, etc.). Nearly fifty per cent. of the losses in Group XIV. was caused by the factory engine-drivers' dispute in Victoria. Other dislocations of work which were mainly responsible for the balance of the losses shewn in this Group were those affecting the undermentioned workpeople:—Waterworks construction labourers at Murray Weir and Torrumbarry Weir, Victoria; waterworks construction labourers at Cobdogla and Cadell and at Jervois, South Australia; firewood cutters, Gwalia; and State public servants, Western Australia. The number of disputes classified in Group VI. (Other Manufacturing) was 31, in which 7342 workpeople were involved. Over eighty per cent. of the losses in this group was caused by the gas workers' dispute at Melbourne during June and July. Workpeople in the building trade (Group VII.) numbering 6527 were involved in disputes during the year. The principal cause of the dislocations of work in the building trade was the refusal of the employers to concede the demands of the various sections of the trade for a reduction in the number of hours in a working week.

The stoppages which were chiefly responsible for the losses in the other industrial groups were those in which workpeople in the following occupations were involved:—In Group I. (Wood, Sawmill, etc.), furniture makers, Brisbane; coopers, Mile End, South Australia; and timber workers, Oakwood, Tasmania. In Group II. (Engineering, etc.), ironworkers, Lithgow; iron moulders and iron workers, Adelaide; and iron workers, Perth. In Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), State butchery employees, Townsville; liquor trade employees, Adelaide; and retail meat trade employees, Perth, and in Group IX. (Railway and Tramway services), trolley loaders, railway construction works, Griffiths, N.S.W.; and railway construction workers, Proserpine-Mackay line, Queensland.

5. Duration of Industrial Disputes.—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the period which expires between the cessation and resumption of work, is for statistical purposes computed in working days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, except in those cases where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). For the purpose of tabulating comparative results as to the number of disputes, workpeople involved (directly and indirectly) and the consequent loss of working time and wages, the particulars relating to each dispute are classified according to varying periods over which the dispute remained unsettled. The following limitations of time have been adopted:—(a) One day or less: (b) two days and more than one day; (c) three days and more than two days; (d) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week); (e) one week and under two weeks; (f) two weeks and under four weeks; (a) four weeks and under eight weeks; and (h) eight weeks and over.

Where a settlement of a dispute is reached and all the workpeople involved return to work at the same time, the duration of the dispute is readily determined. In other disputes (mainly those extending over long periods) varying conditions arise which tend to complicate the situation, such as (a) a proportion of the workpeople involved obtaining other employment; (b) a certain number of other workpeople being temporarily employed; and (c) the establishment involved in the dispute being closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. In such cases the dispute is considered to have terminated and its duration determined. either when a sufficient number of other workpeople have been engaged to enable the establishment to be carried on (substantially as before the dispute), or when evidence is obtained that the establishment has been closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. Anomalous positions have been reached in some instances. In one case a dispute remained technically in existence so far as the workpeople were concerned, even after the establishment had been closed down and work therein abandoned. In another, a dispute was considered by the workpeople to be still in existence, notwithstanding that their places had been filled and the establishment had resumed operations.

(i.) Duration of Industrial Disputes in Commonwealth, 1913-1920.— In the following table comparative particulars are given with respect to the number of disputes, workpeople directly and indirectly involved, working days lost, and estimated amount of loss in wages respectively, consequent upon the cessations of work, which were recorded for the Commonwealth during the years 1913 to 1920, classified under the specified limits of duration:—

### Duration of Industrial Disputes in the Commonwealth, 1913-1920.

Limit of Duration.	Year.	No. of	No. of Wo	orkpeople In	volved.	Number of Working	Total Estimated Loss in
Elimit of Duration.	icai.	Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Days Lost.	Wages.
I_day and less	1913	66	9,698	5,075	14,773	14,773	8,168
	1914	118	15,295	10,192	25,487	25,438	13,744
	1915	147	21,846	11,326	33,172	31,559	19,452
	1916	155	55,680	10,711	66,391	65,757	35,293
	1917	158	28,705	6,758	35,463	35,065	26,733
	1918	74	11,062	4,534	15,596	15,264	12,364
	1919	154	29,218	11.825	41,043	40,977	35,639
	1920	226	40,603	10,225	<b>50,828</b>	49,862	49,610
days and more than 1 day	1913	22	2,631	1,945	4,576	9,022	4,449
	1914	53	6,309	3,352	9,661	18,382	8,986
	1915	44	6,671	2,246	8,917	17,794	9,464
	1916	57	11,607	5,923	17,530	31,775	17,672
	1917	47	7,093	2,383	9,476	18,917	12,253
	1918	40	9,720	1,714	11,434	20,746	14,274
	1919	59	10,973	2,767	13,740	26,561	20,210
	1920	62	11,443	2,965	14,408	27,114	23,706
days and more than 2 days	1913	17	1,294	610	1,904	5,707	2,946
	1914	29	2,983	1,987	4,970	14,910	7,500
	1915	30	3,526	1,513	5,039	14,944	7,672
	1916	45	8,050	5,220	13,270	39,419	23,612
	1917	29	4,363	433	4,796	14,340	9,442
	1918	33	5,012	2,530	7,542	22,042	13,618
	1919	36	6,724	3,149	9,873	29,371	20,944
	1920	43	7,286	1,687	8,973	26,739	23,056
Over 3 one and less than one week (6 days	1913	25	3,785	1,004	4,789	19,057	8,940
	1914	38	2,252	2,117	4,369	19,728	9,449
	1915	31	5,032	3,153	8,185	36,469	21,176
	1916	81	13,460	5,918	19,378	86,817	50,484
	1917	39	4,749	1,578	6 327	27,132	16,868
	1918	31	2,404	98	2,502	11.100	7,699
	1919	52	9,165	1,815	10,980	48,935	36,144
	1920	58	10,228	1,819	12,047	<b>52,601</b>	41,578
1 week and less than 2 weeks $\cdots$	1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	34 38 48 64 58 45 68	7,551 5,222 11,372 8,081 9,003 5,896 15,670 10,359	1,972 1,206 4,184 5,493 1,669 1,634 2,171 3,100	9,523 6,428 15,556 13,574 10,672 7,530 17,841 13,459	72,156 53,108 127,477 108,978 79,857 60,967 132,501 107,364	32,700 27,868 41,875 60,933 47,336 42,514 86,100 77,022
$2$ weeks and less than $4$ weeks $\cdots$	1913	21	1,439	4,671	6,110	76,260	41,040
	1914	30	6,382	4,491	10,873	181,896	91,410
	1915	21	4,101	624	4,725	64,959	47,404
	1916	41	8,565	3,960	12,525	202,657	117,211
	1917	38	10,190	2,654	12,844	210,184	118,365
	1918	35	2,966	1,251	4,217	62.654	43,700
	1919	32	4,852	7,312	12,164	166,998	102,428
	1920	43	9,549	22,530	31,579	412,219	243,031
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1913	11	6,206	1,177	7,383	273,342	121,864
	1914	17	823	719	1,542	52,674	26,717
	1915	22	2,723	681	3,404	95,836	51,761
	1916	32	19,348	3,207	22,555	644,960	402,471
	1917	49	45,338	1,823	47,161	1,615,954	821,402
	1918	23	3,365	1,272	4,637	169,911	107,157
	1919	26	4,707	3,281	7,988	247,106	159,921
	1920	24	6,027	10,839	16,866	539,639	332,128
8 weeks and over	1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	12 14 15 33 26 17 33 32	889 3,807 1,734 3,755 44,620 2,128 18,991 7,024	336 3,912 560 1,705 2,611 853 24,971	1,225 7,719 2,294 5,460 47,231 2,981 43,962 7,406	153,211 724,259 194,187 498,567 2,598,209 218,169 5,615,777 656,527	67,632 365,545 100,829 259,928 1,542,412 131,010 3,490,546 433,598
Total	1913	208	33,493	16,790	50,283	623,528	287,739
	1914	337	43,073	27,976	71,049	1,090,395	551,228
	1915	358	57,005	24,287	81,292	583,225	299,633
	1916	508	128,546	42,137	170,683	1,678,930	967,604
	1917	444	154,061	19,909	173,970	4,599,658	2,594,808
	1918	298	42,553	13,886	56,439	580,853	372,334
	1919	460	100,300	57,291	157,591	6,308,226	3,9519,36
	<b>1920</b>	554	102,519	53,047	155,566	1,872,065	1,223,716

It will be seen from the tables shewing the duration of industrial disputes, that for the past eight years disputes lasting for one day or less were the most frequent. In 1913 the first year for which particulars were collected, stoppages of one day or less represented 32 per cent. of the total number, while they equalled in 1914, 35 per cent.; in 1915, 41 per cent.; in 1916, 31 per cent.; in 1917, 36 per cent.; in 1918, 25 per cent.; in 1919, 33 per cent.; and in 1920, 41 per cent.

Disputes which terminated in less than one week represented 62 per cent. of the total number in 1913; 71 per cent. in 1914; 70 per cent. in 1915; 67 per cent. in 1916; 61 per cent. in 1917; 60 per cent. in 1918; 65 per cent. in 1919; and 70 per cent. in 1920. The disputes which continued for four weeks or over were responsible for the greater part of the losses in working days and wages in each of the years for which particulars have been recorded.

Disputes lasting over four weeks in 1919 represented 13 per cent. of the total number recorded, were responsible for 93 per cent. of the total number of working days lost, and were the cause of 92 per cent. of the estimated loss in wages during that year. The corresponding percentages for the year 1920 are 10 per cent. of the total number of disputes, 64 per cent. of the total loss in working days, and 63 per cent. of the loss in wages. During the year 1920 thirty-two disputes continued for a period of eight weeks or over, causing a loss of 656,527 working days, and an estimated loss in wages of £433,595. These figures shew a marked decrease, as compared with those for the year 1919, when the figures were exceptionally large, as the thirty-three disputes which continued for a period of eight weeks or over caused a loss of 5,615,777 working days, and an estimated loss of £3,490,546 in wages. The twenty-six disputes which were classified in this duration group during the year 1917, were responsible for considerable losses in working days and wages.

(ii.) Duration of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory.—In the following tables particulars are given for each State and Territory of the number of disputes which commenced during the year 1920, and relative information, classified according to the adopted limits of duration. Comparative particulars for the years 1913 to 1919 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 10.

### Duration of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1920.

Limits of Duration.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	C'wlth.
	NU	JMBER	OF DIS	SPUTES				
1 day and less 2 days and more than 1 day 3 days and more than 2 days Over 3 days & less than 1 wk 1 week and less than 2 weeks 4 weeks and less than 8 weeks weeks and over	23 15	12 3 2 5 12 8 6 5	9	6 3 2 5 9 5 3 7	4 4 3 6 11 9 5	1 1 1 2 2 2 1 4		221 6: 4: 5: 6: 4: 2: 3:
Total	349	53	55	40	45	12		55

### NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1 day and less 2 days and more than 1 day 3 days and more than 2 days Over 3 days & less than 1 wk 1 week and less than 2 weeks 2 weeks and less than 4 weeks 4 weeks and less than 8 weeks 8 weeks and over	45,174 9,637 6 471 9,878 7,951 3,357 6,543 1,371	2,200 2,913 45 1,073 748 21,957 7,258 3,614	1,109 773 897 602 605 307 1,373 142	720 214 617 204 1,076 188 1,005 1,775	775 827 899 290 2,666 5,709 664 183	850 44 44 413 61 23 321	 50,828 14,408 8,973 12,047 13,459 31,579 16,866 7,406
Total	90,382	39,808	5,808	5,799	12,013	1,756	 155,566

### NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

l day and less 2 days and more than 1 day 3 days and more than 2 days Over 3 days & less than 1 wk 1 week and less than 2 weeks 2 weeks and less than 4 weeks 4 weeks and less than 8 weeks 8 weeks and over	44,397 19,174 19,413 42,893 68,567 47,338 216,270 129,099	265,222 228,081	1,431 2,511 2,657 4,688 4,158 42,232	428 1,851 863 7,802 3,511	91,203 23,440	850 88 132 4,106 787 552 47,768	49,862 27,114 26,739 52,601 107,364 412,219 539,639 656,527
Total	587,156	783,286	68,298	232,402	146,640	54.283	 1,872,065

#### ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

£	£.	£	£.	£.	£ .	£	2
45.201	1 051			514		20	10.01
							49,610
							23,70
					70		23,05
	2,880	1,880	557	661			41.579
51,164	3.452	3.588	5.380	11 149			77,029
34.637							
							243,03
							332,12
98,042	182,740	6,719	111,959	5,930	28,205		433,595
432,988	465,244	44.943	140.326	108.055	32,160		1,223,716
	133,355 98,042	$\begin{array}{c} 17,494\\17,501\\35,594\\51,164\\34,637\\133,355\\138,107\\98,042\\182,740\\\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 17,494 & 3,160 & 1,327 \\ 17,501 & 95 & 1,883 \\ 35,594 & 2,880 & 1,880 \\ 51,164 & 3,452 & 3,588 \\ 34,637 & 132,859 & 3,886 \\ 133,355 & 138,107 & 25,295 \\ 98,042 & 182,740 & 6,719 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

It will be observed that no less than 226 of the 554 industrial disputes recorded during 1920 were of one day or less duration. Of these short dislocations 189 occurred in New South Wales, and the disputes in this State, with few exceptions, involved workpeople in the coal mining industry. The number of employees affected by these 189 stoppages of work was 45,174, or 50 per cent. of the total number involved in all disputes in the State during the year. Disputes lasting eight weeks or over

were responsible for the heaviest losses in working days and wages, the thirty-two dislocations classified in this duration group causing a loss of 656,527 working days and an estimated loss of £433,595 in wages.

6. Causes of Industrial Disputes.—The object which is alleged (by the employers and on behalf of the employees) to have been the cause of a stoppage of work does not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention on either side. On occasions, the alleged object is of a twofold character, in which case the claim, which is fully or partially satisfied, and results in a resumption of work, is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz.:—(1) Wages; (2) Hours of Labour; (3) Employment of Particular Classes or Persons; (4) Working Conditions; (5) Trade Unionism; (6) Sympathy; and (7) Other Causes. The first five mentioned groups are subdivided in the following manner to meet varying phases of demands made under each of the main headings :-

Classification of Causes of Industrial Disputes.

1. Wages.

(a) For increase.

(b) Against decrease. (c) System of payment.

(d) Readjustment of rates. (e) Other wage questions.

2. Hours of Labour.

(a) For reduction.

- (b) Other questions concerning hours.
- 3. Employment of Particular Classes or Persons.
  - (a) Employment of women instead of men.
  - (b) Employment of apprentices 7. Other Causes.\*

(c) For reinstatement of discharged employees.

(d) Against employment of certain officials.

(e) Other questions concerning employment.

4. Working Conditions and Discipline

(a) For change.

(b) Against change.

(c) Other.

5. Trade Unionism

- (a) For closed shop—Employment of non-unionists.
- (b) Other union questions.
- 6. Sympathy.

(i.) Causes of Industrial Disputes in the Commonwealth, 1913-1920.— In the following tables particulars are given with respect to the number of disputes, total number of workpeople involved and number of working days lost throughout the Commonwealth during the eight years 1913 to 1920, classified according to causes :-

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances, which mainly arise in connection with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following:—(a) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery; (b) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters that the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity; (c) workmen abstain from work to attend the Police Court to hear prosecutions against certain other employees; (d) to witness some amusement; or (c) for other reasons which are subsequently ruled by the officials of the union to be either impracticable or against former decisions.

Causes of Industrial Disputes in the Commonwealth, 1913-1920.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	19 <b>20</b> .
	NU	MBER O	F DISPU	TES.				
. Wages—								
(a) For increase	42	50	73	125	53	54	99	94
(b) Against decrease	4	3	10	7	1	4	2	
(c) Other wage questions	31	67	46	96	69	69	100	106
. Hours of Labour—		4	3	1.0	0			
(a) For reduction (b) Other disputes re hours	3 7	1 13	6	16 5	2 8	1 11	5	16
. Trades Unionism—	1	10	0	9	0	11	9	9
(a) Against employment of								
non-unionists	8	13	19	14	26	7	19	20
(b) Other union questions		11	16	- 8	32	19	29	27
. Employment of particular		83	76	0.0	00	0.0	110	7.05
Classes or Persons	44 51	72	76	83 90	90 81	92 34	118 54	135 106
Working Conditions Sympathetic	5	3	6	20	57	1	6	2
Other Causes	8	21	27	44	25	, 6	24	39
	208	337	358	508	111			
Total	208	991	990	908	444	298	460	554
N	UMBER	OF WO	RKPEOI	LE INV	OLVED.			
. Wages—								
(a) For increase	8,633	7,362	18,783 1,113	30,193		7,095	58,532	41,74
(b) Against decrease	563	534	1,113	1,051	21	57	667	
(c) Other wage questions	7,160	15,243	11,990	23,507	18,894	12,737	26,222	21,13
e. Hours of Labour— (a) For reduction	460	220	896	24,481	1,004	26	578	20,75
(b) Other disputes re hours			2,643	579	2,576	4,214	961	2,13
3. Trades Unionism—	2,010	0,201	_, -, - 1 -		_,0.0	-,	001	2,10
(a) Against employment of								
non-unionists	5,370		3,873	1,178	6,182	710	9,001	2,75
(b) Other union questions	1,418	1,593	3,739	1,167	17,320	6,673	17,509	7,53
Employment of particular Classes or Persons	11,370	14,863	13,844	15,910	15,445	14,576	21,488	26,16
Working Conditions	10,785		16,114	20,516		7,757	11,582	21,20
S. Sympathetic	947	675	950	4,191	76,076	200	3,080	1,39
. Other Causes	1,758	4,462	7,347	47,910	10,296	2,394	7,971	10,73
Total	50,283	71,049	81,292	170,683	173,970	56,439	157,591	155,56
Ν	UMBEF	R OF WO	RKING	DAYS L	OST.		1	
TT								
(a) For increase	100,069	99,451	190,645	592,625	56.083	198393	5,403,581	793,93
(a) For increase (b) Against decrease	9,438		12,555	6,192	42	316		100,00
(c) Other wage questions			133,606	143,248	225,080	97,561	+96,118	101,21
2. Hours of Labour-								
(a) For reduction	2,774		836	583,052				534,45
(b) Other disputes re hours	15,111	16,855	23,374	1,598	62,560	20,551	15,760	37,48
3. Trades Unionism— (a) Against employment of								
non-unionists	91,002	92,720	31,145	48,881	87,600	21,894	279,804	24,90
(b) Other union questions			7,434	10,276	572,949	24,341	329,205	21,99
. Employment of particular		04.00	HH 000	MO 450				400
Classes or Persons	191,723	64,367	77,862	70,452	47,297	113466	87,225	129,21
. Working Conditions	73,562	584,289 2,125	82,322 6,004	81,511	211,971	93,468	32,029	128,96
S. Sympathetic Other Causes	24,066 5,212	11,568	17,442	65,648	3,239,798 18,262	3,421	21,050 23,069	72,94 <b>2</b> 6,94
		1,090,395					6,308,226	
Total								

It will be seen from the above table that the main causes of industrial disputes are "Wage" questions, "Working Conditions" and "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons." In each of the eight years 1913-1920, the number of dislocations concerning wages exceeded those caused by any other question. In 1913 the number of stoppages over wage questions represented 37 per cent. of the total number during that year, as compared with 36 per cent. in 1914; 36 per cent. in 1915; 45 per cent. in 1916; 28 per cent. in 1917; 43 per cent. in 1918; 44 per cent. in 1919, and 36 per cent. in 1920. The majority of the

disputes classified under the heading, "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons," are stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of certain employees, who, in the opinion of their fellow-workers, have been unfairly treated or victimised. This class of dispute occurs very frequently in the coal mining industry. The number of disputes over "Trade Union" questions, and "Hours of Labour" have represented a fairly uniform proportion of the total number of disputes during the years under review. "Sympathetic" disputes were numerous during the years 1916 and 1917. The figures for the latter year were abnormal in comparison with the other periods. It may be mentioned, however, that the disputes which arose during that year in connection with the "time-card system" dispute were responsible for the increase in the number.

(ii.) Causes of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1920.—In the following tables particulars in respect of the number of industrial disputes recorded for the year 1920, the number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost are classified (under the adopted classification of causes) for each State and Territory in the Commonwealth.

Causes of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1920.

Causes of Disputes.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	C'wlth.
	NUN	MBER (	OF DISP	UTES.				
. Wages—								0.4
(a) For increase	27	19	3	13	23	9		94
(b) Against decrease (c) Other wage questions	68	8	₫6	5	9			106
2. Hours of Labour—  (a) For reduction	6	3	3	1	3			16
(b) Other disputes re hours	6	1		1	1			9
(a) Against employment of non-unionists (b) Other union questions	11 17	3 2		5 2	1	1		20 27
4. Employment of particular classes or persons	80	13	25	10	6	1 '		135 106
6. Working conditions	97	2	3	2	1	1		2
S. Sympathetic Other causes	36	1		1	1			39
Total	349	53	55	40	45	12		554
NUM	BER OF	WOR	KPEOPI	E INV	OLVED			,
1. Wages— (a) For increase	4,318	25,627	250	2,459	7,465	1,629		41,74
(b) Against decrease (c) Other wage questions	17,534	516	1,129	609	1,351		::	21,13
?. Hours of Labour— (a) For reduction	12,407	6,180	1,467	20	684			20,73
(b) Other disputes re hours	954	250		673	260			2,13
3. Trade Unionism—  (a) Against employment  of non-unionists  (b) Other union question	1,706 4,055			199 72		23	::	2,7 7,5
4. Employment of particular classes or persons	17,890					54		26,1 21,2
5. Working conditions	1 477	1,250		40	30	50		1,3
6. Sympathetic 7. Other causes	10 010			32				10,7
Total	. 90,382	39,808	5,808	5,799	12,013	1,756		155,5

### Causes of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1920—continued.

NOTE NO COLUMN TO THE RESERVE OF THE

	Causes of Disputes.	N S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	C'wlth.
		UMBER	OF WO	ORKING	DAVS	TOST			
		CHDEIL	01 111		DAIS	1051.			
1.	Wages—								
	(a) For increase	28,051	449,346	3,164	156,490	106,651	50, <b>2</b> 33		793,93
	(b) Against decrease	70.010		0.004	3,375	13,833			101 01
,	(c) Other wage questions  Hours of Labour—	76,213	4,114	3,684	3,375	13,833			101,21
	(a) For reduction	249 108	236,970	43,162	140	5,078			534,45
	(b) Other disputes re	210,100	200,010	10,102	110	0,0.0			001,10
	hours	1,114	6,750		20,522	9,100			37,48
	Trade Unionism-								
	(a) Against employment		4 004		40.000		==0		04.00
	of non-unionists	5,755		1.368	13,909	0.400	552		24,90
	(b) Other union questions Employment of particular	8,431	1,910	1,508	810	9,480			21,99
	classes or persons	63,677	9,056	16,068	36,018	1,498	2,898		129,21
	Working conditions	125,965		852	530	600	600		128,90
	Sympathetic	2,940	70,000						72,94
	Other causes	25,902	36		608	400			26,9
	Total	587,156	783,286	68,298	232,402	146,640	54,283		1.872,00

Of the total number of disputes (554) which commenced during the year 1920, "Wage" questions were responsible for 200, of which number 94 were claims by the employees for increases. One hundred and thirty-five disputes occurred over the "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons," while 106 arose over "Working Conditions." "Trade Union" matters were the cause of 47 stoppages of work, and 25 dislocations occurred over "Hours of Labour." Only 2 disputes were classified under the heading "Sympathetic" during the year. The heaviest loss in working days was occasioned by disputes which were caused by the refusal of employers to grant increases in wages. The question of reduction of hours of work also caused a heavy loss in working days. The dispute which was responsible for the greater part of this loss was that in which marine stewards were involved.

- 7. Results of Industrial Disputes.—The terms or conditions (as between the parties involved in an industrial dispute) upon which a resumption of work is agreed, are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute. These terms or conditions when analysed in comparison with the alleged cause of the stoppage invariably come within one or other of the following four definitions, viz.:—
  - (a) In favour of workpeople.
  - (b) In favour of employer.(c) Compromise.
  - (d) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result:—(a) In favour of workpeople, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers; (b) In favour of employer, when the demands of the employees are not conceded or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand; (c) Compromise, when the employees are successful in enforcing

compliance with a part of their demands or of resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers; (d) Indefinite, in other cases, such, for example, as those in which employees stop work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained, or in cases where a dispute arises in connection with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of "Sympathetic" disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally "Indefinite," except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which they might ultimately benefit.

(i.) Results of Industrial Disputes, Commonwealth, 1913-1920. The following table shews the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes throughout the Commonwealth during the eight years 1913-1920, classified according to results:—

Industrial Disputes classified according to Results, Commonwealth, 1913-1920.

	No.	OF D	ISPUT	ES		MBER OF OLVED IN			TOTAL NO. OF WORKING I				
YEAR	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	147 92 154	64 98 78 178 188 100 157	66 110 68 84 100 93 140 168	11 11 22 23 9 13 9 4	10,914 21,224 44,140 70,588 24,331 13,780 54,810 30,399	12,211 18,242 15,327 36,670 119,589 15,998 43,140 61,947	24,826 30,396 14,860 23,296 22,310 23,739 55,445 62,811	2,332 1,187 6,965 40,129 7,740 2,922 4,196 409	59,823 129,995 245,625 886,010 103,267 101,207 2,398,252 180,345		829,265 151,544 476,302 285,103 280,045 3,483,571	26,037 11,316 30,397 63,534 9,307 22,378 20,042 3,389	

It will be seen from the above table that, during the years 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916, the disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers. During 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920, however, the position was reversed. A considerable number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while certain disputes resulted in such a manner that they could not be definitely classed under any heading other than "Indefinite." The majority of these disputes are of short duration.

(ii.) Industrial Disputes in Commonwealth, classified according to Causes and Results, 1920.—The following table shews the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost in disputes which commenced in a State or Territory of the Commonwealth during the year 1920, classified according to principal cause and result:—

Industrial Disputes, Classified according to Causes and Results, Commonwealth, 1920.

	No	of D	isput	es.		of Wor				No. of Vost by D	Working isputes.	Days
CAUSE.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
Wages— (a) For increase (b) Against de-	30	13	50	1	2,437	3,051	36,249	11	43,147	153,646	596,944	19
crease								• •				
(c) Other wage questions	39	33	34		6,905	7,798	6,436		20,311	26,004	54,904	
Hours of Labour—  (a) For reduction  (b) Other disputes	5	10	1		714	17,044	3,000		5,258	517,200	12,000	
re hours  Trade Unionism—  (a) Against employment of	1	7	1		260	1,698	179	••	9,100	28,207	179	••
non-unionists	10	5	5		1,653	447	652		4,066	15,632	5,202	
(b) Other union questions Employment of par-	13	8	6		4,371	2,086	1,077		14,317	3,954	3,728	
ticular Classes or Persons Working Conditions	45 36	57 38	32 32	1	7,977 5,640	8,715	5,855 6,849		43,242 39,536	16,887	18,192 72,544	12
Sympathetic Other Causes	4	$\frac{1}{27}$	7	1 1	442	$\frac{1,250}{7,647}$	2,514	147 131	1,368	70,000 11,965	13,482	2,94 13
Total	183	199	168	4	30,399	61,947	62,811	409	180345	911,156	777,175	3,38

NOTE. —For corresponding particulars for the years 1913-1919, see Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 10.

(iii.) Results of Industrial Disputes in each State, 1920.—The following table shews for each State and Territory the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost through disputes which commenced during the year 1920, classified according to results:—

Industrial Disputes in each State, Classified according to Results, 1920.

	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
State or Territory.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales Victoria	16 20 20 21 6	153 13 18 10 3 2	94 24 16 9 21 4	2 1 1 	19,213 3,796 1,281 1,941 3,573 595	46,194 9,460 2,608 2,579 233 873	24,697 26,552 1,799 1,268 8,207 288	278 120 11 	9,657 11,864	352,227 49,949 182,055 344	20,288 115,879	3,071 120 198
Total, C'wealth	183	199	168	4	30,399	61,947	62,811	409	180,345	911,156	777,175	3,389

The particulars in the foregoing table shew that during the year 1920, 199 disputes resulted in favour of the employers; 183 in favour of the workpeople, and 168 in a compromise. In New South Wales the majority of the disputes resulted in favour of the employers, while in the other States the results, according to numbers of disputes, favoured the employees. It will be noticed that 62,811 workpeople were involved in the 168 stoppages of work, which were classified under the heading "Compromise," as compared with 30,399 involved in disputes which resulted in favour of the workpeople, and 61,947 in disputes which ended in favour of the employers. In regard to working days lost by disputes, it will be seen that disputes which resulted in favour of the employers caused a greater loss than those which resulted in favour of the workpeople.

- 8. Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes.—Methods of settlement, *i.e.*, the means adopted whereby the parties to an industrial dispute or their representatives are either brought into active negotiations or other steps are taken to bring about a termination of the dispute and a consequent resumption of work are very varied, but for the purposes of statistical classification may be confined within the following six main headings. viz.:—
  - (i.) By negotiations.
  - (ii.) Under State Industrial Act.
  - (iii.) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
  - (iv.) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.
  - (v.) By closing down establishment permanently.
  - (vi.) By other methods.

The first three main headings are further divided as follows:—

- (i.) By negotiations—
  - (a) Direct negotiations between employers and employees or their representatives.
  - (b) By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party, not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Acts.
- (ii.) Under State Industrial Acts—
  - (a) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
  - (b) By reference to Board or Court.
- (iii.) Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act-
  - (a) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
  - (b) By reference to Court.

Each of the first five methods indicates some definite action taken to arrive at a settlement of the issue or issues in an industrial dispute which involves a cessation of work. The sixth, "Other Methods," is more or less indefinite, and synchronises with "Other Causes" and mainly relates to resumptions of work at collieries at the next shift, without any cause for the stoppages being necessarily made known officially to the management.

(i.) Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Commonwealth, 1913-1920.—In the following tables the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, number of working days lost, and estimated loss in wages caused by industrial disputes during the eight years 1913-1920 are classified for the Commonwealth according to the adopted schedule of methods of settlement:—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes, Commonwealth, 1913-1920.

1915.

1916.

1917. 1918.

1919.

1920.

Methods of Settlement.

1913.

1914.

		1	-	1					
		1	NUMBEI	R OF D	ISPUTES			,	
ŀ	Negotiations—								
	Direct between employers							4 .	
	and employees or their representatives	119	247	254	319	234	171	001	000
	By intervention or assist-	110	241	204	319	204	171	291	380
	ance of distinctive third								
	party—not under Com- monwealth or State In-								
	dustrial Act	17	11	29	34	38	21	35	25
	Under State Industrial Act—				0.1	00			20
	By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	19	-	3	, 9	10		0.0	0.0
	By reference to Board or	19	- 1	3	9	12	20	33	33
	Court	22	17	5	10	13	14	5	8
	Under Commonwealth Con-								
	ciliation and Arbitra- tion Act—								
	By intervention, assistance								
	or compulsory conference	4	5	2	6	3	8	9	8
	By Filling Places of Work- people on Strike or								
	Locked Out	13	16	9	18	36	26	22	22
	By Closing down Establish-								
	ment Permanently By other Methods	13	4 30	1 55	$\frac{6}{106}$	104	8	7	4
	of other methods	1.0			106	104	30	58	74
۷,	Total	208	337	358	508	444	298	460	554

#### NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

Negotiations-								, r
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives By intervention or assist- ance of distinctive third party—not under Com-		48,204	54,242	68,841	49,512	34,680	76,070	101,404
monwealth or State Industrial Act Under State Industrial Act By intervention assistance	3,172	8,054	6,170	32,043	23,338	4,155	47,849	6,278
or compulsory conference By reference to Board or	6,505	770	1,515	2,117	6,295	2,958	6,926	9,312
Court	12,774	7,308	815	2,291	2,779	3,392	1,380	1,711
ciliation and Arbitra- tion Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference By Filling Places of Work-	659	205	2,919	1,110	1,490	3,042	1,997	766
people on Strike or Locked Out By Closing down Establish-	658	629	205	413	17,780	1,933	2,202	2,141
ment Permanently By other Methods	$^{170}_{2,988}$			150 63,718		$538 \\ 5,741$	$\frac{401}{20,766}$	182 33,772
Total	50,283	71,049	81,292	170,683	173,970	56,439	157,591	155,566

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes, Commonwealth, 1913-1920-cont.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919	1920.
	NUMBE	R OF W	ORKIN	G DAYS	LOST.			
egotiations— Direct between employers and employees or their representatives	94,400	803,799	384,425	563,828	551,484	222,846	632,269	827,98
monwealth or State Industrial Act nder State Industrial Act	26,335	128,231	56,126	812,763	863,896	37,444	5,379,655	217,91
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	187,871	4,256	20,537	31,696	159,799	57,559	94,557	69,48
By reference to Board or Court nder Commonwealth Con-	221,769	120,685	15,418	48,022	48,352	151,472	8,460	19,23
ciliation and Arbitration Act— By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference y Filling Places of Work-	2,105	1,421	26,883	20,697	33,396	23,289	74,018	34,20
people on Strike or Locked Out	14,139	4,402	1,533	9,060	908,596	35,298	46,029	160,5
y Closing down Establish- ment Permanently y other Methods	20,400 56,509	$3,646 \\ 23,955$	19,600 58,703	2,776 190,088	11,392 2,022,743	4,270 48,675	5,737 67,501	12,9 529,8
Total	623,528	1,090,395	583,225	1,678,930	4,599,658	580,853	6,308,226	1,872,0
	ESTIM	IATED I	OSS IN	WAGES				
egotiations—			£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives By intervention or assist-	43,834	£ 402,729	203,290	309,617			419,573	534,7
ance of distinctive third party—not under Com- monwealth or State In- dustrial Act	1	66,225	26,788	500,537	591,359	23,271	3,342,611	154,0
nder State Industrial Act— By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	86,277	1,841	9,832	18,075	65,352	41,358	59,167	46,8
By reference to Board or Court	104,293	64,208	7,716	23,047	32,444	96,211	4,425	11,2
tion Act— By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference or Filling Places of Work	1,373	712	8,522	8,228	18,333	14,311	46,472	19,2
people on Strike of Locked Out	6,478			4,326 1.588				94,2 7.1
	1,000	1,651			1,139,672			356,1
ment Permanently By other Methods	25,240	11,786	32,094	102,100	1,100,012	00,110	40,000	000,1

In the above tables the methods of settlement of all disputes recorded during the past eight years are set out in comparative form. In all years it will be observed that direct negotiations between the employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. During the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations was settled in this manner as compared with 73 per cent. during 1914; 71 per cent. during 1915; 63 per cent. during 1916; 53 per cent. during 1917; 57 per cent. during 1918; 63 per cent. during 1919; and 69 per cent. during 1920. The numbers of dislocations which have been settled by compulsory conferences or the intervention and assistance of officials under State or Commonwealth Arbitration Acts have not varied greatly during the period under review. In connection with the comparatively large numbers of

disputes which are classified as having been settled "By other methods," it must be mentioned that a large number of stoppages of work occur each year, principally at the collieries, without any cause for such stoppages being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without any negotiations for a settlement of the trouble which caused the stoppage.

(ii.) Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1920. In the following tables the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, number of working days lost, and estimated loss in wages caused by industrial disputes commenced during the year 1920 are classified for each State and Territory according to the adopted methods of settlement:—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1920.

Methods of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	C'wlth
	N	UMBER	OF DIS	PUTES				
Negotiations— Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives.  By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Common-	256	37	26	24	30	7	• •	38
wealth or State Industrial Act	13	2	1		7	2		2
or compulsory conference By reference to Board or	16		13	2	2			3
Court	••	• •	3	1	4			
or compulsory conference By Filling Places of Work- people on Strike or Locked	••	2	1	4		1		
out By Closing down Establishment	8	5	3	4	1	1		2
permanently By other Methods	56	7	7	3 2				7
Total	349	53	55	40	45	12		55
NU	MBER O	F WOR	KPEOPI	LE INV	OLVED.			
Negotiations— Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives By intervention or assist- ance of distinctive third party—not under Com- monwealth or State In-	57,243	29,585	2,706	2,815	8,743	312		101,40
dustrial Act Under State Industrial Act By intervention, assistance	2,610	2,414	60		745	449		6,27
or compulsory conference By reference to Board or	6,953		794	605	960	• • •		9,31
Court Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act By intervention, assistance	••		137	65	1,509	••		1,71
by Filling Places of Work- people on Strike or	••	290	72	282		122		76
Locked out By Closing down Establishment permanently	734	359	117 25	902 157	6	23	••	2,14
By other Methods	22,842	7,160	1,897	973	50	850	• • •	33,77

90,382 39,808

5 808

1,756

155,566

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1920—cont.

Methods of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	C'wlth.
1	NUMBER	OF WO	RKING	DAYS	LOST.			
Negotiations— Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives	167,487	447,752	1 <b>2,</b> 663	72,599	105,645	21,839		827,985
monwealth or State In- dustrial Act Under State Industrial Act—	105,964	90,894	4,860		12,016	4,182		217,916
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	49,643		6,733	1,860	11,200			69,43
By reference to Board or Court		• •	398	1,495	17,343		••	19,236
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference By Filling Places of Work-		6,151	72	1,122		26,860		34,20
people on Strike or Locked out	9,564	35,709	451	114,250	36	552		160,56
By Closing down Establishment permanently By other Methods	254,498	202,780	75 43,046	12,844 28,232		850		12,919 529,80
Total	587,156	783,286	68,298	232,402	146,640	54,283		1,872,06

#### ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

Negotiations—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives By intervention or assist-	142,399	237,967	9,608	50,242	80,700	13,844	• •	534,760
ance of distinctive third party—not under Com- monwealth or State In- dustrial Act	8 <b>5</b> ,8 <b>5</b> 2	54,109	3,475		8,327	2,330		154,093
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	31,765		5,246	1,270	8,550			46,831
By reference to Board or Court	٠.,		301	830	10,074			11,205
tion and Arbitration Act By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference By Filling Places of Work-		3,461	84	810		14,930		19,285
people on Strike or Locked out By Closing down Establishment	7,248	23,869	245	62,449	24	400		94,235
permanently  By other Methods	165,724	145,8 <b>3</b> 8	50 <b>25,</b> 934			656		7,125 356,182
Total	432,988	465,244	44,943	140,326	108,055	32,160		1,223,716

It will be seen from the above tables that 380 disputes during the year 1920 were settled by direct negotiations between employers and employees or their representatives. In New South Wales, 256 or 73 per cent. of the total number of disputes in that State during the twelve months, were settled by this method, while in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania this method of settlement was the most frequent. It will be noticed that, in Queensland, 13 disputes were settled by intervention or by compulsory conference under the State Arbitration Act, while 3 dislocations were settled by referring the matters in dispute to the State Industrial Court. Twenty-two disputes

during the year were terminated by filling the places of the workpeople who ceased work. Of the 74 dislocations which are classified as having been settled by "other methods" it will be seen that 56 occurred in New South Wales. The majority of these disputes involved employees at the collieries, and lasted one day.

9. Industrial Disputes, Commonwealth—Number and Magnitude during Calendar Years 1913 to 1920.—In the following table particulars are given of the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the losses in working days and wages caused by disputes during each calendar year 1913 to 1920, classified according to industrial groups:—

Industrial Disputes, Commonwealth.—Number and Magnitude according to Industrial Groups during each Calendar Year 1913-1920.

Calendar Year.	Manufacturing. (Groups I. to VI.).	Building. (Group VII.).	Mining. (Group VIII.).	Transport, Land & Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscellaneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
		NUMBE	R OF DISPU	JTES.		
1918 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	37 61 67 99 104 77 94 89	10 16 8 15 6 11 12 17	103 186 204 240 200 135 231 316	36 40 54 85 77 31 67 75	22 34 25 69 57 44 56 57	208 337 358 508 444 298 460 554
1913 to 1920 628		95	1,615	465	364	3,167
	NU	MBER OF W	ORKPEOPL	E INVOLVE	D.	
1913	5,175 13,017 15,180 15,482 32,058 10,472 19,550 21,092	232 4,321 301 751 403 685 2,810 6,527	33,537 48,785 54,315 95,512 69,519 35,149 86,607 81,043	9,049 3,256 8,550 9,366 60,975 6,507 36,386 15,043	2,290 1,670 2,946 49,572 11,015 3,626 12,238 31,861	50,283 71,049 81,292 170,683 173,970 56,439 157,591 155,566
1913 to 1920	132,026	16,030	504,467	149,132	115,218	916,873
	N	UMBER OF	WORKING	DAYS LOST		
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	61,384 195,838 128,719 339,530 845,557 217,425 272,405 367,296	$\begin{array}{c} 2,303 \\ 140,881 \\ 801 \\ 23,913 \\ 8,084 \\ 3,602 \\ 124,003 \\ 103,373 \end{array}$	389,854 582,967 460,801 961,775 1,317,600 215,573 1,826,694 1,944,038	$121,034\\ 56,186\\ 59,286\\ 104,217\\ 2,374,474\\ 38,922\\ 1,898,900\\ 626,826$	47,960 17,281 33,353 215,318 143,601 64,071 181,736 545,734	622,535 993,153 682,960 1,644,753 4,689,316 539,593 4,303,738 3,587,267
1913 to 1920	2,428,154	406,960	7,699,302	5,279,845	1,249,054	17,063,315
		ESTIMA'	TED LOSS I	N WAGES.		
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	£ 26,703 96,461 58,519 177,361 467,292 131,811 167,502 215,057	£ 1,171 72,735 462 13,107 4,592 2,235 73,643 70,006	£ 182,724 293,722 244,943 587,163 937,308 146,676 1,280,265 1,418,193	£ 61,005 30,178 32,408 51,532 1,158,079 21,298 977,494 357,786	£ 16,498 7,379 13,810 115,635 74,464 43,114 119,924 309,345	£ 288,101 500,475 350,142 944,798 2,641,733 345,134 2,618,828 2,370,387
1920 . 215,057 1913 to 1920 1,340,706		237,951	5,090,994	2,689,780	700,169	10,059,60

### SECTION XIII.—STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.

- 1. General.—In the following paragraphs, particulars are given of the operations of the various State Labour Bureaux. In Labour Report No. 6 (page 130), attention was drawn to the fact that the systems adopted in the several States for the registration of applications for work and from employers are not uniform, and that the comparisons which can be drawn from the figures shewing the results of the operations of these Bureaux are subject to certain limitations.
- 2. Applications and Positions Filled, 1913 to 1920.—The following table shews the total number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in the Commonwealth during the years 1913 to 1920:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in the Commonwealth, during the Years 1913 to 1920.

					plications mploymen		Appl			
	Year.			On Live Register at Beginning of Period.	Received during Period.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.	Received during Period.	Total.	Positions filled.
		-						1		
1913				2,520	81,356	83,876	*321	<b>*26,103</b>	*26,424	35,312
1914				2,326	100,917	103,243	*1.017	*29,223	*30,240	37,365
1915				9,075	102,264	111,339			†21,270	
1916				7,345	85,349	92,694			†36,740	
1917				5,487	76,710	82,197			+28,366	
1918				4,676	77,652	82,328			†40,720	
1919				5,994	98,527	104,521			†44,234	
1920				7,475	124,429	131,904			†61,684	

<sup>\*</sup> Exclusive of Victoria and South Australia, for which States particulars are not available. † Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.

During the year 1920, out of every 1000 applicants for work 475 obtained positions, against 507 for the year 1919. The number of applicants for work was 26 per cent. larger, and the number of positions filled 18 per cent. greater during the year 1920 than during 1919.

3. Applications and Positions Filled in each State during 1920.— The following table shews the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State during the year 1920:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different States, 1920.

121111	brokers	, anu	T OSTUTO	ns rine	u in uiii	erent b	tates, 18	120.	
				pplication Employm		Ap	from rs.		
State.			On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	Positions filled,
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		321 7,083 62 	50,217 · 14,068 42,974 7,831 8,597 742	50,217 14,389 50,057 7,893 8,597 751	356 †	42,716 † 13,758 † 4,854 †	42,716 † 14,114 † 4,854 †	35,580* 4,457 12,567* 3,593* 5,953 549
Commonwealth			7,475	124,429	131,904	<b>‡</b> 356	‡61 <b>,</b> 328	61,684	62,699

<sup>\*</sup> Including persons who received advances of travelling expenses from the Labour Bureau, but who were not directly engaged through the medium of that institution. † Not available.

‡ Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.

The following are the percentages of applicants who obtained employment through the Bureaux in the various States:—New South Wales, 71; Victoria, 31; Queensland, 25; South Australia, 46; Western Australia, 69; and Tasmania, 73 per cent.

4. Applications and Positions Filled in Various Industrial Groups during 1920.—The following table furnishes particulars for the year 1920 of the operations of the Free Labour Bureaux, classified according to industrial groups:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different Industrial Groups, 1920.

	Appli En	cations f	or nt.		lications mployers		
Industrial Group.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received. during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	Positions filled.
I. Wood, Furniture, Saw-							
mill, Timber Workers,	3	697	700		1,103	1,103	916
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	287	5,966	6,253	1	2,096	2,097	1,962
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco,	112	1,684	1,796				493
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	20		697		1,010		
V. Books, Printing, etc	28	293			109		69
VI. Other Manufacturing	1	347			177	177	202
VII. Building		6,108			4,858		
III. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	145				763		1,033 8,693
IX. Rail and Tram Services		12,325			5,319 644		579
X. Other Land Transport		2,650	2,650		044	044	571
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc	2	424	426		228	228	20
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural,		1	1= 0=0	1.4	0.040	0.069	6.00
Rural, etc	1,576	15,500	17,076			8,063 14,816	
III. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	205	13,594	15,798	313	14,505	14,010	12,00
IV. General Labour and Miscellaneous	4,508	62,008	66,516	9	21,933	21,942	24,84
Total	7,475	124429	131904	356	61,328	61,684	62,69

<sup>\*</sup> Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.

Attention has already been drawn to the fact that there is considerable diversity in the nature and scope of the work ordinarily carried out by the Bureaux in the various States. For example, in some States in which certain Government Departments obtain workers from the Labour Bureaux, the number of workers is naturally larger in comparison with the number in the same groups in other States. Thus, of the positions filled in Group IX. (Rail and Tramway Services), 11 per cent. were filled in New South Wales, 49 per cent. in Queensland, and 34 per cent. in South Australia. In Victoria, in this group, only 361 positions were filled, and in Western Australia only 5, while in Tasmania 106 positions were filled. Practically the whole of the positions filled in Group

XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.) were in three States, New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia. Of the positions filled in this group, 10,078, or 82 per cent., as against 8193, or 79 per cent. in 1919, were for female domestic workers, and the whole of these positions, with the exception of 5 in Tasmania, were filled in the three above-mentioned States, these being the only States which make special provisions for female workers. In the manufacturing groups (I. to VI.) 40 per cent. of the applicants obtained positions.

5. Applications and Positions Filled during 1920, Males and Females.—The following table gives particulars, for male and female workers separately, of the number of applications for employment, and from employers, and the number of positions filled during the year 1920:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications and Positions Filled, Males and Females, 1920.

				plications mplo <b>y</b> me		*App			
	Particulars		On Live Register at Beginning of Year,	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	Positions filled.
Males			 7,304	113,116	120,420	163	48,146	48,309	57,646
Females		'	 171	11,310	11,484	193	13,182	13,375	11,053
Тот	'AL		 7,475	124,429	131,904	356	61,328	61,684	62,69

<sup>\*</sup> Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.

Of the total number of registrations for employment during the year 1920, 91.3 per cent. (against 90.7 per cent. in 1919) were made by males, and 8.7 per cent., by females. The percentage of positions filled for males was 82.4 per cent. (against 83.5 per cent. in 1919), and for females, 17.6 per cent.

For every 1000 applications for employment from male workers, 429 positions were filled in 1920, as against 467 in 1919, while for every 1000 applications from female workers, 962 were filled, as against 899 in 1919.

### SECTION XIV.—ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.

1. General.—The following table shews the total number of immigrants, the cost of whose passage was wholly or partly defrayed by the State Governments, up to the end of the year 1912, and the number arriving in each year since that date. The figures for 1920 include immigrants who arrived through the Overseas Settlement Committee, exclusive of those arriving in South Australia, particulars for which State are not available.

# Commonwealth.—Number of Assisted, Selected, or Nominated Immigrants to the End of the Year 1920.

Particulars.	To end of 1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	Total.
No. of Immigrants	773,174	37,445	20,805	5,796	1,397	504	426 "	245	9,059	848,851

During the three years 1911 to 1913, inclusive, the average number of assisted immigrants was 41,317. During 1914, as the result of the outbreak of war in the latter half of the year, the number dropped to 20,805. In each of the years 1915 to 1919 inclusive, the number of immigrants arriving has been small, and in 1919 was only 245. An appreciable increase is shown in 1920, when the total reached 9,059.

2. Number of Assisted Immigrants arriving in each State, 1920.— The following table shews the number of assisted immigrants arriving in each State during the year 1920:—

Assisted Immigrants.-Number arriving in each State, 1920.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aus.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Selected Male	 	192	737			634	153	1,716
Female	 	362	366			518	110	1,356
Nominated Male	 	1,317	768	659		130	24	2,898
Female	 	1,340	892	613		217	27	3,089
Total	 	3,211	2,763	1,272		1,499	314	9,059

3. Number of Assisted Immigrants classified in Industrial Groups, 1920.—In the following table particulars are given of assisted immigrants of each sex, classified according to industrial groups, dependants being specified separately:—

Assisted Immigrants.—Classified according to Sex and Industrial Group, 1920.

		SELECTED.		NOMINATED.			
INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
I. Wood, Furniture, etc	5		5	46	1	4'	
II. Engineering, Metals, etc	19		19	336		330	
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc	2		2	82	20	10:	
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc	3	1	4	89	116	20	
V. Books, Printing, etc	1		1	20	4	2	
VI. Other Manufacturing	4		4	46	6	5	
VII. Building	11		11	102		10	
III. Mining	2		2	80	• •	8	
IX. Rail and Tramway Services				54		5	
X. Other Land Transport	4		4	65		6	
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc	1 017		1 200	18		1	
TIT Domestic Hotels etc	1,317	3 472	1,320	257	6	26	
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous	65	9	473 74	$\frac{60}{661}$	544 183	60 84	
Donandanta Adulta	33	619	652	180	1,453	1,63	
,, Children under 12 years	248	252	500	802	756	1,55	
TOTAL	1,716	1,356	3,072	2,898	3,089	5,98	

Of the total number of immigrants, 4345, or 47.9 per cent., were dependants. Of the dependants, 29.1 per cent. were males and 70.9 per cent. females

### SECTION XV.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

- 1. Scope of Investigations.—A list of the districts from which returns of industrial accidents are received is given on page 135 of Labour Report No. 6. Limitations of space preclude its repetition in the present number.
- 2. Number of Accidents Reported during Years 1915 to 1920.—The following table shows the number of accidents which were reported in each State during the years 1915 to 1920:—

Industrial Accidents.— Number Reported in each State during the Years 1915 to 1920.

Par	Particulars.				Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
4								,	
No. of Fatal Accidents	1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920		53 52 39 42 52 39	23 18 15 20 22 16	17 12 24 23 11 18	9 8 4 6 3 4	31 21 18 31 31 25	11 3 5 5 8 <b>5</b>	144 114 105 127 127 107
No. of Accidents in- capacitating for over 14 days	1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920		2,811 2,894 * *	401 427 408 370 338 608	517 428 502 521 486 594	97 152 295 317 187 105	980 885 885 733 627 <b>569</b>	77 76 78 59 77 73	4,883 4,862 2,168† 2,000† 1,715† 1,949†

<sup>\*</sup> Owing to the repeal of the Miners' Accident Relief Act, particulars as to non-fatal mining accidents in New South Wales are not available. † Exclusive of New South Wales.

The total number of fatal accidents for the year 1920 was 107, a decrease of 15.7 per cent. over the figure for the previous year. There were decreases amounting to 25.0 per cent. in New South Wales, 27.3 per cent. in Victoria, 19.4 per cent. in Western Australia, and 37.5 per cent. in Tasmania, while there were increases of 63.6 per cent. in Queensland and 33.3 per cent. in South Australia.

As regards non-fatal accidents the number exclusive of New South Wales was 13.6 per cent. greater in 1920 than in 1919. There were decreases of 43.9 per cent. in South Australia, 9.3 per cent. in Western Australia, and 5.2 per cent. in Tasmania, and increases of 79.9 per cent. in Victoria, and 22.2 per cent. in Queensland.

3. Number of Accidents Reported during the Four Quarters of 1920.— The following table shews the number of accidents which were reported in each State during the four quarters of 1920:—

Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in each State during the Four Quarters of 1920.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Cwlth
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{No,of Fatal} \\ \text{Accidents} \end{array}  \begin{cases} \begin{array}{c} \text{1st Quarter} \\ \text{2nd} \\ \text{3rd} \\ \text{4th} \end{array} \right., $	11 8 10 10	2 8 3 3	4 5 7 2	1 2  1	7 13 2 3	3 2 ···	28 38 22 19
No. of Accidents land ", and ", for over 14 days land ", and ", a	*149 *191 *237 *226	123 146 194 145	127 158 148 161	24 26 29 26	122 201 119 127	17 14 26 16	562† 736† 753† 701†

<sup>\*</sup> Owing to the repeal of the Miners' Accident Relief Act, particulars as to non-fatal mining accidents in New South Wales are not available. † Exclusive of non-fatal mining accidents in New South Wales.

4. Number of Accidents Reported in each Industrial Group during the Year 1920.—The following table gives similar particulars regarding accidents in various industrial groups:—

Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in various Industrial Groups during the Year 1920.

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incap'citated for over 14 days.	Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incap citated for over 14 days.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. II. Engineering, etc III. Food, Drink, etc IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. V. Books, Printing, etc. VI. Other Manufacturing	10 5 2  11	460 608 128 153 103 232	VII. Building and Scaffolding VIII. Mining IX. Lifts X. Miscellaneous	6 68 3 3	29 959* 17 74 2,763*

<sup>\*</sup> Exclusive of non-fatal mining accidents in New South Wales.

The largest number of accidents occurred in the mining industry, 68, or 63 per cent. of the fatal accidents having occurred in that industry in 1920.

- 5. Mining Accidents.—Sources of Information.—The particulars regarding mining accidents in the different States are obtained from various sources. (a) New South Wales.—Returns of all accidents to persons employed in or about mines were formerly furnished by the Secretary of the Miners' Accident Relief Board, but details of fatal accidents are now supplied by the Mines Department. The Chief Inspector of Factories also furnishes returns of accidents occurring in smelting works (other than those directly connected with mines), which are registered as factories. (b) Victoria.—Returns of accidents are furnished by the Mines Department, with the exception of those oocurring in a few metallurgical works, which are registered as factories, and are under the jurisdiction of the Chief Inspector of Factories. (c) Queensland.—In this State returns are furnished by the State Mining Engineer. (d) South Australia.—All particulars as to accidents in and about mines are furnished by the Chief Registrar of Mines. (e) Western Australia.—The State Mining Engineer sends particulars, and in cases of accidents occurring with machinery or boilers, the Chief Inspector of Machinery also furnishes returns. (f) Tasmania.—The Chief Inspector of Mines furnishes information regarding mining accidents, while the Chief Inspector of Machinery supplies details as to machinery and boiler accidents which are reported to him.
- 6. Classification of Mining Accidents.—In the following tables particulars are given of mining accidents reported by the Mines Departments in each State during the year 1920, shewing the class of mining (metalliferous or coal) in which they occurred, and the causes of such accidents:—

### Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes in each State, 1920.\* A .- Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES. 1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives Falls of Ground	• •		1 2		$\frac{1}{7}$		2 9
Other Accidents Falling down Shafts, etc.		1	2 2		5 3	1	10 5
2. Above Ground— Accidents caused by Machinery in					9		
Motion Other Accidents	3	1			2 3	i	6 4
8. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.	1		2	1	4	1	9
(b) COAL MINES.  1. Below Ground— Accidents caused by Mine Explosions							
(Fire Damp, etc.) Accidents caused by Explosives							
(Dynamite, etc.)	1 6 10	i	2	• •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 8 11
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion Other Accidents	1						1
TOTAL	23	3	11	2	25	3	67

<sup>\*</sup> The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the Mines Departments of the various States, the discrepancies being due partly to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the fact that there is apparently lack of uniformity in the nature of the non-fatal accidents reported to, and by the various authorities.

### B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 Days.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.  Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives		· ·	6	1	8 38	1	15 49
Falling Down	** -	_	0	1			
Other Accidents Shafts, etc.		1	154	1	20 251	1 13	23 419
							1
2. Above Ground— Accidents caused by Machinery in							
Motion			3		8		11
Other Accidents		1	27		97	28	153
. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing,							1
Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.		1	71	38	30	3	143
(b) COAL MINES.							
<ul> <li>Below Ground—         Accidents caused by Mine Explosions     </li> </ul>							1
(Fire Damp, etc.)							
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)					2		2
(Dynamite, etc.) Accidents caused by Falls of Earth		3	2		16	4	25
Other Accidents		4	5		60	6	75
. Above Ground—					-		
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion					4		4
Other Accidents			3		13	i	17
TOTAL		11	279	41	547	58	936

<sup>\*</sup> Not available. † Exclusive of New South Wales

It will be seen from the foregoing tables that in 1920, 22 of the fatal, and  $\dagger 123$  of the non-fatal accidents occurred in connection with coal mining.

The number of accidents occurring below ground in 1920 was considerably larger than that occurring above ground, the respective figures for the year being 46 fatal and  $\dagger 608$  non-fatal accidents below ground, and 21 fatal and  $\dagger 328$  non-fatal accidents above ground.

7. Number of Accidents per 1000 Persons Employed in Mining.— In the following table particulars are given for the year 1919 of the number of persons who met with accidents per 1000 persons employed. Comparative figures for 1920 are not yet available.

# Number of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents per 1000 Persons Engaged in Mining, 1919.

STATE.		FATAL A	CCIDENTS.		FATAL DENTS.	ALL ACCIDENTS.		
STATE.		Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	••	0.42 1.51 0.17 0.77 3.41 0.51	1.04 2.28 3.10 1.38	* 3,92 33,50 113,08 62,73 11,63	* 5.47 8.85 162.53 15.25	0.77 1.82 1.00 0.77 3.24 0.45	* 4.54 26.56 113.08 71.41 12.01	
COMMONWEALTH		1.12	1.32	† 39.50	†29.15	1.22	† 37.48	

<sup>\*</sup> Not available. † Exclusive of New South Wales.

### SECTION XVI.—INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STATISTICS.

- 1. General.—The particulars given in this section embody the most recent information available for various countries in regard to (i.) Unemployment; (ii.) Industrial Disputes; and (iii.) Price Indexes. As already explained in previous Labour Reports, any comparisons which can be made between the various countries are subject to limitations, details of which are given in Labour Report No. 8, pages 151 to 154.
- 2. Unemployment.—In the following table is shewn the percentage of numbers of Trade Unionists returned as unemployed for the years 1913 to 1920:—

Percentage of Numbers of Trade Unionists Returned as Unemployed, 1913 to 1920.

Country.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
3								
Australia	5.3	11.0	6.8	6.7	7.4	5.5	5.2	7.8
Austria	§	8.1	4.4	3.8	2.5	§	§	§
Belgium	2.7	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
Canada	§	8	8	1.9	1.9	1.5	3.6	5.0
Denmark	7.5	9.9	7.7	4.9	9.2	17.4	10.7	4.9
France	4.7	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
Germany*	2.9	7.2	3.2	2.2	1.0	1.2	3.7	3.8
Great Britain*	2.1	3.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	2.4	2.4
Holland	5.1	16.2	14.6	5.8	9.6	10.0	8.9	§
Norway	1.6	2.4	2.1	0.8	0.9	1.4	§	\$
Sweden	4.5	6.7	7.8	4.2	3.9	4.4	5.4	5.4
U.S.A. :—								
N.York	20.9	27.5	22.7	11.1	§	§	§	88
Massachusetts	6.3	10.4	7.7	3.0	4.2	2.9	5.3	§

<sup>\*</sup> Returns relate solely to Unions paying unemployed benefit. § Not available.

3. Industrial Disputes.—The statistics of trade disputes are summarised from reports issued by Government Labour Bureaux, but there is a considerable difference in the methods adopted for the collection of these statistics. Particulars of such differences are given in Labour Report No. 8, page 152.

The following table gives the number of disputes and the number of workers affected in various countries for the years 1912 to 1919:—

# Industrial Disputes in various Countries, 1912 to 1919.

(Note.—For reasons indicated in Labour Report No. 8, page 152, direct comparisons between the several Countries cannot be made.)

Country.	1912	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919
		N	umber o	of Dispu	tes.		1	
Australia	*	208	337	358	508	444	000	
Argentine	99	95	64	65	80	444	298	460
Austria	801	461	278	40	*	138	196	367
Belgium	206	167	*	*		ak		*
Canada	150	113	44	43	75		*	372
Denmark	60	76	44	43	75 75	148	196	298
Finland	59	70	37	0		215	242	504
France	1,116	1,073	672	98	0	483	9	39
Germany	2,834	2,464	1,223	141	314	693		ak:
United Kingdom	857	1.497	999	707	240	562	773	*
Holland	283	427	271	268	581	688	1,252	1,413
taly	1,116	997	905	608	377	344	325	649
Spain	169	201	140	91	568	471	非	*
Sweden	116	119	115		178	176	256	*
witzerland	65	302	31	$\frac{80}{12}$	227	475	*	*
Jnited States	*	*	1,204		35	140	*	*
			1,204	1,593	3,789	4,450	3,337	3,374

## Number of Workers Affected (,000 omitted).

Austria 145 62 40 8 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	56 158 133 309
France	* 185 68 139 10 26 4 * * 804 * 977 40 62 * 09 * *

<sup>\*</sup> Not available.

4. **Price Index - Numbers in various Countries.**—(i.) Wholesale Prices.—In the following table are shewn the wholesale price indexnumbers for various countries for the years 1901 to 1920, compared with the year 1911 as base (= 1000). It must be understood that the figures do not shew the relative prices in the different countries, but merely exhibit the fluctuations in price-level in each country separately.

Index-Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Australia and other Countries, 1901 to 1920, with Prices in 1911 as Base (= 1000).

Particulars.	Unit	ed Kingdo	om.	France.	Holland.	United States.	Canada.	Japan.	Australia
Index No.	Board of Trade.	Economist.	Sauerbeck and Statist.	Statistique Générale.	Central Bureau of Statistics.	Bureau of Labour.	Department of Labour.	Yokohama Chamber of Commerce.	Bureau of Census and Statistics.
No. of Items.	45	22	39	45	45	236	~ 271	47	92
1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1916 1916 1917 1918 1918 1919 1919 1919	883 881 886 898 892 921 952 995 1,000 1,055 1,071 1,715 1,705 2,220 2,443 2,708	891 874 904 856 887 952 978 1,000 1,067 1,052 1,045 1,724 2,158 2,366 2,474 2,979	875 862 862 875 900 987 1,000 912 925 975 1,002 1,062 1,075 1,336 1,694 2,189 2,405 2,569	841 845 845 833 870 917 963 891 896 958 1,000 1,035 1,021 1,042 1,428 1,922 2,671 3,481 3,658 5,228	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	833 840 906 840 927 989 958 1,021 1,052 1,052 1,052 1,052 1,052 1,294 1,294 1,262 2,230 2,567	840 856 887 874 893 942 991 949 956 975 1,064 1,068 1,162 1,429 2,185 2,302 2,620	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	974 1,051 1,049 890 910 948 1,021 1,115 993 1,000 1,170 1,088 1,149 1,604 1,504 1,605 2,486

<sup>\*</sup> Not available.

Compared with 1901, there has been a marked increase in prices in those countries for which particulars are available for 1920, the increase being greatest in France (522 per cent.), in the United Kingdom (258 per cent.), followed by Canada (212 per cent.), the United States (208 per cent.), and Australia (154 per cent.).

In the following table, wholesale price index numbers for the years 1913 to 1920 are given for various countries, the prices for the year 1913, the year before the war, being taken as base (= 1000):—

 $\begin{array}{c} \hbox{Index-Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Various Countries, 1913 to 1920,} \\ \hbox{with Prices in 1913 as base} \ (=\ 1000). \end{array}$ 

	Unit	ted Kingo	lom.	Canada.	United States.	France	Italy.	Sweden.	Japan.	Aus- tralia.
Year	Board of Trade.	Econ- omist.	Statist.	Official.	Bureau of Labour	Statis- tique Générale	Bachi.	Svensk Handels tidning.		B'reau of Census & Stat'tics.
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	1,601 2,086 2,295 2,543	1,000 987 1,231 1,605 2,041 2,249 2,352 2,832	1,000 1,012 1,258 1,595 2,061 2,265 2,419 2,918	1,000 1,004 1,092 1,343 1,749 2,054 2,164 2,462	1,000 990 1,000 1,230 1,750 1,960 2,120 2,440	1,000 1,026 1,409 1,896 2,626 3,409 3,583 5,120	1,000 951 1,327 1,997 3,063 4,091 3,658 6,244	1,000 1,160 1,450 1,850 2,440 3,390 3,300 3,470	1,000 955 967 1,172 1,485 1,959 2,395 2,596	1,000 1,056 1,474 1,382 1,528 1,778 1,889 2,280

<sup>(</sup>ii.) Retail Prices.—The index-numbers of retail prices for various countries from 1901 to 1920 are shewn in the following table. As is the case with the wholesale price-index numbers, they shew merely the fluctuations in prices in each individual country, and are not comparable horizontally.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in Australia and other Countries, 1901 to 1920, with Prices in 1911 as Base (=1000).

	. ]	Particu	lars.	r	United Kingdom.	Canada.	United States.	Australia.	New Zealand.	Union of Sth. Africa.
		Index	No.		Board of Trade.	Department of Labour.	Bureau of Labour.	Bureau of Census and Statistics.	Govern- ment Statis- tician.	Director of Census.
	N	To. of I	tems.		21	29	15	46		*
٠	1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919				918 923 940 937 940 932 961 983 984 1,000 1,046 1,050 1,050 1,068 1,359 2,056 2,238 2,280	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	758 801 802 813 814 881 910 959 1,008 1,007 1,087 1,097 1,214 1,561 1,826 2,022	880 929 910 858 901 902 897 951 948 970 1,101 1,104 1,140 1,278 1,382 1,382 1,510	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	1,202 1,167 1,087 1,014 980 917 909 930 918 915 1,000 1,041 1,049 1,105 1,111 1,200 1,323 1,382 1,508
	1920			 	2,723	2,237	2,254	1,785	1,825	1,963

\* Not available.

There was a general rise in retail prices in 1920; in the United Kingdom prices were 19.4 per cent., in Australia 18.2 per cent., in Canada 15.1 per cent., in the United States 11.5 per cent., and in the Union of South Africa 30.2 per cent., higher in 1920 than in 1919.

In the following table retail price index-numbers are given for the month of July for each year 1914 to 1920, and for January, 1921, taking the prices for July 1914 as base (= 1000). These figures relate to food-stuffs only, and are not comparable, as the list of commodities varies in each country.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices of Food in Various Countries for the month of July, 1914 to 1920, and for January, 1921, with Prices in July 1914 as Base (= 1000).

			United	Fr	ance.		Ita	ly.		
	Year		King- dom.	Paris.	Other Towns.	Belgium	Rome.	Milan.	Norway.	Sweden
July,	1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921		 1,000 1,320 1,610 2,040 2,100 2,170 2,620 2,630	1,000 1,220 1,320 1,830 2,060 2,610 3,730 4,100	1,000 1,230 1,420 1,840 2,440 2,930 3,880 4,300	1,000 * * * * 4,530 4,500	1,000 950 1,110 1,370 2,030 2,060 3,180 3,670	1,000 * * 3,250 3,100 4,450 5,730	1,000 1,600 2,140 2,790 2,890 3,190 3,340	1,000 1,240 1,420 1,810 2,680 3,100 2,970 2,830
	Year	r.	Denmark	Holland (Amster dam.)	Switzer- land.	India (Cal- cutta).	United States.	Canada.	New Zealand.	Aus- tralia.
July,	1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921		 1,000 1,280 1,460 1,660 1,870 2,120 2,530 2,760	1,000 1,140 1,170 1,460 1,760 2,040 2,100 1,930	1,000 1,190 1,410 1,780 2,220 2,500 2,370	1,000 1,080 1,100 1,160 1,210 1,550 1,700	1,000 980 1,090 1,430 1,650 1,860 2,150 1,690	1,000 1,050 1,140 1,570 1,750 1,860 2,270 1,950	1,000 1,120 1,190 1,270 1,390 1,440 1,670 1,780	1,000 1,310 1,300 1,260 1,310 1,470 1,940 1,860

<sup>\*</sup> Not available.

APPENDIX I.

Average Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1920.

Particulars.	Bread.	F	lour.	Т	ea.	Cof	fee.	Sugar.	Rice.	Sago.	Jam.	Oat- meal.		ais- ns.		ur- nts.	St	arch	
Unit of Quantity	2 lbs.	25	lbs.	per	lb.	per	lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	pe	r lb.	pe	r lb.	per	lb.	
	đ.	s.	d.	8.	d.	s.	d.	d.	d.	d.	đ.	d.		d.		đ.		d.	
N.S. WALES Sydney Newcastle Broken Hill Goulburn Bathurst	6.1	6 6	11.7 0.1 1.2 0.1 11.9	2 2 2	3.5 4.7 8.6 4.9 4.6	2 2 2	2.6 1.4 7.5 3.1 0.7	5.4 5.5 6.0 5.8 5.8	7.5 7.9 9.9 8.2 8.0	5.9 6.5 8.2 7.2 6.5	8.9 9.3 9.4 9.4 9.6	5.6	0 1 1 1 1	11.1 0.3 0.0 0.9 0.0	0 0 1	11.0 11.5 10.9 0.4 11.6	0 0	10.3 10.8 11.5 11.9 11.3	
Weighted Aver.	6.1	5	11.8	2	3.8	2	2.7	5.4	7.6	6.1	8.9	5.3	0	11.3	0	11.1	0	10.5	
VICTORIA Melbourne Ballarat Bendigo Geelong Warrnambool	5.4 5.4 5.3 5.3 5.4	55555	8.1 1.6 4.1 5.2 0.6	2 2 2	2.8 3.4 0.4 0.7 4.4	2 2 2 2 2	2.6 1.8 0.9 0.5 1.3	5.6 5.1	8.1 8.0 7.9 7.9 7.9	5.7 5.4 5.7 5.7 6.1	9.1 9.0 8.3 8.0 9.4	4.6 5.0 4.6 4.8 5.3	0 0 0 0		0 0	11.1 11.2 10.3	0 0 0	10.6 10.7 9.5 10.5 11.5	
Weighted Aver.	5.4	5	7.2	2	2.6	2	2.3	5.4	8.1	5.7	9.0	4.7	0	11.5	0	11.2	0	10.6	i
QUEENSLAND Brisbane Toowoomba Rockhampt'n	5.9 6 4 6.4	6 6 6	3.8 5.6 9.8	2	4.9 5.8 4.5	2	3.7 2.7 2.1	5.6	8.8 9.4 8.9	5.1 5.7 5.4	9.5 9.8 8.4	5.4 5.8 5.7	1 0 0	11.6	0		7 0	10.9 11.6 10.9	3
Charters Towers Warwick	6.8 6.6	7	1.1 10.3		7.7 5.7	2 2	6.4		9.4 8.9	6.8 6.2	9.2 9.9	6.1 5.7	1	1.6	3 1 2 0	0.	5 0 7 1	11.6	
Weighted Aver.	6.1	6	5.5	2	5.1	2	3.	5.4	8.9	5.4	9.4	5.5	1	0.5	0 9	11.	5 0	11.	L
S. AUSTRALIA Adelaide Moonta etc. Port Pirie Mt. Gambier Peterborough	5.5 5.5 5.2 5.0 5.5	55555	9.7 3.5 6.7 4.5 9.1	5 2 7 2 5 2	5.6 6.6 6.6 8.2 9.8	2	4. 7. 7. 8. 9.	5.4 5.7 5.7	9.0 8.8 9.0	7.5 7.5 7.3	8.5 8.7 8.5 8.3 9.3	4.9	0 0	11. 11. 11.	$\begin{array}{c c} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{array}$	9. 10. 10.	$\begin{array}{c} 8 \ 0 \\ 4 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \end{array}$	9.3 10.1 10.1 10.1	5 5 2
Weighted Aver	5.4	5	9.0	0 2	5.8	3 2	5.	2 5.4	9.0	6.7	8.5	4.6	0	11.	3 0	10.	20	9.	9
W. AUSTRALIA Perth Kalgoorlie Mid. Junction Bunbury Geraldton	5.4 5.9 5.4 4.0 5.5	5	10. 4. 5.	6 2 9 2 0 2 4 2 4 2	6. 5. 4.	9 2 8 2 7 2 8 2 1 2	1. 4. 0. 0.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 6.2 \\ 4 & 5.4 \\ 6 & 5.7 \end{array}$	8.9 7.5 7.7	7.5 5.9 6.4	9.7 8.4 8.5	5.5 5.4 5.4	1	9.	$   \begin{array}{c c}     7 & 1 \\     2 & 0 \\     8 & 0   \end{array} $	0. 10.	$     \begin{array}{c c}       8 & 1 \\       1 & 0 \\       0 & 0     \end{array} $	1. 10. 10.	0 7 8
Weighted Aver	. 5.5	5	5.	22	4.	6 2	1.	9 5.6	7.8	6.1	8.7	5.2	0	11.	0 0	11.	10	11.	4
TASMANIA Hobart Launceston Zeehan Beaconsfield Queenstown	5.5 5.5 6.3 5.5	5 5 5	3. 10. 5.	1 2 6 2 7 2 1 2 2 2	3. 8. 4.	7 1 0 1 8 2 7 1 4 2	11 10 3 9	3 5.2 6 5.3 9 5.3	7.8 7 8.8 7 8.8	5.4 6.9 7.1	8.8 8.8 8.7	4.5 5.8 5.1	6 (B	0.	$\begin{array}{c} 9 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 \end{array}$	10.	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \ 0 \\ 9 \ 1 \\ 5 \ 0 \end{array}$	10. 0. 11. 10.	4 7 5 0
Weighted Aver	5.5	5	5 5.	0 2	3.	4 1	11	.2 5.4	8.3	6.1	8.2	4.7	7	0 11	3 0	11.	20	10.	6
Weighted Aver. Commonwealt	h 5.7	7 8	5 9.	.82	3.	8 2	2	.7 5.4	4 8.	1 5.9	8.9	9 5.0	0	0 11	.40	11	.10	10.	6

# Average Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1920—cont.

	1		T			Ī										1		1		-	
Particulars.		Blue.	C	C'ndles	Soap		Pota- toes.	Onior	ns	Kero- sene.	Milk	. В	utter	Ch	ieese		Eggs.	В	aco idd	n le s	Bacon Shoul- der.
Unit of Quantity	d	z.sq.	p	er lb.	per lb	. 1	4 lbs.	per ll	о.	gallon	quar	pe	r lb.	pe	r lb.	p	er dz	pe	er 11	b. ]	per 1b.
N.S. WALES	8.	d.	8	. d.	d.	8.	. d.	d.		s. d.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	. d.	8.	d.	-	d.
Sydney Newcastle Broken Hill Goulburn Bathurst	1 1 1 1 1	4.8 5.8 2.3 5.8 5.8	3 1 3 1 9 1	$\frac{2.0}{4.5}$ $\frac{1.9}{1.9}$	7.9 8.5 8.3 9.3 9.1	2 2 2 2 2	7.7 6.2 6.3 4.6 1.3	3.3 3.7 2.9 3.8 3.1	6	$\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{7.0}{11.5}$	8.3 7.5 9.6 7.4 7.7		4.2 4.5 6.4 4.7 5.2	1 1 1	5.3 5.2 7.1 6.4 6.4	2 2 2		1 1 1	11. 10. 10.	3 1 9 1 2 1	4.8 1 7.6 1 8.1 1 7.5
Weighted Aver.	1	4.4	1	2.5	8.0	2	7.4	3.3	6		8.2	2	4.3		5.4				11.		
Bendigo	1 1 1 1	1.2 2.1 1.2 3.1 1.5	1 1 1	2.2 1.6 3.3 0.8 1.3	7.3 7.9 6.4 7.3 6.4	1 1 1 1 1	8.3 7.5 7.8 8.2 6.0	2.4 2.4 2.2 2.2 2.4	CA 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5	2 10.8 3 3.6 3 1.5 3 1.4	7.8 7.5 7.3 7.2 6.2	2 2 2 2 2 2	5.1 5.6 4.5 4.2 4.4	1 1 1	5.7 4.7 4.6	2 1 1 1	3.4 10.6 10.0 11.0	2 2 1 2	1.0 1.1 10.0	0 1 7 1 0 1 3 1	6.0 7.8 4.8 6.4
Weighted Aver.	1	1.4	1	2.2	7.3	1	8.2	2.4	2	11.4	7.7	2	5.0	1	5.5	2	2.4			3 1	
Toowoom ba Rockhampt'n Charters	1 1 1	0.7 0.8 2.2	1	1.2 1.8 2.0	8.2 7.9 8.1	2 2 2	7.5 7.0 11.6	3.0 3.3 2.9	2 3 2	2.5	7.5 7.5 8.0	2 2 2	2.7 3.0 1.9	1	3.9 4.1 4.0	2 2	3.8 0.1 3.1	1	10.7 8.3 9.0	1 1	4.0 4.5 5.2
	1	$\frac{5.1}{3.8}$		$\frac{4.2}{2.6}$	$\frac{9.1}{8.9}$	3 2	$\frac{7.8}{6.3}$	$\frac{4.1}{3.2}$	3		6.6 6.7	2 2	4.9		6.4		9.2 11.4		10.8		7 6 5.6
Weighted Aver.	1	1.3	1	1.7	8.2	2	8.9	3.1	2	11.8	7.5	2	2.8	1	4.2	2	3.7				4.4
Moonta, etc.	1 1 1 1	0.3 1.3 1.2 0.8 0.8	1 1 1	3.1 3.2 4.0 2.7 3.8	7.5 7.9 7.3	2 2 2 1 2	3.1 4.7 3.3 9.1 6.7	2.5 3.0 2.7 2.4 3.1	233333	11.4 1.7 4.5 1.4 3.3	7.6 7.1 7.2 6.6 6.2	2 2 2 2 2 2	5.7 4.5 5.2 2.0 1.3	1 1 1	5.6 6.1 6.3 3.9 6.7	1 1 1 1 1	11.9 7.7 8.8 6.0 7.2	1 :	10.2 10.9 8.8 9.0	1 1 1 1 1	5.5 8.6 5.3 5.9 9.1
Weighted Aver.	L	0.4	1	3.1	7.2	2	3.0	2.6	2	11.9	7.5	2	5.5	1	5.6	L	11.3				5.7
W. AUSTRALIA Perth Kalgoorlie Mid. Junction Bunbury Geraldton	Ī L	5.2 8.3 4.7 5.5 8.1	1 1 1	2.2 3.4 2.5 1.7 3.5	8.0 6.9 6.3	2 3 2 2 2	6.0 0.6 8.0 3.7 11.5	3.2 4.1 3.6 3.4 3.8	23223	9.9 9.0 11.4 11.3 0.2	9.2 7.9 6.8	2 2 2 2 2	5.2 7.1 5.2 4.6 5.7	1 1 1	6.0 2 7.5 2 6.2 2 6.8 2 7.6 1	2222	4.2 1 7.2 1 4.7 1 1.9 1 11.9 2		0.9 10.8 1.8 1.3 0.5	1 1 1 1	3.9 6.4 6.7 6.8 8.4
Weighted Aver.		5.9	1	2.5	6.3	2	7.4	3.4	3	0.4	8.4	2	5.6		6.4 2		4.7 1				4.7
TASMANIA Hobart 1 Launceston Zeehan 1 Beaconsfield Queenstown		0.6 1 0.1 1 4.1 1 3.6 1 2.7 1	l L	0.6 0.4 3.2 1.6 1.1	6.6 8.8 8.0	2 2 2 1 2	2.3 0.9 5.8 8.3 3.7	3.0 3.5 3.4	2 2 3 3 3	9.6 10.2 3.0 1.3 3.8	8.6 7.5 7.2	2 2 2 2	5.3 1 4.6 1 5.3 1 3.7 1 5.2 1		6.2 2 5.2 1 6.6 2 5.6 1 5.7 2		2.9 1 11.1 1 4.4 1 9.2 1 4.1 1	1	0.7 0.9 9.5 9.6 7.4	1 1 1 1	2.6 4.8 6.4 7.1 5.3
Weighted Aver. 1		0.91	L	0.7	7.2	2	1.9	3.2	2	10.6	8.1	2	5.0 1	. (	5.9 2		1.61	1	0.4	1	3.8
Weighted Aver. Commonwealth 1	4	2.61		2.3	7.5	2	3.1	2.9	2	11.0	7.9	2	4.7 1		5.42		4.41	1	1.5	1	5.4

# Average Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1920—cont.

			_		_				1																
Particulars.	Н	am.	F		F	Beef resh Lib.	Beef Fresh Flank.	Beef Fresh Shin.	Si	teak ump.	S	te hc de	ak oul- r.	St	eak ew- ng.	Co	Beef o'n'd ound	b	Bee lo'n risl wit bon	'd ket h	Co bri	seef 'n'd isket ith- out one.	Mu L	itt'n eg.	*
Unit of Quantity	pe	r lb.	pe	r lb.	pe	r lb.	per lb.	per lb.	pe	er lb.	p	er	lb.	pe:	r lb.	pe	er lb.	p	er	lb.	ре	r lb.	per	r lb.	
-	8.	d.		d.		d.	d.	d.	8.	d.		8.	d.		d.		d.		đ			d.		đ.	
Broken Hill Goulburn	2 2	2.7 $1.5$ $11.5$ $0.1$	0 1 0	0.4 11.5 1.9 11.7 11.6	0 1 0	10.6	10.6 9.0 8.9 8.3	7.7	1 1 1 1	4.8 3.7 7.6 3.4 2.1	0 1 0	1	0.4 0.3 3.9 0.9 9.8	0 1 0	9.6 $2.7$ $10.6$	1 1	10.7 10.7 2.1 0.0 10.4	0000	) 1	7.2 7.2 0.0 9.2 8.6	0 1 0	0.1 10.9 10.2	0 0 0	9.1 10.1 11.3 10.5 9.9	
Weighted Aver.	2	2.4	1	0.4	0	10.7	10.3	8.3	1	4.8	3 0	1	L <b>0.</b> 6	0	9.5	0	10.9	9 0	)	7.4	0	9.7	0	9.3	
Bendigo	2 2 2 2 1	2.1 2.3 0.3 0.8 11.8	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array}$	$1.0 \\ 11.6 \\ 0.1$	0 0	11.2 11.4 10.9 11.1 11.2	9.8 7.9 9.4	9.0 8.0 8.2 7.7 9.6		4.3 4.3 3.4 4.3	3 0 4 0 5 0	1	l1.3 l1.1 l0.7	0 0	10.7	$\begin{array}{c} 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \end{array}$	11.6 0.9 10.9 11.3 0.5	9 (	) ) )	8.8 8.1 8.6	0	10.1 11.1 10.3 10.2 10.9	0 0	9.7 10.1 10.1 9.9 10.9	
Weighted Aver.	2	1.9	1	0.4	0	11.2	9.6	8.8	1	4.	7 0	) ]	11.3	0	10.	0	11.7	7 (	0	7.8	0	10.2	0	9.8	•
QUEENSLAND Brisbane Toowoomba Rockhampt'n	2 2 2	3.1 1.8 3.5	0	10.1 8.3 9.5	0	7.4 6.4 8.4	5.4	5.9 4.4 5.8	0	11.3 10.3 10.3	5 0	)	7.9 6.8 7.6	0	7.8 6.9 7.8	90	7.9	9 (	)	5.8 5.4 6.5	0	8.2 7.0 7.3	0	9.9 8.9 10.3	)
Charters Towers Warwick	2 2	5.9 2.3	0	8.8 9.3		6.4		5.8 5.4	0	9. 10.	7 0		7.3 8.1		7.5					5.3 6.5		6.5 7.0	0	8.7 10.0	
Weighted Aver.	2	3.2	0	9.8	0	7.4	7.2	5.7	0	11.	3 (	)	7.7	0	7.	6 0	8.	7	0	5.8	0	7.8	0	9.8	,
S. AUSTRALIA Adelaide Moonta, etc. Port Pirie Mt. Gambier Peterborough	2 1 1 1	0.2 10.9 10.5 9.5 11.4	0 0	11.2 10.8 10.3	0 0	11.1 11.1 10.8 9.8 9.7	9.5 7.9 8 8.3	9.6 8.4 8.8 9.4 9.2	1 1 1	4. 4. 2. 4.	8 0 1 1 3 0 0	) : [	11.9 0.6 11.0 11.9	0 0 0	11.	3 (0 6 (0 1 (0 0 (0	11. 11. 11. 11.	6 4 2 6	0 0 0 0	9.0 8.2 8.9 8.5	0 0 0	10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10.2 9.9 10.1 9.8 10.1	) L 3 L
Weighted Aver	2	0.0	1	0.1	0	11.0	10.7	9.5	1	4.	9 (	0	11.7	0	11.	2 1	0.	2	0	9.2	0	10.8	3 0	10.1	L
W. AUSTRALIA Perth Kalgoorlie Mid. Junction Bunbury Geraldton	2 2 2 2 2 2	2.1 1.0 0.6	0 0 0 1	10.5 10.4 10.6 0.0 11.3	0 0	9.4 9.5 11.0	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 4 & 11.0 \\ 3 & 9.2 \\ 0 & 11.6 \end{array} $	10.7 9.0 10.0	1 1 1	2. 3.	1 8 0	1 0 0	0.8 11.3 11.5	0 1 0 3 0	10.	5 (1 (0 )		.7 .7 .0	0 0 0	7.4 7.8 8.1 9.0 7.8	0 0	9.1	0 0 0	9.1 10.6 8.3	6 3
Weighted Aver	. 2	1.0	0	10.5	0	9.5	9.1	9.2	1	4	.5	0	11.	1 0	9	9	0 10.	.5	0	7.6	0	9.	2 0	9.	5
TASMANIA Hobart Launceston Zeehan Beaconsfield Queenstown	2 2 1 1 1	0.0 10.1	01	0.9	0 0 1 7 0	11.	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 8 & 9.7 \\ 0 & 10.5 \\ 3 & 10.4 \end{array} $	9.7 10.8 10.6	7 1 3 1 3 1 3	l 3 l 3 l 2 l 2	.7 .2 .5	0 1 0 0	11. 0. 11. 11.	6 0 0 0 7 0 7 0		.4 .5 .4 .7	$     \begin{array}{cccc}       1 & 0 \\       1 & 0 \\       1 & 0 \\       1 & 0     \end{array} $	.5 .9 .5	0	9.8 10.8 10.0	5 0 8 1 0 1 0 0	11: 0. 0. 11:	5 0 4 1 3 0 5 0	11. 11.	5 0 4
Weighted Aver	. 2	0.	11	. 0.9	9 0	11.	4 9.7	9.4	1 1	1 3	.9	0	11.	6 0	) 11	.3	1 0	.7	0		0 8	11.	3 0	11.	Z,
Weighted Aver Commonwealt	r. h 2	1.	9 1	L 0.0	0 0	) 10.	5 9.	7 8.4	4	1 4	.2	0	10.	.8 (			0 11	1	0	7.	6 0	9.	8 0	9.	.7
	-													-		,			1			-			+

# Average Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1920-cont.

Particulars.	Mutt'n Sh'lder.		lutt'n Loin.	Mutt'n Neck.		chops Loin.		Chops Leg.	Chops Neck.		Pork Leg.		Pork Loin.		Pork Belly.		Pork hops.
Unit of Quantity	per lb.	p	er lb.	per lb.	I	er lb.	I	er lb.	per lb.	p	er lb.	p	er lb.	p	er lb.	p	er lb.
N.C. W.	d.		d.	d.	s.	d.		d.	d.	8.	đ.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.
N.S. WALES Sydney Newcastle Broken Hill Goulburn Bathurst	7.5 8.7 10.5 9.1 8.8	0 0 0 0	9.6 10.0 11.5 11.1 10.0	8.0 7.4 8.4 7.9 6.8	$0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0$	$11.1 \\ 10.8 \\ 0.6 \\ 11.6 \\ 10.4$	$0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0$	10.1 10.6 0.3 11.1 10.3	8.7 9.6 11.5 9.2 8.5	1 1 1 1	5.5 4.7 2.4 2.0 1.5	1 1 1 1	6.6 4.6 2.4 2.3 1.7	1 1 1 1 0	4.0 $3.2$ $2.3$ $1.5$ $11.4$	1 1 1 1	6.8 4.8 4.6 3.1 2.0
Weighted Aver.	7.8	0	9.8	8.0	0	11.2	0	10.3	8.9	1	5.2	1	6.1	1	3.8	1	6.4
VICTORIA  Melbourne Ballarat Bendigo Geelong Warrnambool	7.6 8.3 8.2 8.6 8.9	0 0 0 0	9.2 9.7 9.5 9.7 10.5	6.6 7.5 7.5 7.8 8.3	0 0 0 0 0	10.6 10.7 10.7 10.6 11.7	0 0 0 0	10.6 11.3 10.5 10.6 11.6	7.7 8.5 8.6 9.1 9.5	1 1 1 1	4.3 3.3 3.8 1.4 3.5	1 1 1 1	4.6 3.7 3.8 1.9 3.5	1 1 1 1	4.2 3.9 3.8 2.0 3.5	1 1 1 1	5.3 4.6 4.5 2.6 3.6
Weighted Aver.	7.7	0	9.3	6.8	0	10.6	0	10.7	7.9	1	4.0	1	4.4	1	4.1	1	5.1
QUEENSLAND Brisbane Toowoomba Rockhampt'n	7.2 5.9 7.9	0 0 0	9.9 8.6 9.8	9.0 7.0 7.2	0 0	10.4 8.8 10.2	0 0	10.4 9.0 10.3	10.1 8.7 9.8	1 1 1	5.6 1.7 1.3	1 1 1	5.7 1.4 1.2	1 1 0	3.3 0.3 11.3	1 1 1	6.0 1.7 1.4
Charters Towers Warwick	6.0 8.0	0	$\frac{8.7}{10.0}$	$\frac{7.0}{7.1}$	0	$^{9.0}_{10.0}$	0	$^{9.0}_{10.0}$	8.9 9.6	0	$11.9 \\ 11.0$	0	$^{11.9}_{11.0}$	0	$\frac{11.3}{10.4}$	0	11.9 11.0
Weighted Aver.	7.0	0	9.7	8.4	0	10.1	0	10.2	9.8	1	4.1	1	4.2	1	2.1	1	4.4
S. AUSTRALIA Adelaide Moonta, etc. Port Pirie Mt. Gambier Peterborough	8.9 8.4 8.8 9.3 8.9	0 0 0 0	10.0 9.6 9.5 9.9 9.5	8.4 7.3 8.2 8.5 8.7	0 0 0 0 0	11.3 10.7 11.2 10.6 11.4	0 0 0 0 0	11.6 10.8 11.3 10.8 11.4	9.8 8.8 10.0 9.6 10.2	1 1 1 1	3.9 0.9 1.9 0.8 1.0	1 1 1 1 1	4.6 0.8 1.9 0.7 1.0	1 1 1 1 1	4.6 0.0 1.4 0.5 1.0	1 1 1 1 1	5.3 1.0 2.5 1.2 1.9
Weighted Aver.	8.8	0	9.9	8.4	0	11.3	0	11.6	9.8	1	3.5	1	4.1	1	4.0	1	4.7
W. AUSTRALIA Perth Kalgoorlie Mid. Junction Bunbury Geraldton	7.7 8.3 7.6 9.6 6.4	0 0 0 0	8.5 9.9 8.4 10.5 7.7	6.8 8.3 6.5 8.2 6.5	0 0 0 0 0	10.0 11.1 9.3 11.6 9.2	0 0 0 0	10.1 11.5 9.5 11.6 9.3	7.9 9.5 7.9 9.6 7.9	1 1 1 1 0	3.0 $2.7$ $2.1$ $4.0$ $10.7$	1 1 1 1 0	$3.1 \\ 2.7 \\ 2.0 \\ 4.0 \\ 10.5$	1 1 1 1 0	1.9 1.3 0.9 4.0 9.8	1 1 1 1 0	3.9 2.9 2.2 6.0 10.9
Weighted Aver.	7.8	0	8.8	7.1	0	10.2	0	10.4	8.3	1	2.8	1	2.9	1	1.7	1	3.5
TASMANIA Hobart Launceston Zeehan Beaconsfield Queenstown	9.4 10.0 10.5 8.6 9.9	0 0 1 0	10.8 11.1 0.1 10.4 11.3	8.9 9.2 9.5 8.9 9.5	1 1 1 0 0	0.2 0.6 0.9 11.5 11.5	1 1 1 0 0	$0.4 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.8 \\ 11.8 \\ 11.5$	9.8 10.3 10.9 11.4 10.2	1 1 1 1	4.2 3.7 1.9 1.3 1.1	1 1 1 1	4.5 3.8 1.9 1.3 1.1	1 1 1 1	4.5 3.8 1.7 1.3 1.1	1 1 1 1	5.4 4.2 2.3 1.8 1.1
Weighted Aver.	9.7	0	11.0	9.1	1	0.3	1	0.3	10.1	1	3.7	1	3.9	1	3.8	1	4.5
Weighted Aver. Commonwealth	7.9	0	9.6	7.6	0	10.8	0	10.6	8.7	1	4.3	1	4.8	1	3.6	1	5.3

# APPENDIX II.

Current Weekly House Rents† in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1920.

		28.1	MILAG.	E PREI	OHIIN	ANI W	THILL	1 10111	20201		JAN D ARA			
Town.		nder ooms.	4 Ro	ooms.	5 R	ooms.	6 R	ooms.	7 R	ooms.		ver coms.	Aver	ghted rage all ises.
N.S. WALES— Sydney Newcastle Broken Hill* Goulburn Bathurst	13 10 6 10 7	d. 10 2 9 3	17 13 10 12 9	d. 8 9 8 6 3	20 19 13 16 12	d. 8 7 5 3 6	24 24 16 24 16	d. 3 9 8 1 2	28 30 19 30 20	d. 4 6 10 7	34 38 23 43 32	d. 3 4 0 4 2	22 19 11 20 14	d. 1 1 5 10 1
Weighted Aver.	13	1	16	10	20	1	23	11	28	1	34	3	21	3.
VICTORIA— Melbourne Ballarat Bendigo Geelong Warrnambool	11 6 5 7	8 5 10 5 6	15 7 8 11 12	6 2 9 10 3	20 10 12 15 16	1 6 1 11 3	25 14 16 19 19	1 1 4 5 9	30 16 19 22 22	0 1 5 1 2	37 23 27 27 26	4 6 10 3 1	21 12 13 17 16	11 8 4 0 9
Weighted Aver.	10	8	14	3	18	8	23	5	27	11	35	2	20	5.
QUEENSLAND— Brisbane Toowoomba Rockhampton Charters Towers Warwick	7 6 7 7 5	11 5 6 1 8	10 9 8 9 7	10 4 3 2 11	14 12 10 11 11	2 4 4 8 5	18 15 13 13 14	3 5 10 11 11	21 18 16 18 18	11 11 0 10 6	28 24 20 22 22	8 9 9 5 8	16 15 12 11 13	7 2 11 5 10
Weighted Aver.	7	7	10	2	13	4	17	0	20	8	2.6	9	15	6
S. AUSTRALIA— Adelaide Moonta, etc Port Pirie* . Mt. Gambier Peterborough	9 6 11 6 10	$   \begin{array}{c}     11 \\     11 \\     0 \\     7 \\     6   \end{array} $	14 9 13 8 10	0 7 3 5 11	18 12 16 10 14	7 6 0 9 3	23 16 17 14 16	9 8 5 0 10	28 18 20 15 19	4 1 8 1 3	32 20 23 18 21	8 9 8 10 8	19 12 15 11 14	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 11 \\ 0 \\ 7 \\ 3 \end{array}$
Weighted Aver.	9	9	13	6	17	9	22	8	26	10	31	0	18	2
W. AUSTRALIA— Perth Kalgoorlie Mid. Junction Bunbury Geraldton	10 10 7 6 10	2 2 6 11 1	13 13 9 10 14	2 8 4 4 5	16 16 12 12 17	8 8 3 6 7	20 19 15 13 22	1 1 3 6 2	23 22 20 15 29	0 8 2 8 3	27 25 20 23 40	$   \begin{array}{c}     1 \\     9 \\     11 \\     2 \\     0   \end{array} $	15 13 11 9 15	7 3 9 8 3
Weighted Aver.	9	11	13	0	16	4	19	6	22	9	26	9	14	9
TASMANIA—  Hobart Launceston Zeehan Beaconsfield Queenstown	11 8 3 1 7	10 10 4 11 0	17 11 6 2 10	0 9 3 4	20 16 8 3 12	5 9 5 4	23 19 9 3 13	5 6 11 8 9	27 22 13 6 17	4 6 7 0 2	33 27 14 6 20	11 11 3 11 0	21 17 5 3 9	5 1 10 1 8
Weighted Aver.	9	9	13	10	17	6	20	2	23	8,	29	2	17	10
Weighted Aver.	11	0	14	7	18	4	22	6	26	8	32	9	19	6

<sup>•</sup> See remarks on page 49, paragraph (ii.). † The rents are shewn to the nearest penny.

APPENDIX III.

# Average Annual Wholesale Prices in Melbourne, 1919 and 1920.

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1919.	1920.	COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1919.	1920.
GROUP I. METALS Iron—Pig— MixedNos. Rod and Bar Angle and Tee Plate Hoop Galvanized Corrugated Wire, Fencing Zinc—Sheet Lead—Sheet Plping Copper—Sheet Coal (on Wharf) Tinned Plates Quicksilver	ton "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	\$. d.  247 6 522 1 594 2 1042 6 915 10  1108 6 472 6 2823 4 785 5 856 8 2 4 1 48 1 7 9	s. d.  256 8 572 6 563 4 990 5 975 0 1161 3 483 4 1895 10 1047 11 1322 6 2 35 10 3 7 11	Salmon	lb. doz.'1 lb. tins doz.'ilvs lb. '' ton lb. cwt. ton '' doz.'1 lb.	9 9 1 18 4 11 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	*. d.  0 8 9 0 9 10 31 22 4 4 13 7 11 1 1 2 0 0 6 3 7 5 10 10 9 0 0 0 111 8 283 4
GROUP II. TEXTILES LEATHER, &C. Jute Goods— Branbags Cornsacks Woolpacks	doz.	12 10 12 6 5 3½	13 <b>2</b> 14 7 6 5	Starch	tins lb. gross lb. gallon lb.	36 8 0 91 1 5 5 21 2 2 7 4	43 34 1 4 1 11 6 10 2 64 7 61
Leather—  Medium Crop Waxed Kip Waxed Split Cotton—Raw Wool Twine, Reaper and Binder Tallow	lb.	2 1½ 2 10 1 5½ 1 7 1 47 1 47 8	2 9 3 3 1 9 1 93 1 43 *	GROUP VI. MEAT— Beef Mutton Lamb Veal Pork	100 lb.	50 6 0 47 0 51 0 41 0 81	65 11 0 71 0 8 0 5 0 11
GROUP III. AGRI- CULT'L PRODUCE— Wheat	bushel ton	5 12 9 9 1 129 9 1 138 6 11 1 180 9 76 5 7 11 241 10 157 6 230 6	7 63 335 11 170 7 170 6 4 10 670 10 7 31 6 22 260 11 94 9 10 21 191 0 8 7 180 01 264 3	6 x 7 6 x 1	100 ft.lin "" 1000 ft sp cask ton 1000	23 10	34 0 30 4 27 4 19 3 21 1 467 11 951 8 27 6 1750 0 633 4
GROUP IV. DAIRY PRODUCE— Ham Bacon Cheese Butter Lard Lard Eggs Honey Beeswax Condensed Milk	lb. ,,, doz. lb. doz.'tins	1 31 1 2 1 11 1 7 0 11 1 2 1 0 6 1 11 9 21	1 11½ 1 7½ 1 3½ 2 1½ 1 5¼ 1 8 0 8 2 0	GROUP VIII.  CHEMICALS— Cream of Tartar Carbonate of Soda Saltpetre Sulphur Caustic Soda Potassium Cyanide Alum	lb. ton '' '' lb. ton	3 3½ 410 10 1433 4 326 3 1081 8 1 6½ 675 0	3 2 418 9 1175 0 398 4 760 0

<sup>\*</sup> Not available.

Note.—Many of these prices are the average, not of all classes of commodities, but only of certain brands which have been on the market for a great number of years, and which were adopted for the purpose of computing index-numbers shewing the general fluctuations in prices from year to year.

### APPENDIX IV.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital Town of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1920.

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wage are distinguished from Award, Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wage by an asterisk (\*). Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight. Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements which were in force at the 31st December, 1929. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. It will be seen that in certain cases of this nature the wages are shewn in the form, say, 75s. to 80s., indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shewn in the form 75s. and 80s., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes or grades of work, and that there are, of course, no intermediate minimum or standard rates. there are, of course, no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

GROUP I .- WOOD, FURNITURE, SAW MILL AND TIMBER YARD.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydn	ey.	Melbou	ırne.	Brisba	ane.	Adela	ide.	Per	th.	Hobs	art.
	8.	d.	8.	d.	ε.	d.	s.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.
Coopering.	102	0	6102	6	*105	0	97	0	6102	6	694/&1	102/6
Furniture and Bedding. Bedding Makers Boults Carver Operators Cabinetmakers Carpet Cutters Layers Planners Chairmakers Drape Cutters French Polishers Upholsterers Wood Carvers Machinists Turners	6100 6107 6104 6113 6104 6104 6104 6104 6104 6104	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	88 97 93 99 93 93 93 93 93 93 93	6 0 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	692 699 699 699 699 699 699	7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	79 87 87 87 85/ to 87 87 87 87 87	6	101 105 101  85 85 101  98 98 98 98/&	0 0 0	87 97 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93	6 0 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
,, Turners  Mattress Making—Wire. Finishers Makers Varnishers	692 692 692	6 6 6	87 87 87	6 6	692 692 692	7 7 7	78 78 78 72	0 0	98	. 0	87 87 87	6 6
Organ Building. Journeymen	6109	6	680/&	100/	695	0	690	0*				
Overmantels and Mantelpieces Journeymen	6104	0	93	6	699	0	82	0	101	0	93	6

## Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(1) 18 hours. (1a) 15 hours. (1b) 16½ hours. (1c) 28 hours. (2) 30 hours. (3) 33 hours. (3a) 35 hours. (4) 36 hours. (4a) 41½ hours. (4b) 40 hours. (4c) 41 hours. (5b) 42½ hours. (5a) 43 hours. (5b) 43½ hours. (5c) 43½ hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 44½ hours. (8) 45 hours. (2a) 45½ hours. (9) 45½ hours. (10) 46 hours. (10a) 46½ hours. (11a) 46½ hours. (11a) 46½ hours. (12a) 47½ hours. (12a) 47½ hours. (1b) 45½ hours. (2b) 51½ hours. (2b) 51½ hours. (2c) 51½ hours. (2d) 55½ hours. (2d) 56½ hours. (2d

GROUP I .- WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILL AND TIMBER YARD .- continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydne	ey.	Melbou	irne.	Brisba	ane.	Adela	ide.	Pe	rth.	Hoba	ırt.
	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.
Piano Making.‡			. \		00 5							
Cabinet Makers	6104	0	99	6	695	0	87	6×				
Framemakers—Iron	6101	6 6	81	6								
Wood	6101 6104	0	90/ &	96/6	695	0	07:04-	100/4				
French Polishers	6104	0	93 81	6	695		87/6 to	100/*				
Veneerers	6104	0	90/ &			U	87	6*				
Wood Carvers	6104	0	99	6			. 87	6*				
" Turners	104	0	00	0			01	0.				
Picture Framing.	600	0	80	0	690	0			_			
Compo. Workers	698	0	80	0	690	0						
Fitters Up	698	0	78	0	•90	0	75	0*			+00	0:
General Hands	698	0	85	0	690	0	66/to		> 90	0	†66	0.
Gilders	698	0	85	0	690		66/ to		1 80	, 0		
Joiners Mount Cutters	698	0	85	0	690		75/ to					
Mount Cutters Sawyers—Band or Jig	698	0	84/ &		690	0	75/ to					
		0	04/ 6	007		0	.0, 00	50/	,			
Box and Case Makers	698	0	692	0	685	3	691	0	87	7 0	694	0
Labourers	692	0	682	0	884	4	681	0	78		684	0
Machinists—	02	0	. 02	0	01	- 1	-01	0	, ,	, ,	-04	U
Box Printing	695	0	688	0	685	3	687	0	69	) () <sub>alt</sub>	691	0
Boults Carver	6107	0	6102	Ŏ	690	9	6101	Ö			6104	0
Buzzer or Jointer	6101	0	696	0	686	2	695	0 .	84	0	698	ő
General Joiner	6107	0	699	0			698	0	9€	0	6101	0
Morticing or Boring	695	0	689	0	685	3	688	0	- 81	Ó	691	ŏ
Moulding	6100	0	696	0	694	5	695	0	84/	\$ 90/	6102	0
., own Grinder	6107	0	6101	0			6100	0			6105	0
Nailing	696	0	692	0	685	3	691	0	69		691	0
Planing	6104	0	696	0	689		695	0	96		698	0
Sandpapering	695	0	690	0	684	4	689	0	8		692	0
Shaping	6107	0	6102	0	6103	7	6101	0	58		6104	0
Tenoning	6101	0	696	0	689		695	0	84		698	0
Ordermen	698	0	693	0,	687	1	692	0	78		696	0
Pullers or Tailers Out	692	0	682/ &		684	4	681/&		84		684/ to	98
Saw Doctors	6116	0	6108/to		699 691						6108/to	
" Sharpeners	6104	0	696	U	*91	8	695	U	8	0*	699	Ü
Sawyers—	6104/8	106	693/ &	00/	693	6	692/&	09/	87	7 0	695/ to	10
Band or Jig			692/ &		689	6	691/&				694/ to	
Gang Frame	696	0	693/ &		687	1	692/&			7 0	698	
Recut Band			693/to		690		692/&		87		6102	0
Stackers per hour	2	71	2	0	2	31	2	6		&1/8}		10
Talleymen	698	o°	693	0	687	1	692	0	84		696	0
Wood Turners	6107	0	696	0	693	6	698	0	104	0	698	0
Undertaking.												
Coachmen	* 492	0	1773	0	77/&	84/6	1782/&	88/	289(	0	68	0
Coffin Makers or Trimmers	101	в	77/6&	82/6	79/ <b>6</b> &	84/6	87	в	90 &100			
Venetian Blind Making.						1			00100	, 01		
Journeymen	93 / &	97/	66	() a c	699	0					90	0

GROUP II .- ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Agricultural Implements.			,		1		
Assemblers		94 6	81 0	1177 0	81 0	683 0	
Blacksmiths		104/6 & 108/6	90 0		90 0	698 1	
Bulldozermen		93 0	87 0		90 0	689 10	
Carpenters		92 6	90 0		90 0	695 4	
Drillers		93 0	81 0		81 0	684 4	
Engine Drivers		94/ to 100/	88/6 & 91/6		84 0		
Fitters		96/6 & 104/6			90 0	695 4	
Grinders		93 0	84 0		78 0		
Labourers—unskilled		85 0	78 0		78 0	678 10	
Machinists—Iron		93/to 100/6		• • •	87/ & 90/	689 10	
Wood		93/to 100/6			84/ & 90/		
	٠.	85 <b>6</b>	81 0		81 0		
Painters-Brush							
Scroll		92 6	. 90 0		90 0		
Patternmakers		114 6	97 0		97 0	6103 7	

<sup>\*</sup> Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 188. † 44 and 48 hours per week.

<sup>‡</sup> Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart hours from 1st January, 1921.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work, is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 188.

GROUP II .- ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occu	ipation.	Sydr	10y.	Melbou	rne.	Brisba	ane.	Adela	ide.	Pert	n.	Hob	art.
anioultural Taral	anta	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.
Sheet Iron Work	Tents-com	93	0	90	0			90	0				
		88	0	78	0	1177	0	78	0	692	7		
		85	6	81	0	- 11	0	81	0	681	7		
		104	6	90	0			90	0	95	4	:	
		92	6	90	0			90	0		T	:	
edstead Making—	Metallic.												
Blacksmiths		96/ &	102/	84	0	693	6	75	0				
Chillfitters—Mod		97	0	94	0	697	2	85	0				. '
Othe	er	97	0	87		684/4 &	89/10		0				
Chippers		92	0	82	0	686	2	73	0				
		92	0	78	0	686	2	73	0				. ,
		97	0	95	0	*89		86	0				
	• • • • •	93	0	81/6 &		687	1	75	0				
Foundry Hands		92	0	85	0	686	2	72	0				
	• • • • •	95 92/ &	07/	85	0	*88 *89		76 75	0				
Furnacemen	• • • • •		97/	85	0	605	10		75/				
Japanners	• • • • •	93	0	84 82	0	*85 *85	8½ 8¼	73	0				
Lacquerers Mounters	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	93	0	85	0	685	81	74/ &	76/				
Polishers	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	94	0	81	0	677	0	72	0				
- Alminia		04	0	01	U				,				
Soiler Making. Journeymen		110	6	102	0	<b>6</b> 99	11	102	0	99	0	98	3 0
Railwaymen		113	6	102	0	686	2	102	0*	698	1	93	3 0
rass Working.													
Coremakers		106/6 &	110/6	85	0	199	11	79	0	99	0	1 .	
Dressers			0	78	Ŏ.	•80		72	ŏ	84	6	1	
Finishers		102/6 8			6	699	11	87	6	104	Õ	84/ t	0 96
Furnacemen		93/to		81	ŏ	686/28	289/10		ŏ	95	ŏ	81	. 0
Moulders		106/68			6	696/38			6	99	Ö	98	
Polishers		102/68			0	699		78	0			1	
ycles and Motors.													
Assemblers		85		80/ &	85/	699/11	2103/7	66/ to	87/6*	111	5	70	
Cleaners						•78	10					- 60	
Filers				80		678	10		100 +	111		6(	
Fitters		85		85	0	99/118	103/11	80/to	102	111	5	80	
		88		80/00	87/6	99/118	7103/11	63/ to	84/*			70	
Repairers		85		85/ &8	5//0			102	102/*	111	. 5	80	
Turners—Cycle Motor		0.5		96	0		•	$\frac{102}{102}$		111		80	
Wheel Builders		88		80	0	699/48	2103/11					70	
Electrical Installat Armature Wind	ion.	11	1 6	99	0	6102	8	93	0	104	0	103	2 (
Cable Jointers				107	0	600	11	93	0	104	0	90	
Fitters				99	0	6102		93		104	. 0	10	
Linesmen		10		99	0	699	11	89		92	0	81/8	
Mechanics		10		99	0	699	11	91		104	0	9	4 (
Patrolmen	:			82	0	681	7	91		101		7	
Wiremen	:		3 6	99	0	699	11	86		95	. 0	9	0 (
" Assist				82	0	678	10					7	8 (
		1		82	0	678	3 10	75	0	80	0	7	8 (
Electrical Supply.		. 11	1 6	108	0	8100	. 8	93	0	104	0	10	2 (
Armature Wind	ers .	11		99		6102 699				104		9	
Cable Jointers	omn Atton			87		684	11	93					
Carboner, Arc L	ишрА <b>tte</b> ll			95		6102	2 8	81 91		104		84/6	2 (
Instrument Mal Linesmen		10		96		600	11	89		92		81/ 8	& O
		10		87	6	-98	, 11	81				81/8	4 (
Meter Fixers ,, Testers				95		600	11	87		:			0 (
Patrolmen—Nig				99	0	681	7	91					8
Shift Electrician			1 6	98		6106		31				102/	to 1
Sub-Station Att				95		100	, =					93/1	
				95		678	3 10	79	0			7	8 (
	tendanta												
Switchboard At	tendants			83			3 10	89	0			100	

<sup>\*</sup> Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 188.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 188.

GROUP II .- ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC .- continued.

Industry and O	ccupat	ion.	Sydn	ey.	Melbo	urne.	Brisb	ane.	Adela	ide.	Pert	h.	Hobs	art.
lectrical Trades.			8.	d.	8.	đ.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d
Fitters			111	6	99	0	6102		93	0	104	0	102	0
Mechanics Wiremen			103 103	6	99 99	0	699	11	91 86	0	104 95	0	94 90	0
		• •	103	0	99	U	30	11	00	U	33	U	50	U
lectroplating.			93	6	78	0			90/ to 1	110/#				
Makers Up Platers			99	6	102	0	489	10	86		87	0	80	0
Polishers			93/6 &	95/6	88	0	681/7 &	89/10	76	0				
ngineering.† Blacksmiths			126	5	122	10	<b>4</b> 103	7	120	0	111	5	125	9
Belt and Nut M			107	6	104	5			102	0	94	9	106	10
Borers and Slo			12 <b>6</b> 12 <b>6</b>	5	122 122	10	192	7	120 120	0	111 111	5	125 125	9
Brassfinishers Coppersmiths	• • •		126	5	122		*99 *103	7	120	0	111	5	125	9
Drillers-Radia			126	5	122			3	120 102	0	111 94	5	125 106	10
Other Drophammer S			107 126	6 5	104 122	5 10	699	$\frac{3}{11}$	120	0	111	5	125	10
Fitters			126	5	122	10	•99	11	120	0	111	5	125	9
Lappers and G Millers—Univer	rinders sal		113/9& 126	1 <b>2</b> 6/5	110/7&: 122				108/& 120	120/	100/3& 111	111 5 5	113/2& 125	125
Other			126	5	122	10	•99	11	120	0	111	5	125	9
Oliversmiths Pattern Makers			126 135	5	122 132	10	*99 *105	11 5	120 129	0	111 119	<b>5</b>	125 135	9
Planers-Rail &	Plate	Edge	113	9	110	7	685	3	108	0	100	3	113	2
Other			126 126	5 5	122 122	10	*92	7	120 120	0	111 111	5	125 125	8
Shapers Springsmiths			126	5	122	10			120	0	111	5	125	ć
Turners	• •		126	5	122	10	•99	11	120	0	111	5	125	8
arrying.														
Firemen Floormen			105 100	0	97 92	0	*90	0	9 <b>6</b> 92	0	75 69	0*		
Shoeingsmiths			105	0	97	0	•90	0	96	0	75	0*		
onworking—Ass	sistants													
Boilermakers' I	Helpers aboure		91 88	0	83 78	0	*80 *80	8	85 81	0 0	84 79	6	78 75	(
Engineers' Lab	ourers		88	0	78	0	•77	0	85	0	79/ &	84/6	75/ &	
Furnacemen's A			91 88	0	83 78/ &	0	•77 •77	0	81 78	0	79/ & 84	84/6 6	75/ &	٠.
Moulders' Labo Strikers	urers		93	0	85		•80	8	85	0	84	6	78/ &	9
<pre>loulding—Iron. Coremakers—M</pre>	achine		110	6	87	0	699	11	102	0	99	0	98	(
	ther		110	6	95/ &		•99	11	102	0	99	0	98	(
Dressers and F	ettlera		93	0	82	0	•80	8	81	0	84	6	81	(
Furnacemen			93/ to	99/	86	0	686/28	289/10	91	0	95	0	81	(
Moulders—Mac Othe			106 110	6	87 95/ &		696 699		88 88/6 &	6 2102/	99	0	98 98	
					,	/								
Ioulding—Piano Moulders	Frame	s. 	99/&	104/	95	0	696/3d	299/11						
oulding Pipes—	Ronk													
Casters and Fi	nishers		91	0	78		•89		96	0*				
Coremakers Footmen—4-in	and w	ndor	91 99	0	95/ &	102/	*82 *91	6 8	96 90	0*	689	10		•
5 an	d 6-ins		101	0	91	0	691	8	90	0*	695	4.	98	•
Headmen-4-in	and u		106 107	0	95 102		699		96 96	0*	695 6100	10	98	. (
			107	U	102	U	38	,	30		100	20	30	
5 a		10.		0	95/ 8	102	*82	6						
5 a 			0.1				02							
5 as foulding Pipes— Coremakers—F	aucet		91	-					-					
5 as foulding Pipes— Coremakers—F			91	-	87/ &		•82	6						

<sup>\*</sup> Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 188. † Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart rates from 1st January, 1921.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 188.

GROUP II .- ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydr	юу.	Melbo	urne.	Brisb	ane.	Adela	ide.	Per	th.	Hoba	rt
W131 Ti Ti Ti Ti Ti Ti Ti T	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.		d
Moulding Pipes—Vertical.  Casters  Coremakers  Corers  Rammers	94 94 94 94	0 0 0 0	84 84 84 84	0	*89 *82 *89 *84	6 10	96 96	0*	93* 87/6& 80 93		98 98 98	0
Moulding—Steel. Coremakers Moulders	110 110	6	86/ to 86/ to		696/38	299/11	102 88/6 &		9 <b>9</b>	0	98 98	0
Moulding—Stove.† Moulders	99/ &	104/	95	0	688	11	88	6	96	0		
Ovenmaking,† Blacksmiths Grinders and Polishers Ovenmakers	97 95/ & 99 <b>/ &amp;</b>		83 85 87	0	677 688		87 82 87/ &	0 0 9 <b>2</b> /	104 84 6 to 92			0
Sheet Metal Working. Canister Makers	85	6	79/ &	86/	<sup>6</sup> 8 <b>6</b>	2	82	0	92/ &	98/	80	0
Coating or Brushwork Grainers, Liners, etc. Ornamental Machinists Solderers Tinsmiths		291/6 :89/ <b>6</b>	86	0 0 0 86/	688 688 688 688 688	0 0 0	75 78 85 76/ & 75/ to 84/ &	80/	92/ & 92/ & 92/ &	98/ 98/	74	
Wireworking—BarbedWire.‡ Toolsharpener or Machinist	695	4.	86	0			75/ &	81/				
Galvanising‡ Galvanisers Picklers ,, Assistant	*85 *85 *85	0 0	96 90 84	0	6100 682	6	78 78 7 <b>5</b>	0 0			•••	
Nailmaking—‡ Case Wirers Labourers Setters Up Storemen Toolmakers	685 685 695 685	0 0 4 0 4	78 78 89 84 96	0			75 75 75/ to 75 77	0 0 87/ 0 0				
Wire Netting Working—‡ Weavers— Hand-Loom Power-Loom Strikers	688 688 693		78 78 85	0								
Wire Working— Journeymen	87	0	85	0			72	0	80/ to		85	0

GROUP III .- FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Aerated Waters and Cord	ials.											,	
Bottlers		92	6	82	6	6477	6	72	0	85	0	75	0.
Bottlewashers		90	6	80	Ö	6477	6	72	Õ	80	ŏ	75	0
Drivers-							0			00	0	10	
Motor		94/6&	97/6	87/ to	95/	80/to	88/	87/ &	91/	85/ &	89/	87/ to	95/
One Horse		90	6	6482	0	77	0	6482	0	85	0	6482	0
Two Horses		. 93	0	6487	0	82	Ö	6487	ő	85	Õ	6487	ŏ
Grooms or Stablemen		90	6	81	0	76	0	81	Ö	80	Õ	81	Ŏ
Loaders		90	6	80	0	6477	6	72	Ö	80	Ŏ	75	0
Packers		90	6	80	0	6477	6	72	0	85	0	75	0
Wirers		90	6	80	0			72	0	85	0	75	0
Baking-Bread.													
Board Hands		10102	6	120	0	*95/ &	97/6	87	0	95	0	82	6
Carters-One Horse		2597	0	1780	0 .	85	0,	1880	Õ	85	0	82	0
Two Horses		2 597	0	1784	0	88	Õ	1880	ŏ	85	0	87	0
Doughmen		10105 &	107/6	120	0	6102	6	87	Õ	100	ő	82	В
Forehands		10107/60	%112/6	128	0	8102/6&	107/6		Õ	97/6 to	120/	92	6
Ovenmen		10107	6	120	0	897	6	87	0	100	0	82	6
Singlehands		10107	6	128	0	*102	6	87	Ö	102	6	87	6

<sup>\*</sup> Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 188. † Adelaide rates from 14th January, 1921. ‡ Rates for Sydney are taken from awards covering employees of Lysaght Bros. & Co. Ltd.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 188.

GROUP III .- FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydn	ey.	Melbo	ırne.	Brisb	ane.	Adela	ide.	Per	th.	Hob	art.
	8.	d.	8.	đ.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	đ	8.	d,
laking—Biscuits and Cakes. Adult Males Bakers Brakesmen Mixers Oven Firemen Storemen	88 99 92 92 93 97	0 6 0 0 6	75 84 78 84 78 75	0 0 0 0 0	1 075 1 084 1 077 1 084 1 077 1 080	0 6 0 6 0	75 80 78 78 78 75	0 0 0 0 0	75/ to 95/ to 95/ to 87/ &	105/* 105/*	72 77 73 82 77	0 6 6 6
Rewing. Adult Males Bottle Packers Bottlers and Washers Cellarmen Drivers—	85 85 85 85	0 0 0	688 688 688	0 0 0	680 680 680 685	0 0 0	80 80 80 86	0 0 0	92 92 92 92	6 6 6	75 75 75 78	6 6 6
One Horse Two Horses. Motor, under 3 tons. 3 tons & over Engine Drivers†. Firemen†. Greasers and Trimmers† Malt Hands Stablemen and Grooms Towermen	85 85 89 93 87 85 85 85	0 0 0 6 6 0 0	82 87 87/ & 95 98/ & 90/6 to 90 688 81 88	0 101/	80 85 80/ to 93/ & 95/ to 95 91/ & 680 76 680	98/ 124/ 0	80 83 86 89 111 105 101 80 83 83	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	92 92 100/& 95 95 81 92 3192 92	6 6 102/6 0* 6 0* 6 6 6	82 87 87/ & 95 88/6 to 84/6 & 79/6 & 75 81 75	0 94 85
tutchering—Carcase. Carters—One Horse Two Horses Chilling Room Hands Labourers—Beef Mutton Scalders Slaughtermen—Beef Mutton	19 22 95 19 22 10 1 85 93 85 85 121	0 0 0 6 0 0	87 87  84 84 93 1°115 1°115	0 0 0 0 0 0	*84 *90 *80 *80 *90 *100	0 0 0 0 0 0	91 91 85 85 85 99 7114 7114	0 0 0 0 0 0	85 \$6 \$80 \$85 \$80 \$85/&1 \$107 \$107	0 0 0 0 0 07/6 6	82 87 78 78 78 105	0 0 0 0 0 0
Carters— Cash Cutting One Horse Two Horses General Hands Salters Shopmen Smallgoodsmen , Assistant	107 89 89 89 107 99/6 & 107 99	0 6 6 6 0 107/ 0 6	93 83 83 93 93 93	0 0 0 0 0 0	12 90 12 81 12 84 12 90 12 90 12 90 12 90	0 0 0 0 0	85 82 87 85 85 85 85	0 0 0 0 0 0	90 80 80 90 90 95 95 85	0 0 0 0 0 0	80 80 80 80 80 80	0 0 0 0 0
Butter Making. Buttermakers Cream Graders Cream or Milk Testers Machinists	103 95 90	0 0 0	85 93 88	0 0 0	92 85 85	0 0 0	} 90 100	0 to				
Milk Drying, etc Pasteurizer Separator, Weighing,	85	0	83 79	0			٠					
etc	85 85 85	0 0 0	79 7 <b>9</b> 78	0 0 0	677 77	0	80 80	0* 0*				
Cheesemaking. Journeymen Other Adults			90 78	0	9 <b>2</b> 7 <b>7</b>	0						
Carters— Motor One Horse	4596 & 98 4591	0 0 6	87 to 95 82	0 0	80 to 88 77	0 0 0	87/ &	91/	90 & 94 6485	0 0 0	to 95	0 0 0
Two Horses	\$ 93 4594	6	87	0	82	0	6487	0	6490	0	6487	0
Chamber Hands	& 96 93	0	699	0	6117	6.8	77	0*	80	0*	75	0
Pullers and Stackers	& 96 87	6	699	0	6123	68	77	()*	75	0*	74	0

<sup>\*</sup> Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 188. † Melbourne rates from 1st January, 1921. ‡ Piece-work rates. § Rates from Meat Export Award.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 188.

GROUP III .- FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Journeymen	95 0 85 0 95 0	90 0 78 0 87 6	987 6 977 0 989 0	s. d. 80/ & 84/ 75 0 80 0	81 0* 66 0* 67 0*	80 <b>0</b> *
Other	85 0	82 6	to 111 6	75 0	66 0*	
Ham and Bacon Curing.† Casing Cleaners—Foreman Curers—First Hand Assistant Cutters Up—First Hand Ham Baggers Lardmen Rollers and Trimmers Scalders Shavers Slaughtermen Assistant	94/& 100 116 0 101 0 102 0 94 6  89 6 89 6 89 6	105 0 105 0 92 6 105 0 97 6 90 6 87/6 & 97/ 97 6 97 6 105 0 97 6	*106 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	91 6 91 6 84 0 91 6 84 0 77 0 77/& 84 0 84 0 84 0 91 6 84 0	92 6 85 0 85 0 77 6 80 0 80 / & 85 / 87 6 80 0 92 6 80 0	80 6 80 6 66 0 80 6 73 0 66 0 73 0 73 0 73 0 73 0 73 0 73 0
Smallgoodsmen— First Hand	102 0 89 6 94 6 89 6 94 6 89 6	105 0 92 6 97 6 87 6	\$106 0 \$85 0 \$100 0 \$85 0 \$87 9 \$85 0	91 6 77 0 84 0 77 0 77 0	92 6 85 0 80 0 77 6 80 0 77 6	80 6 66 0 73 0 66 0
Jam Making and Preserving. Adult Males Solderers	85 0 85/6 &89	78 0 /6 8 <b>3/ &amp;</b> 86/	77 0 688 0	72 0 72 0	68 0* 90 0*	78 0° 84 0°
Malting. Maltsters	85 0	88 0	75 0	86 0	92 6*	80 <b>0</b> >
Meat Packing. § Cappers Fillers and Podgers Guillotine Hands Jokermen Lacquerers Margarine Makers Packers Seamers	101 0 91 0 90 0 101 0 101 0 85/& 90 91 0 101 0	78/ & 86/ 1°87 0 78 0 78/ & 86, 1°87 0 1°94 0 1°87 0 78/ & 86/	*102 0 *108 0 *110/6&114 *102/&108 *102 0	 		
Milk Delivery. Carters—One Horse Two Horses	1985 0	82 0 87 0	84 0 89 0	82 <b>0</b> 87 0	**70 0	82 0° 87 0
Milling—Condiments.  Grinders	96 6 89 6 97 0 89 6	80 6 80 6 83 6 78 0	677 0 677 0 677 0 677 0	80 6 80 6 83 6 78 0	•••	78 0 78 0 78 0 78 0
Milling—Flour.  Engine Drivers Firemen Millers—Head Shift Millwrights Packermen Puriflermen Silksmen Smuttermen Storemen—Head Topmen Truckers and others Wheat Carriers per hour	94/ to 10 113	6104 0 694/ to 10 6100 0 687 0 686 0 687 0 686 0 686 0 686 0 686 0	28105 8 100 0 91/6 to 99/ 80 0 80 0 82 0 85 0 80 0	6100 0 687 0 686 0 686 0 687 0 690 0 686 0	688 0 6104 0 6104 to 103 6100 0 687 0 686 0 686 0 687 0 686 0	100 0 90 0 90 0 80 0 78 0 78 0 85 0 78 0
Milling—Oatmeal.  Kilnmen	92 ( 102 (		677 0 681/ to 96	80 <b>6</b> 85 <b>6</b>	::	78/ & 80/ 100 0

<sup>\*</sup> Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 188. † Melbourne rates from 1st January, 1921. † Piece-work rates. § Brisbane rates taken from Meat Export Award. || Melbourne, A delaide and Perth rates from 1st January, 1921.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 188.

GROUP III .- FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydr	ey.	Melbo	urne.	Brisba	ine.	Adela	ide.	Pert	h.	Hobs	art.
Milling-Rice.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	s.	d.	à.	d.
Dryingroom Hands Millers—Head Stonedressers Other Adults	95 102 97 89	6 0 6	78 85 83 78	0 6 6 0	677 681/ to 677 677		78 85 83 78	0 6 6				
Pastrycooking.† Carters Packers Pastrycooks ,,, Assistant	<sup>25</sup> 91 91 101 88	0 0 0	82 72 96 85	0 0 0	85 1077 10102 1095	0 0 6 0	82 87	0	85 95/& 1	0.02/6	82 72 82 72	0 6 0
Poulterers. Bench Hands—1st Rate 2nd Rate Foremen	94 89 102	6 6 0	72 62/6 & 85	0 67/6			• •				• •	
Tea Packing. Foremen	85 85	0*	85 80 74	0 0 0	681/ to 681/ to 677		88 77	6	•••		• •	

GROUP IV .- CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Bootmaking.‡ Bootmakers	98 6	690 3	690 3	690 3	98 6	690 3
Dyeing and Cleaning. Clothes Cleaners Dyers—Black Colour Colour Dye-house Labourers	88 0§ 105 0§ 105 0§ 88 0§	72 6 87 6 87 6 70 0			690 0* 690 0* 680 0*	667 6*
Hatmaking—Straw. Bleachers Blockers Foremen Stiffeners	1095 0 1095 0	65 0 72 6 84 0 72 6	687 0 687 0	*75 0* *75 0*	••	••
Tailoring—Order. Cutters Pressers Tailors Trimmers.	6105 0 692 0 692 0 6103 0	\$105 0 \$92 0 \$92 0 \$92 0	6105 0 692 0 692 0 692 0	6105 0 692 0 692 0 692 0	6110 0 6100 0 6100 0	6105 0 692 0 692 0 692 0
Failoring—Ready-made.  Brushers	\$5 0 \$103 0 \$85 0 \$92 0 \$92 0	\$80 0 \$92 0 \$80 0 \$92 0 \$92 0	\$80 0 \$92 0 \$80 0 \$92 0 \$92 0	\$80 0 \$92 0 \$80 0 \$92 0 \$92 0	695 0	680 0 692 0 680 0 692 0
Trouser and Vest Hands	\$92 0 \$92 0 \$103 0	692 0 692 0 692 0	692 0 692 0 692 0	692 0 692 0 692 0	695 0 695 0 695 0	692 0 692 0 692 <b>0</b>
Coat Hands Trouser and Vest Hands	*85 0 *85 0	677 O	677 0 677 0	677 <b>0</b>	e30 0	677 0 677 0
Textile Working—Woollen						
Carders	86 0 86 6 85 0 85 6 85 6	78 0 78 0 78 0 78 0 78 0 78 0	77 0 77 0 77 0 77 0 77 0 77 0	63/ & 78/* 68/ & 78/* 63/ & 78/* 65/ & 78/* 75/ & 78/* 75/ & 78/*	::	78 0 80 0 78 0 78 0 78 0 78 0

<sup>\*</sup> Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 188. † Sydney rates from 9th January, 1921. ‡ Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart rates from 1st January, 1921. § Six-day week—48 hours; five-day week—46 hours. || Piecework rates.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 188.

GROUP IV -CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC. -continued.

Industry and Occupation	. Sydney.	Melbourn	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Industry and Occupation	s. d.			s. d.	8. <b>d</b> .	s. d.
extile Working—Woollen Mills—cont. Spinners Tuners Twisters in Warpers Other Adults	85 6 89/6 to 100 88 6 86 0		92 6 8/81/6 to 92 6 † 77 0			78 0 78 0 78 0 78 0 78 0 78 0
liemaking. Cutters—Lining Silk	COF11 OF	/* ] 670 0 f		::		
Waterproof Clothing. Cutters—Rubber Materia	6103 0	82 6 to 90	*			
	GROUP V	BOOKS, PRIN	TING, BINDI	NG, ETC.		•
Bookbinding.						
Feeders Finishers Journeymen Bookbinders Marblers	102 0	72 0 96 0 96 0 96 0 96 0	977 0 995 0 995 0 995 0	78 0 93 0 93 0 93 0 93 0	699 0 699 0	78 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0
Etchers—Half-tone	. *98 6 *103 6 *98 6	690/ to 10 690/ to 10 697 6	0/ 6107 6	*87 6* *75 0*		
Operators	. 691 0 6103 6 . 698 6 691 0	690/ to 10 690/ to 10 692 6 690 0	695 0 6107 6 695 0 695 0	*75 0*	••	
Rotary Machinists	. 102 6 . 107 6 . 102 6	96 0 100/ & 10 80 0	4/ *100 0 *100 0 *77 0	93 0 93 0 78 0	699. 0	100 0 102/&104 100 0
Printing—Daily Newspapers Compositors—Day Worl Night Wor	6114 0	6117 6 6130 2	\$103 4 \$110 8	96 0 105 0	6109 0 5119 0	100 0 *105 0
Linotype Attendants— Day Work Night Work , Operators—Day Wor Night Wo	ork †	680 0 686 4	\$87 0 \$92 0 \$113 8 \$121 0	78 0 85 6 †	699 0 5104 0 5120 0 5130 0	96/& 100 6101/&105 †
Machinists (First Hand)- Day Work Night Work Publishers Readers—Day Work Night Work	6114 0 5124 0 5.694/&9 6119 0 6134 0	695 0 6110 0	6112 0 6117 0 677/ to 92/ 684/6 & 99/ 689/6 &104/	6 100 0	6104 0 5114 0 5684/to 91/ 6109 0 5119 0	\$90 0 \$100 0 100 0 \$105 0
	. \$89 0 \$99 0	677 6 685 & 90	677 0 682 0	78 0 83 0	680 <b>0</b>	*90° 0
Stereotypers (1st Class)- Day Work Night Work Stereotypers' Assistants-	. \$106 6 - \$111 6	<sup>5</sup> 90 0 <sup>5</sup> 98 10	689/6 & 99/ 694/6 &104/	6 90 0	<sup>6</sup> 96 6 5 101 6	*95° 0
Day Work	. \$699 0 \$104 0	580 0 589 0	679 6 684 6	78 0 83 0	684 0 594 0	*85 0
Electrotypers General Hands Linotype Operators Machinists Monoline Operators Monotype Operators	. 105 0 . 110 0 . 6108 2 . 95/ to 10 . 6108 2 . 6108 2	\$105 0 \$105 0	95 0 95 0 977 0 9100/&108/ 977/ to 95 9100/&108/ 95/&101	93 0 4 100 0	699 0 685 0 5123 6 699 0 5123 6 5123 6	100 0 100 0 78 0 110 0 100 0 110 0
Readers	. 105 0 . 100 0 . 6108 2	101 0 96 0 5105 0	95 0 95 0	93 0 93 0	685 0 699 0 5123 6	100 0 100 0

<sup>\*</sup>Ruling or predominant rates see note at top of page 188. † Piece-work rates. † Other than in newspaper offices. § In Perth 48 hours per week may be worked, payment for the extra four hours being made at the ordinary time rate. An employer is not entitled to change from a 44 to a 48 hour week unless one week's notice is given to his employees.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 188.

GROUP VI .- OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydi	ney.	Melbo	urne.	Brisb	ane.	Adela	ide.	Per	th.	Hoba	art.
Asphalting.†	8.	d.	8.	d.	ε,	d.	ε.	d.	€.	d.	· .	d.
Layers—Cold Work Hot Work	91 91 91	6 6	87 87	0	:		84	0			]	
Potmen	91	6	84	0							75 to	84/
Rubbers Down			86	0							1	O #/
Yardmen and Labourers	89	6	84	0			84	0			,	
Boatbuilding. Boatbuilders	85	0	70/ to	80/*	699	0	96	0*	120	0	108	0*
Brickmaking. Burners	28 116/1to	117/8	**102	6	84/ to	90/	33105	0	2887/68	293/4	.84	0
Carters—One Horse	27b85 27b90	0	82 87	0	77 82	0	82 87	0	85	0	82	0
Two Horses	100	0	81	0	678	10	86	0	90 75	0	87 81	0
Drawers	102	0	83/ & 77	88/	678		92	0 -	1 1		-87	0
Labourers Loaders Out	96 96	0			677 677	0	81	0	75	0	81 81	0
Loftsmen	93	0	77	0	677	Ö	81	0	75	0	81	0
Machinemen Panmen	98 96/ &	100/	18 <sub>83</sub> /106	088 9	678 677	10	84/ & 1889	87/	75/& 75	77/	81 81	0
Pit Foremen	108	0			682	6	to 92 91	5	81	0	01	U
,, Men	100	0	81/ to	87/	678		86	0	75	Ö	81	0
" Shooters	104	0	81/ to	87/	682	6 .	91	0	81	0	84	0
Setters Truckers	102 96	0	81/ to 81/ to 83/ & 77	0	677/& 677	78/10	92 81	0	81 75	0	87 81	0
Wheelers	96	0	77	0	677/8	78/10	81	0	78	0	81	0
Yardmen	96	0	77	0	677	0	81	0	75	0	81	0
Sorters—Head Other	100 88/ &	0 92/	96 85	0	6100 685	0					70 60	0
Brushmaking. Bass Broom Drawers	102	6	75	6	2	-	80	0				
Finishers	102	6	72	0			80	0				
Machinists—Boring Boults Carver	$\frac{102}{107}$	6	72 89	0	94	6	80 80	0				
Paint Brush Makers	107	0	93	0			93	0				
Pan Workers—Hair & Bass	102	6	86	6	J	(	86	6		•		
Candle Making. Acidiflers	85	0	83	6	81	0	83	6				
General Hands	85	0	78	0	77	Ö	78	0	78	0*		
Glycerine Distillers	85	0	83	6	77	0	83	6		04/4		
Moulders	85 85	0.	82 81	0	81 78	0	82 81	0	78/ to	84/*	80	0
Stillmen	85	ő	83	6	81	Ö	83	6				
Sardboard Box Makers. Guillotine and other Cutters Other Adults	91/ &	92/6	84 72	0	°91	0	82/ & 77/ &	93/ 79/				
Coachmaking—Road. §												
Bodymakers	104	0	99	0	696	3	98	0	97	0	99	0
Labourers	85 104	0	82 99	0	•79 •96	3	81 98	0	80 97	0	82 99	0
Labourers	88	0	86	6	684	4	85	6	84	6	86	6
Smiths	104 85	0	99 85	0	*96 *82	3	98 84	0	97 83	0	99	0
Trimmers	104	0	99	0	696	3	98	0	97	0	85 99	0
Vycemen	. 91	0	86	6	683	9	85	6	- 84	6	86	6
Wheelmaking Machinists Wheelwrights	104 104	0	99	0	*96	3	98 98	0	97 97	0	99	0
loachmaking—Axlemaking 8			1									
Joachmaking—Axlemaking.§ Centre Turners	104 104	0	99	0	696 696	3	98	0	97 97	0	99	0

<sup>\*</sup> Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 188. † Melbcurne rates from 1st January, 1921. † Piece-work rates. § Melbcurne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart rates from 1st January, 1921.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 188.

GROUP VI .- OTHER MANUFACTURING-continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydr	ley.	Melbo	urne.	Brisb	ane.	Adela	ide.	Pert	h.	Hoba	rt.
Coachmaking-Springmaking		<i>d</i> .	<b>s.</b> 99	<i>d</i> .	<b>8.</b> 696	<i>d</i> . 3	<b>s.</b> 98	<i>d</i> .	s. 97	d.	<b>8.</b> 99	$_{0}^{d}$ .
Fitters	104	0	99	0	696	3		0	97	0	99	0
Fellmongering.												
. Bate Hands		0	81	0	689	6	75/*&	79/6	86	0		
Green Hands Labourers	93 91	0	81 78/ &	0	686 685	0	75/*&	6 70/6	86 86	0		
Labourers	91	0	81	0	689/6 &		79	6	86	0		
Machinists—	0.1	U	01							•		
Burring	93	0	83	0	695	6						
Fleshing			83	0	692		79	0	0.0	0		
Scouring Setting Out			86 83	0	686 692	B	75/# 8	79/8	86			
Setting Out	0.1		83	ŏ	692 692	6	75/# &	79/8	86	0		
Sweathouse Men	97	0	78	0	692	6	79 79	6	86			
Wool Sorters	95	0	86	0	692	6	79	6	86	U		
i brous-Plaster Working.			400				081					
Fixers' Assistants			493 493	6			671 78	6				
Shop Hands Other Adults	114		•93	6			671	6		>		
	36		30	0								
Gas Making and Supply.; Blacksmiths	112	6	111	6	•103	7	102	0	111	5	107	6
COKE ITHIIIIIEES	109	0	95	6	•78	10						-
Engine Drivers	118		101 6111	0	93/ to			6	85/ to	91/6		
Gas Fitters	120 93		6111 87/6&	6	•115 •78	6	98 77	6	90 82	6	111 89	1± 6
Labourers	111		103		•89	10	91		92	5	104	6
Mainlayers Metermakers	100		111		•89	10			99		88	ŏ
Meter Testers Service Layers	94	0	107				91				88	0
Service Lavers	109	0	103	6	*89 *81	10	98 77	6	92 82	5	104 89	6
Stokers Labourers	100/8	0	103/68	· 0 7115/6	98/ &	100/	91	8	28111		102	6
Yardmen	93	0	87	6	98/ &	10	77	6 6	82	6	89	6
Glassfounding.												
Bottlestoppers	0.6	§ 0	§ S	0	96		93	0	93	0		
,, Assistants	87	0		0	87	0	84		84			
Labourers	87	0	84	0	87	0	84	0	84	0		
Lehrmen	11a87		13a84		12a87	0	12a 84	0	12a 84	0		
Packers Sorters		8 0	84	0	87 87	0	84	0	84 84	0		
	01	· ·	04	0	0.	0	0.1		04			
Glassworking and Glazing.	105/6	&106/6	95	0	690	0	90/ &	95/*			93	6
Bevellers Cementers	85	0	78	0			70/&	76/*				
Cutters & Glaziers—Plate	104	6	95	0	*89		90/&	95/				
Other	104	6	83/ &	0 .	•89		90/ &	95/*				
Lead Light Glaziers	85/ &	0 7.87/4	83	90/		•	90/ & 90/ & 76/ &	80/*				
Silverers	85/ &	6	95		690		95	0*				
Horsehair Working.												
Curlers Drafting Hands	90/&	100/4	84	0								
Drafting Hands Wet Hacklers and Others	90/ &	0*	72/ to	84/								
				-/					-			
Jewellery, Clock and Watch Making.												
Chainmakers			/ 80		1087		¶86	0	96	0 .	60/ to	75/
Engravers	104		11107		1087/6	890		0	96	0	60/to	75/
Mounters	101	6	86 86		1087	6	¶95	0	96 96	0	60/ to 60/ to	78/4
Watch and Clock Makers	11103	3 0	895	0	*92	6	192	6	100	0	00/ 10	10/
" " Repairers	11103		895		•92	6	192	6	100	Ö	80/to	100/4
Leather-Small Goods.												
General Hands	. 90	0	90	0	90	0	90	0	90	0	90	0
Manures—Animal.											1 2000	
Fertiliser Hands .	. 91	6	90	0	6107	0						

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 188.

GROUP VI .- OTHER MANUFACTURING-continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Manures — Artificial. Acid Retortmen	\$. d. 85/& 87/6 85 0 85 6  87 6 85 0 85 0	87 0 81 0 81 0 81 0 81 0 87 0 87 0 81 0	s. d.	87 0 81 0 81 0 81 0 87 0 87 0 81 0	82 6 79 6 79 6 79 6 82 6 82 6 79 6	s. d.
Carvers	\$\\^{\circ}\$140 11 \$\(^{\circ}\$94/2 &\(^{\circ}\$100/7\) \$\\^{\circ}\$112 6	\$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	\$110 0 \$110 0 \$110 0 \$110 0	107 0 87 0 87 0 95 0	108 0* 102 0* 102 0* 108 0*	682 6
Polishers—  Machine-Granite ,, Marble Other Granite Marble ,, Marble Masonry—Monumental†	99 0 99 0 99 0 99 0	108 0 108 0 •99 0 •99 0	\$93 6 \$93 6 \$93 6	83 0 83 0 83 0 83 0	102 0* 102 0* 102 0* 102 0*	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Carvers Carvers Fixers Labourers Letter Cutters Masons	*121 5½ 116 6 98 0 *108 7½ *106 9½	\$126 6 96 0 96 0 \$118 9 \$118 9	*110 0 *110 0 *93 6 *110 0 *110 0	107 0 91 0 75 0 99 0 95 0	108 0* 102 0* 90 0* 108 0* 108 0*	682 6 682 6 671 6 682 6 682 6
Opticians. Journeymen	1198 to 111/	8a 8 <b>2</b> 0	6100 0	‡85/ <b>to</b> 97/ <b>6</b>	96 0	• •
Paper Bag Making. Guillotine Cutters Machinists	85 0	87 6 8 <b>7/6</b> & 92/6	*91 0 *91 0	93 0 79/ <b>t</b> o 93/	699 O	
Paper Making. Beatermen Breakermen Cutters Guillotine Men Machinists Packers Ragboilermen Rippers Other Adults	97 0 85 0 85 0 85 0 85 0 97 0 85 0 85 0 85 0	96 0 75 0 81 0 78/ & 81/ 78 0 99 0 75 0 75 0 78 0 78 0 75 0				
Polish Making. Foremen		80 6 80 6 80 6 80 6 78 0	••	80 6 80 6 80 6 80 6 78 0	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Portmanteau Making.; Journeymen	90 0	· 90 <b>0</b>	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0-
Potteries—General. Burners—Head Assistant Hollow-ware Pressers Labourers Sagger Makers Sanitary Pressers Throwers—1st Class 2nd Class Turners	95 0 90/ & 92/6 100 0 90 0 92 6 105 0 105 0 97 0	87 0 84 0 85 0 82 0 84 0 86 0 92 0 82/& 86/ 85 0	84 0 84 0 677 0 677 0 677 0 691 8 684 4	80 0* 69 0* 63/ to 69/* 63/ to 69/* 80/ & 90/*		84 0 78 0 84 0 78 0 84 0 87 0 81 0
Potteries—Pipemaking. Burners—Head Assistant Drawers Junction Stickers Moulders Mould Makers Setters	100 0 95 0 97 0 102 0 95 0 99 0	87 0 84 0 82 0 84 0 85 6 92 0 85 0	90 0 84 0 677 0 677 0 677 0 678 10 677 0	80 0* 69 0* 	80 0 66 0 66 0 72 0 80 0 78 0 66/ & 80/	84 0 78 0 79 6 78/ & 79/ 79 6

<sup>\*</sup>Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 188. † Melbourne rates from 17th January, 1921. † Hours of labour per week; 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light).

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 188.

GROUP VI -OTHER MANUFACTURING -continued.

Industry and Occupation	. Syd	ney.	Melbo	urne.	Brisba	ne.	Adelai	de.	Pert	h.	Hoba	rt.
Potteries—Tile Making, (oth	er 8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8	d.	$\mathcal{S}_{\star}$	d.	8.	d
than Roofing). Labourers	. 85	0	82	0	677	0					78	0
Moulders or Pressers .	. 97/ 8	t  102/	85	6	677 677	0					78/ <b>to</b>	84,
Setters—Head Other		0	85 85	6	677	0					79	6
uarrying, †										_		
Borers—Hand or Machine	6100		693	0	686 680	2	93	0		0	88 81	0
Assistant		6	684 6100	0	680	2	84	0			84	0
Facemen	102	.6	693	ŏ	686	2	84	0			78	0
Gutterers	6112				689	10			0.0	0	84	0
Hammermen Labourers or Strippers.	98		6100 684	0	686 680	2	87 84	0	86 80	0	84 78	0
Loaders, Pluggers or	. 32	. 0	-04	0	-00	4	04		00	•		Ŭ
Truckers		6	684	0	80		84	0	80	0	78	0
Machine Feeders .	104	6	687	0	685		84	0	86 86	0	81	10
Quarrymen	6107		693	0	689 684	10	87 87	0	83	0	88/ to 84	0
Spallers	90	) 0	-93	U	-04	*	01	0	00		04	0
ope Making.												
Clothes Line Lappers .		0	63	0	77 77	0	78	0	• •			
Foremen—Head	100	0	66	0	85	0	85	0				
Foremen—Head Jenny .	97				78	Ö		ŏ				
Knockers Out and Dampe	rs							0				
Down	. 85		<b>6</b> 3	0	-77	0		0				
Oilers	. 85	3 0	63		77	0	75	0				
Packers Reelers—Hand	. 85	3 0	64	0	77	0	75/ 8	78/				
Steam	. 85/ 8	k 88/	67	0	77	0	82	0				
ubber Working.‡												
Calender Hands			100	6								
Compound Weighers . Cycle Tyre Makers .	. 86		88	0								
			85	3								
Forcing Machinists			84	3								
Heaters	. 86		86	0								
HOSeillakers	. 0		88	0								
Mechanical Lathe Hands Mill Hands			92	0								
Moulders—Other	. 86	6	86	0							, .	
Press Hands	. 86		86	0								
DDreaders	. 00	6	88	0								•
Surgical, Packing and other Makers	. 86	6	88	0								
Textile Cutters	. 8	5 0	85	3								
Tube Repairers			88	0	679	9	65/ to 7	75/*				
,, Joiners Tyre Moulders			85 108		679	9	65/ to 7	19/				
Vulcanisers			86	0	679	9	65/ to 7	75/*				
wrappers	. 8		85	3	679		65/ to 7	75/*				
Other Adults	. 8	5 0	84	3								•
addlery and Harnessmaking												
Collarmakers	. 90		90	0	90	0	90	0	95	0	90	
Harnessmakers	. 90		90	0	90	0	90	0	90	0	90	
Machinists Saddlers			90	0	90	0	90	0	90	0	90	
ail Making.§												
Sailmakers	. 10	3 0	100	0	699	0	84	0	6100	0*		
hip Building.												
Carpenters and Joiners	105		699				91	6*			108	
Dockers	. 10		108 108		699		108	0				
Painters	100		6110	0	6110	0	108 120	0	120	0	108	•
Painters Shipwrights—New Work	120		6110		6110	0	120	Ö	120	Ö	108	
loap Making. Foremen	. 8	5 0	85	0	82	0	85	0				
General Hands	. 8	5 0	78	0	77	0	78	Ö		0*	80	
Mixers	. 8		83	0	77	0	83		78	0*		
Foremen	. 8		87	. 0	77	0	87	0	78	0*	1	
,,		0	31		- '		01	0				
Callow Making.	, i	0 0	0.0	0	6100/4	105	0.4	0	70	0		
Tallowmen	. 9	6 6	90	0	6102/to	105	84		70	0	1.70	

<sup>\*</sup> Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 188. † Melbourne and Brisbane rates from 2nd and 3rd January, 1921, respectively. ‡ Hours in Melbourne 46‡ and 48 hours. § Melbourne rates from 22nd January, 1921. || Rates taken from Meat Export Award.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 188.

OTHER MANIFACTURING \_\_continued

GROU	P VI.—OTI	HER MANUFA	CTURING—c	ontinued.		
Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Tanning and Currying.†  Beamsmen Curriers Fancy Leather Finishers Japanners or Enamellers	s. d. 96 6 101 6 91 6 94 6	s. d. 94 6 99 6 89 6 92 6	s. d. 94 6 99 6 89 6 92 6	s. d. 94 6 99 6 89 6 92 6	s. d. 94 6 99 6 89 6 92 6	8. d. 94 6 99 6 89 6 92 6
Jiggers and Grainers— Bookbinding Leather Labourers Limemen and Yardmen Machinists—	94 6 87 6 88 6	9 <b>2</b> 6 85 6 86 6	92 6 85 6 86 6	92 6 85 6 86 6	92 6 85 6 86 6	92 6 85 6 86 6
Fleshing Scouring Scudding Sendding Shaving Splitting Unhairing Whitening Other Rollers and Strikers Tablemen	96 6 89 6 91 6 98 6 101 6 91 6 98 6 89 6 93 6 91 6	94 6 87 6 89 6 96 6 99 6 89 6 96 6 87 6 91 6 89 6	94 6 87 6 89 6 96 6 99 6 89 6 87 6 91 6 89 6	94 6 87 6 89 6 96 6 99 6 89 6 96 6 97 6 91 6 89 6	94 6 87 6 89 6 96 6 99 6 89 6 96 6 87 6 91 6 89 6	94 6 87 6 89 6 99 6 89 6 96 6 87 6 91 6 89 6
Tent and Tarpaulin Making.: Cutters—1st Hand 2nd Hand Dressers Machinists Sewers—Hand Tent Makers	103 0 103 0 103 0 103 0 103 0 103 0	100 0 78 0 78 0 78 0 78 0 85 0	690 0 690 0 685 6 690 0	84 0 84 0 84 0 84 0	e30 Oak	12a90 0* 12a80 0*
Wickerworking. Bamboo or Wickerworkers Basket Makers & Repairers Upholsterers	105 0 109 0 104 0	87 6 87 6 87 6	699 0 92/ & 95/ 699 0	82 6 82 6 82 6	101 0	90 0
	GR	OUP VII.—I	BUILDING.			
Bricklaying.  Bricklayers—Surface Sewer and Tunnel	108 0 114 0	693 6 699 0	6110 0 6110 0	688 <b>0</b>	96 0*	693 6 6100 10
Carpentering.	110 0	6102 8	6110 0	691 8	108/ & 114/	102 0
Joinery.¶ Machinists—  Ist Class 2nd Class 3rd Class	6107 0 6101 0 696 0	6101 0 699 0 690 0	6110 0 6102 8 6102 8	6100 0 695 0 689 <b>0</b>		6105 <b>0</b> 698 <b>0</b> 692 <b>0</b>
Labouring—Building.§ Bricklayers' Labourers Carpenters' Labourers Concrete Workers Earth Excavators Gear Workers Masons' Labourers Plasterers' Labourers Scaffold Hands	99 0 99 0 99 0 95 0 99 0 99 0 99 0	682 6 682 6 682 6 682 6 682 6 682 6 682 6	693 6 693 6 699 0 693 6 693 6 693 6	682 6 682 6 682 6 682 6 682 6 682 6 682 6	84 0 72 0 72 0 72 0 84 0 84 0 84 0 84 0	682 6 682 6 682 6 682 6 682 6 682 6 682 6
Lathing and Ceiling.  Lathers	106 04 85 0	699 <b>0*</b>	6110 0 6110 0	696/to 105/*	96 0*	84 0 102 0*
Masonry.	6112 6	6118 9*	6110 0	688 <b>0</b>	108 0*	•82 6
Painting (House) and Glazing Glaziers	104 <b>0</b> 104 0 104 0 104 0 112 0	696 3 696 3 696 3	6110 0 6110 0 6110 0 6110 0	679 9 679 9 679 9 679 9	90 0 90 0 90 0 90 0	96 0 96 0 96 0 96 0

<sup>\*</sup> Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 188. † Rates of wage in each capital city from 1st January, 1921. ‡ Melbourne rates from 22nd January, 1921. § The rates of wage quoted for Builders' Labourers for Sydney, Brisbane and Perth are those payable under State Award or Agreement. The rates quoted for Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart were awarded by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The rates for Hobart were paid from 1st January, 1921. | Melbourne rates from 17th January, 1921. ¶ Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart hours from 1st January, 1921. NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 188.

on page 188.

#### GROUP VIL -BUILDING -continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydr	юу.	Melbo	urne.	Brish	ane.	Adel	aide.	Pe	rth.	Hoba	rt.
Plastering.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.
Fibrous Plaster Fixers Plasterers—Surface	106 106	0	693/6 t	0	6110 6110	0	71/6 6		96	. 0*	108	0
,, Sewer or Tunne	el 110	0	to 118	9	6a116 & 119	0	6101	9				
Plumbing and Gasfitting. Galvanised Iron Workers Gasfitters Plumbers	110 110 110	0 0 0	693 693	666	6110 6110 6110	0 0 0	96 688 691	0 0 8	104 104 104	0	677/& 8 88 677/& 8	Ó
Roofing. Shinglers	116 116 116	0 0 0	6107 6107 6107	3 3	6110 6110 6110	0 0	684 684	0*	96 96	0*	108	0*
Cile Laying. Tile Layers	108	0	1	,	6110	0	684	0*			†	_
Tuckpointing. Tuckpointers	85	0	699	0	6110	0	696/to	105/*			120	O#.
Water Supply and Sewerage Carpenters Concrete Workers Labourers Miners—Sewer	109 101/& 95 2·4·*108 to 127		6102 694 677 685/3&		688/ to 677 699/&	97/2 0	100 78/ & 75	0* 81/* 0*	695 684	4 10	102 81 75/ to 8	0
Pipejointers and Setters Timbermen Toolsharpeners	97/& 103 & 103	103/		11	68 <b>2</b> /6 8	0	84 84 87	0* 0*	684/4 687 687	1	81 81 84	0

# GROUP VIII .- MINING.

-														
Industry and	Occupa	tion.	N.S.	w.	Vict	oria.	Q'la	ind.	s.	Aust	W. A	ust.	Tasm	ania
Coal Mining.			8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.		8.	d.	8.	d.
Blacksmiths			110/6 to	117/6	117	0	121/6t	0134/6					104/&	110/6
Bracemen			105/6to				105/to						104/ a	110/0
Carpenters			113/6 to				115/6t						104	
Deputies			129		130		124/6						122 &	
_			to 132		200		-2100	* IIO/					144 00	123/
Engine Drive	rs													
Winding	and Loc	0	112/6to	124/9	109/ &	117/6	193/6 t	0.150/			194/B&	197/6	110 to	101/6
Other			105/6 to	116/	109	0	105/6 t						110 00	121/
Labourers—S	urface			0	99		99/to						99/&	100/6
U	ndergro	und	99/ to :	105/6	99		101/to				99			
Miners-				200/0			101/00	120/0		_	99	U	99/&	100/0
Machine			+		+		4	-		Mined			_	
Manual-	Dry Wor	k	+		+		4			Ë	1		1	
	Wet Wor	k	+		+		1		,	Ξ	1		I	
Platmen or E	Banksmei	1	105/6 to	109/	113	6	99/ to	190/6	١.	د،	109	0	100	6
Shaftsinkers-			104/3to			Ö	124/6-			NOC		Ÿ	100	0
	Wet Wo	ork	107/8to			ŏ	133/9-		,	4			I	
Shiftmen-Dr	v Work		99/ to ]			6	116/6-			1	119	6	1100	-100
We	t Work		99/ to			6	125/9-				119	0	116 6	
Shotfirers			123/6to				116/6 &	1194/6			110	0		
Shovellers			99/ to ]			0					119	6		
Skiprepairers		• • •	99/ to 1		99	0					110	0	101	
Strikers			99/ to		99	0							104	0
Timbermen			102/ to			0	116/6 &				100			
Weighmen			109/ to			0	110/9 G	134/6			109	0	1.2	
Wheelers			103/6 to		105	6	105/6-	10010			100100		111	0
			100/0 00	109/	100	U	109/0-	120/0			109/6 &	115/6	100	6

<sup>\*</sup> Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 188. † Piece-work rates. ‡ 44 and 48 hours per week. ¶ The hours of labour for coal miners in the Commonwealth were fixed by a special tribunal appointed under the War Precautions Act as follows:—Eight hours bank to bank inclusive of one half hour for meal time, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half hour for meal time on Saturday, Sundays and holidays. The customary number of shifts per fortnight is eleven, the collieries not working on pay Saturday. An industrial agreement registered under the State Arbitration Act in Western Australia provides that no person shall be employed below ground in coal mines for more than seven consecutive hours in twenty-four hours, or for more than forty-two hours in any week. The wages for Victoria are those paid at the State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full-week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 188.

#### GROUP VIII. -MINING-continued.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.	W.	Victo	ria.	Q'1	and.	S	Aust.	W. A	Aust.	Tasm	ania.
Gold and Other Mining-Ex-	8.	đ.	z.	d.	s.	d.	8.	d.	ε.	d.		d.
cept Coal.: §				/-	0=1	0.010			04104	10010	HO / 40	01/
	85/ to	96/	69/ to	73/6	85/ 1	to 96/3	_				72/ to	
	88/ to		74/ to	78/6	81/5t	0101/9	7	9 6			75/ to	
Engine Drivers—Stationary	97/ to	102/				to 121/					82 6 to	
Winding & Loco	103/to	120/	90/ 8	£ 99/	90/to	132/	87/				85/6to	
	88/ to		75/t	0 87/	83/6t	0106/4	75/ t				78/6 t	
	85/ to					to 96/3			91/6to	0109/6	72/ to	81/
	91/ to		75/ to					†	101/6	-126/6	75/ to	102/
Manual -Dry Work	91/ to		78/ to					÷	96/6to	0121/6	78/ to	102/
Wet Work						to 110/		÷			84/ to	
	88/ to		74/ to					9 6	94/8t	115 6	75/ to	81/
			84/ to					+			81/ to	
Shaft Sinkers—Dry Work Wet Work	94/ 10	99/	00/ 40	07/6	01/	to 110/		+			87/ to	
			90/ to	97/0	31/	04-100	00/4	100/				
Shift Bosses			79/ to	89/6	115/	6to120/	96/ 1	to 108/			mo /0.4	
Timbermen	92 6 to	105	79/6 to	0 89	94/5	to 110/	87/	& 96/	103/6	-126/6	79/6 t	0 96/

#### GROUP IX .- RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydn	ey.	Melbo	urne	Bris	bane.	Adela	aide.	Pert	h.	Hoba	rt.
Railways.   ¶	8.	d.	8.	d.	S.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	£	d.
Engine Drivers (Loco.)—††											105	
1st Class	133	0	123	0		o 124/		0	138	0	105	0
2nd Class	127	0	114/&					6	126	0	102	0
3rd Class	121	0	108/&	111/	102/1	io 112/	108		118	0	99	0
4th Class	115		102/&					0	110	0	96	0
5th Class	109	0				0 106/			104		90/ &	
Firemen—1st Class††	103	0	96	0		to 99/			98	0	84	0
2nd Class††	97	0	93	0		to 99/	93	0	92	0	81	0
3rd Class††	91	0	87/ &	90/		to 93/			86	0	75/ &	
Guards—1st Class	100/to		105	0		io 119/		0	104	0	94/6 &	
2nd Class	94/ to	100/	93/to:				84/ &	93/	101	0	87/8	
3rd Class	91/ to	94/	87/ to			o 104/	81		95/ &		81/8	
Porters	85/ to	94/	81/ to	96/	80/ t	o 94/	75	0	80/ &		66/t	
Shunters—1st Class	107/6-1	116/6	105	0		io 118/		0	92	0	81	0
2nd Class	98 6 to	109/	99	0		o 112/		0	86	0	78	0
3rd Class	94		93			o 108/		0				
Ordinary	94	0	87 / &	90/	90/t	o 100/	81	0	86	0		
Signalmen—Special			105	0	102/t	o 110/	96/ &	105/	107	0		
1st Class	112/ &	115/	99	0		o 110/		0	98		78/8	է 81
2nd Class	109		96	0	95/t	o 105/	90	0	95	0	72/8	t 75
3rd Class	106	ő	93	Õ		0 99/	84	0	92	0		
4th Class	94/ to		87/ &	90/	84/1	to 94/	81	0	83/ &	86/		
ramways—Electric & Cable‡‡	0 1, 00	100)	0.7	/	-							
Car Washers or Cleaners	85	0	91	0	68.	4 4	85	6	86	0	90	0
Conductors—1st Year		0	91	0	77/8	80/	87/6 6	\$89/6	88/ &	95/	87	0
2nd Year		Ô	94	0	80/	£ 85/	89	6	95	0	90	0
3rd Year	94	0	97	0		£ 95/	93/68	95/6	95	0.	93	0
Firemen—Four Fires	98	0	103	0	89/6	& 90/	95	0	96	0*		
Less than 4 fires	91/ to		100	0	88/ 8	k 90/			93	0.4		
Horse Drivers	85	0	91	0	9		92	6	90	0	82	0
Labourers	85	Ŏ	87/ to	91/	7	7 0	85	6	86	0	87/ &	90/
Lamp Trimmers	85	Ö	94	0								
Maintenance Men	85	Õ	94	0	68	4 4	86	6	90	0	93	0
Motormen or Gripmen—	- 00											
1st Year	94	0	91	0	77/8	108 %	89	6	95	0	90	0
2nd Year	97		94	ŏ		& 85/	92	6	95	0	93	0.
A 1 YT	100	ő	97	Ŏ		& 95/	95	6	95	0	96	0
awa 1 / TYT / 1	85	0	91	Ŏ.		0 0	85	6	100	0**	87	0.
Night Watchmen Overhead Wiremen—	00		. 01	0								
- 11	99/ &	105/	100	0	611	0 0	96	6	108	0	96	. 0
0.13	90/ &		97	. 0	69		89		98	0	93	0
mad t	100		103/8	106/	680/8	& 89	89/68	92/6	95	0	102	C
Pitmen	100/4	108/	100/8	100/	85/	88/	95/68	298/6				
Signalmen	100/ 0	100/	100/ 0	100/	307	w 00/	30, 30	20,0				
Tower Wagon Drivers—	18-2591	0	91	0	8	2 0	92	6	90	0	82	0
Horse			91	0	0	4	95		95	ŏ	96	ŏ
Motor	100		91	0	7	7 0	86		100	ő	90	0
Track Cleaners	85 88	0		-	8		86/ &		86	0*	30	_
Trimmers or Fuelmen												

<sup>\*</sup>Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 188. † Contract work. ‡ West Australian rates from 1st January, 1921. § The number of hours constituting a full week's work in the mining industry is as follows:—N.S.W.—Broken Hill—Underground workers, 35 hours; surface workers, 44 hours.

Other Districts—Underground workers, 44 hours; surface workers, 48 hours; surface workers, 48 hours.

Wictoria, W. Australia and Tasmania—Miners and others underground, 44 hours; engine-drivers and workers aboveground, 48 hours. Queensland—Central Division—Miners and others underground work three shifts of 48, 44 and 40 hours each week, payment to be made as though 48 hours had been worked each week; engine drivers and others above ground, 48 hours. Ht. Perry—Miners, etc., 46 hours. South Australia—Miners and others underground, 44 hours day shift, 40 hours night shift; engine-drivers and others above ground, 48 hours. || The hours of labour for railway employees are 48 per week (in New South Wales and Victoria 96 per

#### GROUP X .- OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Syd	ney.	Melb	ourne	Brisb	ane.	Adela	ide.	Per	th.	Hob	art.
Carrying-Merchandise.	s.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	\$./	d.
Carriers—												
One Horse	48b90	6	82	0	77	0	82	0	85	0	82	0
Two Horses	487.0 =		87	ŏ	82	0	87	0	90	0	87	
Three Horses	487.00	6	89	Õ	85	0	89	0	92	0	89	0
Corporation Carters—			00	0	00	U	00	U	34	U	. 09	U
One Horse	694	10%	82	0	77	0	82	0	85	0	82	0
· Two Horses	6103		87	Õ	82	Õ	87	0	90	0	87	0
Jinkers-One Horse	48b90	6	90	Õ	85	0	90	0	93	0	90	
Two Horses	48b95		95	0	90	0	95	0	98	0		0
Sanitary Carters	94/6			to 96/	80	0		U	84/ to		95	
Stable Hands	\$990	0	81	0	76	0	81	0		0	86/ to	
	to 95		01	U	10	U	0.1	U	00	U	81	0
Tip Dray Drivers	2989/6		82	0	77	0	82	0	05.		00/0	0 = 1
Motor Lorries & Wagons-	- 00/0	W 0 17 U	02	U	11	U	04	U	85	U	82/ &	87/
Under 3 tons		to on/	87/ &	01/	80/ to	00/	87/ &	01/	00/8	011	OPPIA	0 - 1
3 tons & over	18099/	8-109/	95		93/ &		95		90/&		87/&	
	w551	CC 103/	99	0	30/ 00	90/	90	U	98	0	95	0
Carrying—Passenger.												
Chauffeurs	2598	0	75/ &	80/+							HO / 4 -	00
			. 07 a	00/							78/to	92/
Aft Attendants.												
Cooda	85	0	68	0	800		0.0	0.4				
Deggengen	85			0		6	60	0*	75	0	78	0
rassenger	99	0	68	0	77/&	79/	60	0*	- 75	0	66	0*

## GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.	W.	Victo	ria.	Q'la	nd.	S. A	ust.	W. A	ust.	Tasmania
Waterside Working.‡ Coal Lumpers per hour Wharf Labourers per hour §	3 2	0 9	2 2	9	2 2	$\frac{11\frac{1}{2}}{9}$	2 2	10	3 2	0	2 9 2 9
Passenger Vessels-Intra-State    Cooks-			_	Ü	2	J	2	ð	2	y	2 9
Chief per month.	**240 to 350	0	335	0¶	335	0 ¶	335	$0\P$	335	Ò¶	238/&335/
Second ,,	<sup>3</sup> <sup>4</sup> 210 to 250	0	225	0¶	225	0 ¶	225	0 ¶	225	0¶	208/&225/
Third ,,	* 4210 * 4250	0	185	0¶	185	0¶	185	$0\P$	185	0¶	
Pantrymen ,,	3 6290	Ŏ	290	0++	290	0††	290	0++	290	0++	
,, Assistant ,,	<sup>26</sup> 260	0	260	0	260	0	260	0	260	0	.:
~: ·	&270	0	&270	0††	&270	0††	&270	0††	& 270	0++	
Stewards ,,	*6260	0	260	0	260	0	260	0	260	0	188 0
	to 310	0	to 310	011	to 310	0††	to310	0††	to 310	0††	to 310 0+

<sup>\*</sup>Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 188. † 48 and 54 hours per week. 

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Wharf labourers' rates in all States from 1st January, 1921. Coal lumpers' rates, with the exception of Queensland, from 1st January, 1921. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. 

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Not more than 10 hours per day. 

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Not more than 10 hours per day when at sea, 9 per day when in intermediate ports, nor 8 per day when in terminal ports.

fortnight), except in the following cases:—Victoria—Shunters and signalmen in 1st and special class boxes, 88 hours per fortnight. South Australia—Porters and signalmen, 48 to 57 hours; and Tasmania—Guards, porters, shunters and signalmen, 54 hours.—Owing to the difference in the classification of grades of railway employees in the various States, only minimum and maximum rates are quoted, excluding those for foremen. ¶ Melbourne rates from 1st January, 1921. \*\* Number of hours per week not regulated. †† Perth rates from 1st January, 1921. ‡‡ Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart rates from 1st January, 1921.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 188.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W. Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania
Passenger Vessels—Inter-State† Bakers per month Barmen "Butchers "Cooks—Chief "Second Third "Ship's "Pantrymen "Scullerymen "Scullerymen "Scullerymen "Second Steward Second "Second Saloon "Fore Cabin "Bedroom & other, "	Wages in Vessels of 4000 tons (\$100.00 tons		Wages in Vessels of over 4000 tons Gross Register.	\$, \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	
All Vessels—Inter-State.† §§ A.B. Seamen per month Boatswains Donkeymen Firemen Greasers Lamp Trimmers Fuel Trimmers ,		\$. 280 300 340 320 320 300 280			
Marine Engineers.†‡ ‡‡ Chief per month Second " Third " Fourth " 5th. 6th, 7th, & 8th "	VESSELS. Under 100 N. H 610/ to 660/ 500/ 450/ INTERSTATE PASSENGER VESS	ELS.	100 or m 680 500 450 390 INTE	/ to 1020/ / to 660/ / to 550/ / to 490/ 380/ ERSTATE	
Merchant Service.†   ‡‡ Masters . per month Officers—Chief Second Third ", Fourth & Fifth ,,	470s. 63 410s. 57	, over	Lowest Class 60 tons & undo 522s. 410s. 370s.		

Cr.	OUP XII.—	A on your mile	AT DAGMOD	AT TATEO		
GR	OUP AII.—	AGRICULTUR	LAL, FASTOR	AL, ETC.	1	
Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania
Farming. ** General Hands*§ Harvesters*§ Milkers*§ Ploughmen*§ Chaffcutters—Portable Stationary Threshers—Feeders Machinists	54/ to 72/ 30/ to 40/	8. d. 25/ to 45/ 48/ to 80/ 30/ to 45/ 35/ to 50/ 82 0 82 0	s. d. 25/ to 40/ 54/ to 80/ 25/ to 40/ 30/ to 45/ 	55/ to 80/	\$. d. 40/ to 55/ 48/ to 75/ 35/ to 50/ 40/ to 60/ 	s. d. 30/to 45/45/to 72/30/to 45/35/to 50/35/6& 95 3292/6& 95 3292/6& 6
ardening.¶¶ Gardeners ,, Labourers Nurserymen ,, Labourers Labourers	90 0 85 0 90/& 97/6 85 0	675 0 672 0 75 0 70 0	*86 8 677 0 85 0 77 0	60/ to 66/* 66/ to 72/*	86 0 80 0 70/ to 75/* 66/ to 70/*	54/ to 60/ 66 0*
Pastoral Workers. *** Cooks	102 0 40 0 90 0 110 0	102 0 40 0 90 0 110 0	102 0 40 0 90 0 110 0	102 0 40 0 90 0 110 0	100/ to 140/ 30 0 § 70 0 100 0	102 0 40 0 90 0 110 0
Rural Workers. Fruit Harvesters	72/ to 78/	72/ to 78/	• •	72/ to 78/	72 0	

<sup>\*</sup> Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 188. † Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. § Rates of wage quoted are in addition to Board and Lodging provided. ‡ Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horse-power of vessels. | Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for Interstate vessels, and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for Interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given. \*\* Hours in the farming industry vary considerably, and no reliable particulars can be published. †† 51 hours during harvest months, and 48 hours during other than harvest months. ‡ Marine Engineers—Not more than 8 hours per day in cases where one and where three or more engineers are employed, and not more than 12 hours per day where two engineers are employed, to be worked without payment for overtime. Masters and Officers.—Ordinary length of duty in a day at sea or in port or partly at sea and partly at port shall be 8 hours

### GROUP XIII .- DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

Note.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants representhe weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided. If Board and Lodging are provided the following amounts, fixed by Industrial Tribunals, may be deducted from the undermentioned rates of wage:—Sydney, 11s. to 23s. (according to class of establishment); Melbourne, 20s.; Erisbace, 17s.; Adelaide, 16s. (Restaurants); and 15s. (Hotels and Clubs); Perth, 22s.; and Hobart, 20s. per week.

Industry and Occupa	ation.	Sydi	ney.	Melbo	urne.	Brish	oane.	Adela	ide.	Per	th.	Hoba	rt.
Clubs—Residential.  Barmen  Billiard Markers  Lift Attendants  Porters—Day Work  Night Wor		85 39d85 39d85 39d85 39d85	d. 0 0 0 0 0	82 66 1960 66	d. 6 0 8 0	80 75 77/ & 75 75	d. 0 0 79/ 0	8. 66 **55 **55 **55	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	95 66  66 66	d. 0* 6* 6*	2565/ & 2550 2542 2545	d. 66 0 6 0
Cooks—Hotels, Clubs, Chefs Cooks—Second Third Kitchenmen	etc	82/to 1	13/6†	75/ to 72/6 to 70/ to 66	90/		96/ 0 0		125/ 95/ 85/	95/ &	102/	2560/to 2547/6 to 2547/6 to 2550	100 0 80 0 65
Hairdressing.§ Full Hands Hairdressers		16100 1695	0	100	0	90		85	0	100	0	16.1975	0
Hotels.  Barmen Billiard Markers Handymen Lift Attendants Porters—Day Work Night Worl Waiters—Head Other	K	85 3185 3185 3185 3185 3185 2895 2885	0 0 0 0 0 0	82 66 66 1960 66 66 70 66	6 0 0 8 0 0 0	80 75 75 77/ & 75 75 75 75	0 0 0 79/ 0 0 0	66 55 55 55 55 55 70 59	0 0 0 0 0 0	95 66 66 66 66	0 6 6 6	2565/& 2550 2543 2542 2542 2545 2560/& 2550/to	0 6 6 0 70
Restaurants. Pantrymen Waiters		85 85	0;	66 66	0	77	0	75 75/ &	0 77/6	66	6	<sup>25</sup> 50 <sup>25</sup> 50/ to	0 65

# GROUP XIV .- MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

THE TO LET					1					
Bill Posting. Billposters	٠.	87	0	66	0	77	6*	570/to 80/*	75/ to 85/*	78 0
Factory Engine Driving.	н									
Engine Drivers (Station	narv)									
1st Class		100	0	101	0	101	0	93 0	91 6	88/6 & 94/6
2nd Class		97	0	98	0	93	0	90 0	88 6	85/6 & 91/6
3rd Class		94	Ö	98	Ŏ	85	Õ	87 0	85 6	82/6 & 88/6
Firemen—1st Class		91	0	98	0	83	0	84 0	79/6 & 81/	79/6 & 84/6
2nd Class			89/6	90/6 8	95/			76/6 & 81/	78 0	78/6 & 85/6
Greasers		88	0	90	6	83	0	76 6	78 0	75/ & 81/
Trimmers	• •	86	6	90	в	82	0	76 - 6	75 0	73/6 & 79/6
Fuel Distribution—Coal	and									
Coke.¶										
Baggers and Loaders		87	6	90	0					84 0*
Carters—One Horse		87	6	73/&		77	0	82 0	85 0	82 0
Two Horses		92	6	78/&		82	0	87 0	90 0	87 0
Trimmers		87	6	90	0					97 0*

<sup>\*</sup> Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 188. † The hours of cooks, etc., in Sydney are 48, 55, 57 and 58 per week, according to the class of establishment. ‡ 48 and 58 hours per week, according to class of establishment. § Perth rates from 17th January, 1921 || Melbournerates from 1st January, 1921. ¶ Sydney rates from 1st January, 1921.

Five intervals of 24 consecutive hours' leave to be allowed each master, officer or engineer each calendar month. §§ Not more than 8 hours per day. ¶ Not more than 10 hours per day. |||| Hoursshall not exceed 8 per day in terminal ports, 9 per day in intermediate ports, nor 10 per day at sea. ¶¶ Brisbane and Perth rates are for employees of local authorities. Sydney rates from 7th January, 1921. \*\*\* Shearers' and Woolpressers' hours are 44 per week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fieces, etc. Should the time engaged picking up, etc., exceed 30 minutes per day, all time thereafter must be paid as overtime. The hours of cooks are not regulated. In New South Wales it is understood that certain sheds are still working 48 hours.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 188.

GROUP XIV .- MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR-continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart,	
Sawyers Yardmen	. 87 6 92 6	82 0 82 0 82 0 86 0 85 0 80 0	\$. d. 77 0 82 0 684 4	\$. d. 82 0 87 0	#. d. 85 0 90 0	\$. d. 82 0 87 0 70 0* 70 0*	
	. 85 0* . 90 0* . 85 0*	83 0	77 0 82 0 77 0	60 0 63 0 60 0	80 <b>0</b> 80 <b>0</b>		
Municipal.‡ Labourers Street Sweepers	. 694 10½ 694 10½	82 6 82 6	677 0 677 0	75 0 75 0	80 <b>0</b> 80/& 82/	69 0 69 0	
Boot Salesmen Chemists' Assistants Clerks	. 99 6 . 97/ & 106	1280 0 18108 0 6·10 80 0	1290 0 103 6 1295 0**	85 0 2280 0 1080 0	85 0	1085/to 100, 4c85 0	
Confectionery Salesmen. Drapery Salesmen; Fruit Salesmen. Furniture Salesmen; Grocery Salesmen Newsagents' Assistants. Railway Bookstall Assist Tobacconists' Assistants	. 99 6 2585 0 . 99 6 . 94 6 . 85 0	12100 0 12102 6 80 0	1290 0 1290 0 1290 0 1290 0 1290 0 1290 0 1290 0 1290 0	85 0 85 0 82 0 85 0	85 0 85 0 85 0 85 0 85 0 85 0 85 0	1085/to 100/ 1085/to 100/ 1085/to 100/ 1480 0 1075 0 1075 0	
Clothing—Men's. \$ Collectors, Doormen and Travellers Departmental Managers Parcels Officemen Salesmen	. 99 6 107/& 112	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1290 0	85 0	89 6  84 0 85 0	10105 0	
Hardware. Managers—Branch Departmenta	. 107/& 112 107/& 112		••	110 0 95 0 &100 0	• •	100 0	
Salesmen— Junior Outside		6 55/to 82/6 95 0	1260/to_79/6	75/ & 77/6 85/ to 95/		55/ to 75/ 85 0	
Senior		90 0	1190 0	80/ to 85/	85 0	80 0	
Storemen—Packing, Cleaninetc Night Watchmen Office Cleaners Packers—General Storemen—General	40a88/& 90/ 88/ to 93/ 88/ to 90/	5 35a112 9 1069 0 80 0 80 0	3380 0 77 0 682 6 682 6	2880 0 77 0¶ 77 0¶	80 0 85 0 84 <b>0</b>	3760/to 75/* 1775 0 70 0 70 0	
Wholesale Grocery. Packers—Head Other . Storemen—Head . Other .	85 0 85/to 105/0	3 80/ to 90/ 75 0 82/ to 97/6 75/ & 82/	<sup>6</sup> 87/6to112/6 <sup>6</sup> 82 6 <sup>6</sup> 87/6to112/6 <sup>6</sup> 82 6	86 6 72 6 86 6 72 6	85 0 85 0 87 0 84 0	86/6 & 93/ 79 0 86/6 & 93/ 79 0	
Wholesale Hardware. Packers Storemen	1385 0	76 0 76 0	682 6 682 6	77 O¶ 77 O¶	85 0 84 0	65/ to 75/ 65/ to 75/	
Surveying. Surveyors' Cooks (for 7 day Foremen ,,, Labourers ,,,	90 6 94 0 88 0	2880 0* 81 0* 72 0*	93 4†† 80 0	<sup>25</sup> 84/ to 98/* 72/ to 81/*	90 <b>0*</b> 98 <b>0*</b> 92 <b>0*</b>	::	

<sup>\*</sup>Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 188. † Sydney and Melbourne rates from 1st January, 1921. 
\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Melbourne rates from 1st January, 1921. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Melbourne rates from 10th January, 1921. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Af\frac{1}{2}\$, 47\frac{1}{2}\$ and 48 hours per week. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 48 hours per week in shops and 48 and 50\frac{1}{2}\$ hours per week other than in shops. \*\* In retail shops same hours as other employees. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Number of hours per week not regulated.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 188.

Industry and Occupation.

Biscuit Making. Adult Females

Butter Making.

# APPENDIX V.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital Town of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December,

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 188.)

Melbourne.

37 6

Sydney.

43

0

GROUP III .- FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Brisbane.

1038 0

Adelaide.

32 6 Perth.

30 0

d.

Hobart.

40 0

d.

Adult Females			45	0			35	0*			
Cheese Making. Adult Females			45	0							
Confectionery. Chocolate Dippers Other Adults	43 43	0	42 42	6	942 942	0	32 32	6	627/6to32/6	20/ to 3	5/*
Jam Making and Preserving. Fillers	43	0 0	45 40	6	40 40	6		6	30 0 30 0		6
Pastry Cooks. Adult Females	43/ to	60/9	35	0	1040	0					
Tea Packing. Head Women	<sup>12</sup> a43	0	47	6	643/6 to	53/				40 (	D
Other Adults	12a43	0	40	0	640	0	32	6*		27 6	6
Tobacco Working—Cigars. Ringers Wrapper Leaf Strippers	43 43	0 .	24 50/ &					1		::	
	GROUP	IV-	-Сьотн	ING,	HATS,	Воо	TS, ETO				
Bootmaking.† Machinists—Wax Thread Other Adults	57 48	0	652 644	0	644 644	0		0	44 0	652 644	
Dressmaking.‡ Adult Females	1 0a43 to 45	0	642/ &	42/6	642	0	642/ <b>t</b> o	70/	645 0 to 53 0		0
Dyers and Cleaners. Adult Females	43 to 50	0 6 §	30 to 44	0	635/ to	40/ <b>*</b>	10a30 to 52	0 <b>6*</b>	655 O*		
Hat Making—Straw. Finishers	1043	0	640	0	643	6					
Machinists	1044	0	642	6	643	6			••		
Millinery.‡ Adult Females	**************************************	0	642/ to	44/	6·10a 42	0	42	0	645 0	842	0
Shirt Making.‡ Adult Females	11a43	0	642	0	1242	0	642/ &	45/	645/ & 53/	842	0
Tailoring—Order.  Machinists—Coat Hands  Trousers, Vest Hds.  Tailoresses—Coat Hands	649 645 649	0 0	649 645 649	0 0 0	649 645 649	0 0 0	649 645 649	0 0 0	662 6 662 6 662 6	645 649	0 0 0
Trousers, Vest Hds.	645	0	645	0	645	0	645	0	653 1½	645	0
Tailoring—Ready-made.  Machinists—Coat Hands	645	0	645	0	645	0	645 643	0	648 <b>0</b>		0

<sup>\*</sup> Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 188. † Rates in each capital city from 1st January, 1921. ‡ Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Hobart rates from 1st January, 1921. § Sixday week—48 hours; five-day week—46 hours.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 188.

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC. - continued.

GROU	P IV.—CLOT	HING, HATS,	Boots, Er	O. — continu	ed.	
Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Textile Working - Woollen Mil Comb Minders	43 0 46/3& 51/3	40 0 40 0 40 0	8. d. 42 0 42 0 42 0 42 0 42 0 42 0 42 0	s. d. 40 0* 40 0* 40 0* 43/ & 43/6* 45/ & 45/6* 28/3 & 40/*		8. d. 35 0 35 0 35 0 35 0 35 0 35 0 35 0
Tie Making.  Machinists  Needlewomen  Pressers, Boxers & others	43 0*	642 6* 642 6* 640 0*				•••
Underclothing.† Adult Females	<sup>10</sup> a43/to 55	642/ to 44/	1242 O	642/ to 44/	645/ & 53/	842 0
Waterproof Clothing, Garment Makers Needlewomen	643/ to 55/* 643/ to 55 *	42 0 & 44 0*	• •		• •	
GROUPS I.,	II., V., AND	VI.—PRINT	ING AND OT	HER MANUF	ACTURING.	
Bedding and Furniture. Bedding Machinists Mattress (Wire) Workers Picture Frame Workers	643 0 645 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	642 2	38 6	50 0 50 0 45 0	45 0 45 0
Bookbinding. Folders	743 0 744/ to 46/	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	942 0 942 0	42 0 45 0	645 0 645 0	$^{6}_{647}^{6}_{647}^{0}_{6}$
Brassworking. Coremakers Other Adults	$\begin{array}{ccc} 43 & 0 \\ 43 & 0 \end{array}$	36 0				• • •
Brush Making. Bass Broom Drawers Bench Drawers Machinists—Treadle Knot	45 0	36 0 36 0		$   \begin{array}{c}     36 & 0 \\     36 & 0 \\     36 & 0   \end{array} $		
Candle Making. Adult Females	43 0	40 0		40 0		
Cardboard Box Making.  Box Makers	43 0 43 0	42/ & 47/6 40 0	942 0 942 0		<sup>6</sup> 35/to 45/* <sup>6</sup> 35/to 45/*	
Jewellery. Chainmakers Enamel Fillers Gilders Polishers Scratch Brushers Workers N.E.I.	48/6 & 53/6 43 0 48 6 48 6 48 6 53 6	5 47 6 40 0 60 0 50/to 60/ 40 0 75 0	660 0 650 0 650 0 650 0 650 0 650 0	55 0‡ 55 0‡ 55 0‡	53 6 53 6 53 6 53 6 53 6	
Leather Small Goods. Hand Stitchers Other Adults	845 0 845 0	<sup>8</sup> 45 0 <sup>8</sup> 45 0	845 0 845 0	$\begin{array}{cc} 41 & 0 \\ 41 & 0 \end{array}$	\$45 0 \$45 0	\$45 0 \$45 0
Paper Making.‡ Adult Females	43 0	37/6 & 40/				
Paper Bag Making. Adult Females	843 0	42 0	942 0	<b>3</b> 8 0		
Polish Making. Adult Females	43 0*	40 0		40 0		
Portmanteau Making. Adult Females	845 0	845 0	845 0	41 0	<b>\$</b> 45 0	*45 0

<sup>\*</sup> Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 188. † Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Hobart rates from 1st January, 1921. ‡ Hours of labour per week: 48 daylight), 45 (artificial light).

647

42

43 0

Potteries.
Adult Females

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 188.

GROUPS I., II., V. AND VI .- PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING-continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydi	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbane.		ide.	Perth.		Hobart.	
	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.
Printing.  Jobbing Office Assistants Lithographing Feeders			42 42	6	<sup>9</sup> 42 <sup>9</sup> 42	0	42/ & 45	45/	645 6 <b>45</b>		645 645	
Rubber Working. Adult Females	44	0	44	0						,		
Saddlery and Harness Makin Adult Females	g 845	0	845	0	845	0	41	0	845	0	845	0
Sail Making.† Adult Females	43	0	37/6 to	45/			40	0	650	0*		
Soap Making. Adult Females	43	0	40	0	40	0	40	0				
Fent and Tarpaulin Making Machinists	1243/	& 45/	37/6 to	0 45/	642 & 47		40	0	650	0*		
Wickerworking. Adult Females	43	0			0.41		44	0	50	0	45	0

#### GROUP XIII .- DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided. If Board and Lodging are provided the following amounts, fixed by Industrial Tribunals, may be deducted from the undermentioned rates of wage: Sydney, 11s. to 23s. (according to class of establishment); Melbourne, 20s.; Brishane, 17s.; Adelaide, 16s. (Restaurants); and 15s. (Hotels); Perth, 22s.; and Hobart, 20s. per week.

Hotels. Barmaids		52	0	60	0	663	0			95	0	2550 0
Housemaids		2846	0	43	0	42	0	38	0	50	0	2540 0
Laundresses Waitresses—Head		51 2847	6	46 46	0	47 42	0	43 43	0	50	0	2540 0 2543 0 & 48 6
Other		2847	0	43	0	42	0	38	0	53	0	2540 0 to 45 0
Laundries. General Hands Machinists—Shirt & Sorters Starchers Washers		43 43 43 43 43	0 0 0	25/ to 25/ to 30/ to 22/6 to 32/6 to	42/* 40/* 32/*	640 640 640	0 0 0 0 0	38 42 42 38 38	6 0 0 6 6	48 54 48 48 54	0 0 0 0	24 0 24 0 24 0 24 0 24 0 24 0
Office Cleaning. Adult Females		443/ to	51/	655	0	654/ &	58/	1025	0*			‡20/to 30/*
Restaurants. Pantry Maids	٠	43 to 44	0 6§	43	0	42	6	39	0	50	0	<b>25</b> 40 0
Waitresses		43 to 46	98	43	0	42	6	40/6 to	50/6	53	0	2540/ to 45/

#### GROUP XIV .- SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

	-						
Clerks, etc.	46	3	6.10 20 0	1270 0	1044 0	50 0	4c 60 0
Clerical Assistants	46	3	6.1020 0	1270 0	1044 0		4e 60 0
Saleswomen. Boot	50	0	1242 O	1250 6	36 6	50/ & 55/	<b>105</b> 0 0
Drapery	50	0	1242 0	1250 6	36 6	50/ & 55/	1050 0
Fruit & Confectionery	43	0		1250 6		50 0	1925 0* &1450 0
News Agent & Bookstall Tobacconists	45 52	0		1250 6 1250 6	36 6	50 0 50 0	1040 0 1040 0

<sup>\*</sup>Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 188. † Melbourne rates from 1st January, 1921. † No fixed hours. § Hours vary, 48 are worked in some establishments and 56 in others. | In retail shops same hours as other employees. Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table en page 188.

